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THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JULY, 1829.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

ON MR. MILL'S "HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA."

No. III.

It is strange that Mr. Mill should have reposed with such unhesitating confidence in the vulgar notion, that the division of Hindustan into castes is an unyielding and fixed barrier to the moral and social progress of its population, whilst he admits that, long after the original institution, the descendants of the mixed or impure classes became so numerous, as to render a new distribution necessary. But he assures us that here it has rested, and that it is incapable of making any further advances. It is evident, however, that it has not rested there. Had Mr. Mill been thrown amongst the people, whose civil condition he has undertaken minutely to describe, he would nowhere have recognized those broad colours of separation by which he supposes them to be discriminated; but he would have witnessed, as in other human associations, a large community of mankind, not divided into distinct tribes or insulated by impassable limitations, but blended by the great social law of the universe into one harmonious assimilation. He would be somewhat puzzled, indeed, to find out his Cshatryas and his Vaisyas; and his sympathies for the poor degraded Sudras, whose lot he is perpetually bewailing (many of them are the wealthiest and most prosperous* of the inhabitants of India) would soon die away for want of excitement. Probably, had he expostulated with one of this condition, on his tame submission to the miseries and wrongs inflicted upon him, he would have received an answer like that of the needy knife-grinder to the philosopher in the *Anti-Jacobin*, who endeavoured, to such little purpose, to stir the poor fellow up to a sense of the calamities which had never visited him.

One fact, however, will decide the question. Mr. Colebrooke,† an authority upon these subjects from whom there is hardly any appeal, citing the *Jatimala*, or "garland of classes," (a text judiciously selected by that able orientalist

* In the ancient periods of Brahminical ascendancy, it is recorded that whole dynasties of *Sudras* were kings.

† Enumeration of Indian Classes; *Asiatic Researches*, vol. v. p. 64.

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orientalist because it corresponds with the received usages and existing opinions of Hindustan, whereas the ordinances of Menu and the great *D'herma paruna*, are wholly inapplicable to its present condition), states the number of classes springing from the intercourse of a man of an inferior with a woman of a superior class to be *forty-two*. If to these be added those which must have been generated in the inverse order, of male intercourse with females of a lower class, it is obvious that these descents must have been amply sufficient for all the various divisions and subdivisions of labour required in the most complex condition of society. The conclusion at which Mr. Colebrooke arrived is thus stated; and it may serve to correct the notions concerning the fourfold division of caste in India, which philosophers, who speculate upon that country in the retirement of their closets, are so prone to imbibe. "Hence it appears (he had been enumerating many of the subdivisions and distinctions of the mixed class) "that almost every occupation, though it be regularly the profession of a particular class, is open to other classes; and that the limitations, far from being rigorous, *do in fact reserve only one peculiar profession*, that of the brahmana, which consists in teaching the *Véda*, and officiating at religious ceremonies." Mr. Colebrooke also intimates a suspicion, that the greater part of the distinctions mentioned in the treatise which he cites are fanciful, and many of them terms for professions, rather than classes, denoting companies of artisans rather than distinct races. For the distinction of races is important only in the regulation of marriages; Hindu marriages being regulated according to certain fixed rules of genealogy, particularly in the first marriage of the eldest son. It appears then that, in fact, the population of Hindustan constitutes a modification of society, whose rules, though restrictive of marriages within certain prohibited degrees, still admit as wide a latitude of intermixture as prevails amongst the several branches of European aristocracy, and open, with the single exception of the sacerdotal order, to the entire mass of the people, the unfettered choice of all the employments which minister to the diversified necessities of mankind, and excite and reward the endless exertions of their labour and invention. Yet Mr. Mill has fixed upon the æra of the *Boorunsunker*, or the division of the mixed castes, as the eternal boundary of Hindu improvement, the final barrier, and the *ultima Thule*, beyond which Hindustan is not fated to advance; whereas every personal observer must have perceived, that it has advanced ages ago far beyond that imaginary limit.

But the degrading and uncivilising influences of the Hindu religion are strenuously insisted on by the historian of British India as the unfailing and permanent cause of the moral and civil depravation of Hindustan. The position, however, is so vaguely stated, as to be scarcely susceptible of direct confutation; for it is not built upon facts, the truth of which might be discussed, and the correctness or unsoundness of the opinion estimated by referring to them; but by that peremptory and unqualified assertion, which is the most efficacious weapon to be found in the Bentham armoury. So indiscriminate is his warfare against the religious institutions of the people of India, that it blinds him to the glaring inconsistency of accusing those institutions of inculcating principles that are deemed criminal by other nations, and almost in the same breath, of admitting the purity of their ethical doctrines; and this admission he instantly qualifies, by asserting that the most barbarous superstitions of mankind have contained a considerable admixture of sound and useful morality:

Quo nodo teneam mutantem Protea vultus?

A rea-

A reasoner of this description may defy refutation. The truth is, it by no means follows, that the most refined system of theology necessarily imparts the correctest moral habitudes, or that the most grovelling superstition generates viciousness and impurity of conduct: the things are more widely disjoined than is dreamed of in Mr. Mill's philosophy. The theology of ancient Greece, in her most enlightened period, seems to have had no marked or perceptible influence on Greek manners. Nor did any religion ever exist, of which there is a record or tradition in the long story of the world, whatever may its ceremonial injunctions might have exerted over the minds of those who believed it, that professedly set them loose from the yoke of manners, and the discipline of moral duty; and were it possible to imagine a religious system erected, which should contain positive injunctions against virtue, and hold out actual encouragements to wrong, those injunctions and encouragements would be equally inoperative, and their mischief wholly counteracted by laws of higher and anterior obligation. Man, wherever he exists, acts from adequate motives, furnished by the circumstances that surround him; the instincts of self-conservation, the love of property, and the social charities that arise from the relations in which he stands towards others. Has Mr. Mill, too, forgotten, that it is one of his most prominent charges against the Hindu religion, that it is purely ceremonial?* A religion chiefly and essentially ceremonial, can have but a faint influence on the mind or character. When the daily round of the external forms is completed, the votary is absolved from all further religious reflection, and he returns to the ordinary duties and occupations of life, which continue to engage him till the stated hour of his penance or his devotion recurs. If, therefore, Mr. Mill is correct in attributing criminal and immoral principles to the religion of India, it is obvious that those principles, even if inculcated by positive precept, would be wholly inefficient, because they would be overpowered by motives of paramount efficacy in human affairs; and if his assertion is to be admitted, that the Hindu superstition is purely ceremonial, its unfavourable influence on the character and dispositions of mankind may be confidently denied, from all that history or observation has yet supplied us of the effects produced by those religions which consist chiefly of ceremonial observances. Besides, Mr. Mill's position, that the Hindu moral character is corrupted by their religious system, has consequences legitimately flowing from it which perhaps he did not contemplate. Would it not authorize some modern Porphyry to object the vices, the crimes, the licentiousness, the whole tribe of offences, which have not even a name in India, but which prevail in the most enlightened of Christian countries, to the precepts and doctrines of Christianity? Upon the hypothesis of Mr. Mill, this would be fair reasoning. Upon the principles of common sense and of true philosophy, it would be a more legitimate inference, that the most depraved superstitions do not efface the moral qualities, nor repeal the social duties that are necessary to the existence and conservation of the human race; and that the most corrupt and depraved communities may profess the purest and most refined of religions.

It is true that Mr. Mill makes some show of authorities for his theory of the moral depravity of the Hindus. But what are his authorities? It is remarkable, that they are the same authorities whom he has so peremptorily discredited in his preface,† as the most imperfect channels through which information

* Hist. British India, vol. i.

† Ibid., Preface.

mation relative to India can be imparted, namely, those persons who have resided there in civil or other capacities, and to whom he imputes a vision so characteristically contracted, from the nature of their pursuits, as to render them unsafe testimonies to the habits or moral condition of the people amidst whom they resided. To be sure, it savours somewhat of a dubious policy, that the historian of British India should, *in limine*, have raised up doubts to disqualify the only witnesses on whom he could rely. For, with all due deference to Mr. Mill's maxim, that persons who have never been in the country are best qualified to compose a history of India, according to our plain habits of thinking, it is quite manifest, that the historian can derive his materials from no other source than the observations of those who have been actual residents there. Dismissing, however, that extraordinary assertion, as the merely sportive paradox of an ingenious mind, the canon which he lays down for the correct discharge of the historical function—that he who, not having been a percipient witness in India, undertakes to digest an Indian history, is bound to compare, to weigh, and balance with judicial nicety, the conflicting or varying testimonies of those who report what has fallen under their personal observation, and to deduce, by such a process, the inference most accordant with probability and reason—that canon is of indispensable obligation. Has Mr. Mill abided by it; or, rather, has he not arbitrarily absolved himself from it through every part of his sixth and seventh chapters, which may be termed a bill of indictment against the whole race of Hindustan? Is not his moral portraiture of the vices and crimes of Hindu society exclusively taken from those writers who have maintained that specific hypothesis? Where shall we find in those chapters the slightest symptom of that judicial comparison of opposite or contending evidence, to which Mr. Mill advances such lofty pretensions? Dubois, Buchanan, Tennent, Tytler, Paolino di San Bartolomeo, have chiefly supplied him with the materials out of which he has constructed the Hindu character. Of the host of witnesses, though endued with long experience and unquestioned sagacity, who have borne an opposite attestation, you hear not a word. Nor is this all. It is equally remarkable, that when these, his own selected witnesses, incidently bear testimony that is favourable to the Hindus (testimony of the strongest kind, since it is for the most part reluctantly given, and is at variance with their own preconceptions), that testimony is invariably suppressed. An instance or two of this disingenuity shall be produced.

Amongst other traits of savage and unenlightened manners, the vices of inhospitality, and of the total absence of what is called *charity*, are imputed to them; and imputed to them on the authority of Dubois, Tennent, and others. Yet the first of these, the Abbé Dubois, who lived thirty years amongst them, and who is by no means dim-sighted to the exceptionable parts of the Hindu character, directly negatives those defects which, on his authority, as well as that of others, Mr. Mill alleges against it. "*On the other hand*" (the Abbé* had been strongly animadverting upon the perversity and ignorance of the natives of India), "the Hindoos are not in want of improvement in the discharge of social duties amongst themselves. They understand this point as well as, and perhaps *better* than, the Europeans. They might even be said to be rather excessive in this respect in several instances. *They will never suffer the needy, who has implored their charity, to go unassisted. Their hospitality amongst themselves, it is well known, has no bounds.* Even the

* Letters on the state of Christianity in India; by the Abbé J. A. Dubois; 1820.

the humble, the distressed pariah; as long as he has a measure of grain in his possession, will cheerfully share his pap of millet with the weary traveller who may happen to take shelter in his hut; and in all their wants and distresses, the Hindoos of all castes will readily assist each other more effectually than the Europeans would do in the same circumstances. What the European possesses he keeps for himself. What the Hindoo possesses he is always disposed to share with those who have nothing. In fact, it might be said, that a wealthy Hindoo considers himself as the depository or the distributor, rather than the proprietor of his fortune, so greatly prone is he to acts of charity and benevolence; and it is chiefly from this cause that those frequent revolutions in the fortunes of the Hinddos, and those frequent passages from extreme opulence to extreme penury, arise." Compare this honest attestation of a witness by no means blind to the vices and defects of the Hindu character, and who is cited specifically by Mr. Mill to prove its general depravity—a witness who speaks from the experience of thirty years, a long portion of human life, during which he lived in the closest contact and the strictest habitudes of social life with the people to whom he awards the praise, not of hospitality merely, but of the habitual exercise of the kindliest and most benevolent offices of man to man; compare this testimony of a respectable and well-informed missionary, with the vague and unsupported assertions of an historian pronouncing upon the moral qualities of a people, whom he has contemplated only in a bird's-eye vision from the Pisgah of his speculations; a people whom he seems only to have studied in the Institutes of Menu, which depict a state of Hindu society long sinde worn out and obsolete, and from that faint and shadowy similitude, has ventured to construct theories and propound opinions upon their actual and existing condition; compare this evidence with the presumptuous allegations in the following passage in the History of British India:* "It commonly happens, that in a rude state of society, the virtue of hospitality, generously and cordially displayed, helps to cast into the shade the viler passions which adhere to man in his uncultivated state. The unhappy circumstances, religious and political, of the Hindu, have eradicated this, even the virtue of a rude age, from his breast."

Is this a fair historical procedure? Is it at all like that judicial weighing and comparing of conflicting testimony which is justly required of every man who undertakes to write history, to cite only such portions of the evidence of a most intelligent and competent witness as tend to corroborate the prepossessions of the historian, and to suppress those parts of it which refute and contradict him? It suited the purpose of Mr. Mill to enlist the Abbé Dubois amongst the authorities that attest the depravity of the Hindu character; and he passes by unnoticed the grave and positive testimony of the same witness to the most important characteristics of social life, their unbounded charity and hospitality; virtues which, though they may be found in the rudest, are the brightest ornaments of the most cultured states of society. But whilst Mr. Mill overlooks the evidence of Dubois on this point, derived as it was from the observation of thirty years, he relies implicitly on a witness of a very different kind, upon Dr. Francis Buchanan, who, in the course of a hasty tour through one or two provinces of Hindustan, with the languages and customs of which he was wholly unacquainted, and who could, therefore, obtain little or no information concerning the natives beyond that which was transmitted through the faithless medium of an interpreter, records one solitary instance, or at most

* Hist. Brit. India, vol. i. p. 308.

most two, of the inhospitality with which Mr. Mill charges *the whole population* of India. But let Buchanan* speak for himself. "Mid-way I came to a village, where the inhospitable disposition of the natives fully manifested itself. Near this village I overtook a sepoy lying in the utmost agony from a rupture. Having with some difficulty reduced it, the pain in his groin was succeeded by a violent colic, which rendered him unable to walk. I therefore went into the village in order to procure a cot, of which a litter could readily be made. As I had left all my attendants with the sick man, except an interpreter, the villagers held me in contempt. I found the gauda, his brother, and some headmen of the village, standing in conversation, and wrapped up in their blankets. Having made known to them my case, *the gauda replied that they had no cots*, and his brother talked very loud, and in an insolent manner. This was checked by the coming up of a superior officer of revenue; but neither offers of payment nor threats of complaint were of more avail." It requires no Œdipus to solve the enigma of this incident. The villagers were poor, and the gauda in all probability told the truth when he said they had no cots. In a village of Mysore, so small and insignificant as not even to be named by Buchanan, if cots were to be found at all, it may be easily supposed that those of the necessitous inhabitants who possessed one would be reluctant to part with it. The whole country had lately experienced the devastations of war, and the peasantry, no doubt, were destitute of every domestic accommodation; for just after the fall of Seringapatam, they had been mercilessly plundered by a ferocious chieftain. Yet what, after all, does the fact amount to? An indisposition, if not absolute inability, amongst the poor inhabitants of a Hindu village (they who have travelled in Hindustan will readily imagine the destitution and indigence of the few straggling huts which are sometimes dignified with the appellation of village) to furnish Dr. Buchanan's party with a household article which was indispensable to their own wants. Is it quite improbable that he would have experienced a similar species of *inhospitality* amongst many of the impoverished peasants of Great Britain? But could Dr. Buchanan, travelling on a public mission,† with ample tent-equipage, and all the accommodations of an European of rank and station, have been unprovided with a cot, or something equivalent to it, with which *he* could have removed the sepoy, without peremptorily demanding it of the poor villagers?

The same witness is again cited by Mr. Mill, to prove the inhospitality of Hindustan. "I remained‡ at Bhawani-Indal," says Dr. Buchanan, "taking an account of the state of the country, and endeavouring to repair my tents, which had become very crazy, and met with a severe loss in not finding Major Macleod at home. My information, therefore, was much less complete than it would have been had I received his assistance; and *the poverty of the place*, joined to the obstinate and inhospitable disposition of its inhabitants, prevented my equipage from getting the repairs, and my servants and cattle from obtaining the refreshments, of which they were so much in need. Although *very high prices were paid for every thing*, no article could be procured without long continued threats of instantly forwarding to the collector a complaint of the neglect which the native officers showed in obeying the orders of Government." Such are the facts from which Buchanan, and the historian who adduces him as a witness, stamp the character of inhospitality on the several [illegible] tribes

* Tour through Mysore, &c. vol. iii. p. 300.

† His journey was undertaken by the orders of Lord Wellesley, and the object of it was to collect statistical information concerning Mysore, Malabar, &c.

‡ Journey through Mysore, &c. vol. ii, p. 201.

tribes and nations of Hindostan from the Indus to Cape Comorin. And what is proved against them by this incident recounted by Buchanan? In one of the poorest villages of an exhausted and depopulated country, this travelling *nawab*, with his camels, oxen, horses, and a long train of hungry followers, experienced a difficulty in procuring the assistance and refreshments they required. But though, in other parts of his book, Dr. Buchanan, in common with Mr. Mill and other assailants of the Hindu character, insists upon the proverbial avarice of the Hindoos, in this instance at least the imputation is negatived: for though high prices were paid for every thing, nothing could be procured but by force, or by threats which, amongst the timid population of India, are generally equivalent to force. The natural inference then is, that artificers and provisions were not to be had; or if they were, that they were scantily or reluctantly supplied from the blustering manner adopted by the learned Doctor, and the absurd violence of threatening them with the displeasure of Government because his demands were not instantly complied with. When such facts are put forth, and such inferences drawn from them, in order to brand a national character with the vice of inhospitality, one is tempted to pray for an extraordinary infusion of Christian patience.

With regard to the qualifications of Buchanan to appreciate and to sit in judgment upon the people, whom he denounces as destitute of every virtue, and the authority due to his statements, some degree of scepticism is not unnatural. "With the manner," remarks an acute and intelligent writer,* "in which Mr. Buchanan collected his information during his journey through Mysore, within Malabar, I had an opportunity of becoming acquainted. His journey was announced by letters to the different collectors and magistrates, and by them he was received at all the principal stations; and from them, no doubt, he received a great deal of information. By their orders, also, the principal natives, or any with whom Mr. Buchanan wished to converse, were regularly assembled, and he then propounded, by means of an interpreter, such queries as he thought necessary to illustrate the objects of his journey. With the natives he was enable to converse, and the form and circumstances, under which they were assembled, were alone sufficient to prevent them from communicating freely or faithfully the information he required." Indeed, there was never a more palpable absurdity, than an attempt to collect evidence by such a process. The formal, official mode of interrogatory adopted by Buchanan among natives assembled by beat of drum to answer his questions, could not fail of suggesting among suspicions as to the real object of his expedition. It was the most ingenious plan that could have been devised to induce them to keep back all the information he wished to elicit. It may well be doubted, whether a traveller through England and Scotland, would obtain much statistical information, or get a very correct insight into the customs and moral qualities of their population, were he to begin by catechising a knot of rustics, whom the constable or overseer had convened to answer his inquiries. In India, where the object of the inquirer would naturally be interpreted into the design of imposing some additional assessment on the cultivators, the dread of so unwelcome a visitor was still less likely to make them communicate, or render their communications of the slightest value.

The authority, however, upon whom Mr. Mill seems to recline with the fullest confidence, is that of the late Mr. Tytler.† In fact, so profuse is he of encomiums

* Major Vans Kennedy. *Transactions* of the Bombay Literary Society, vol. iii.

† Considerations on the State of India.

encomiums upon Mr. Tytler's work, that suspicion that some portion of irony lurked in the extravagance of his praise might well be justified after the slightest perusal of it. It is evidently the effusion of a young man recent from the college at Calcutta, who had never contemplated the natives of India beyond the horizon of Writers' Buildings, nor travelled out of the twenty-four pergunnahs, and who, therefore, could only depicture the moral and social qualities of the population of Bengal—one only of the almost infinite varieties of a people, distinguished from each other by endless shades and diversities of character, custom, and institution, through the vast area of Hindostan. But Tytler avowedly confines his observations to the Bengalese—the only portion of the immense population of India with which he was acquainted; and it was the duty of Mr. Mill to cite his testimony with the express restriction of the witness himself, who emphatically applies his remarks to the inhabitants of Bengal. "I wish to call the attention of the reader,"* he says, "to a wide distinction, which *is always to be drawn* between the Hindoos of Bengal and those of the upper provinces." Yet it is more remarkable still, that the very witness of whom Mr. Mill deems so highly, and on whom he relies so implicitly, contradicts, at times, the whole tenour of his evidence, and leaves the Hindoos in possession of nearly all the cardinal virtues. The following passage is a pretty fair sample of Tytler's remarks on the Hindu character: the appropriateness or good taste of the Latin quotation Mr. Mill will probably enable us to discover. "The natives† have in their character many faults and many excellencies. '*Et quantum vertice ad auras æthereas, tantum radice ad Tartara tendit.*' At present, the natives have, *at least*, the following good qualities: patience, mildness, obedience, *hospitality*, sobriety, temperance. Make them Christians, and new wants will be found, and as an increase in the price of labour has not been provided for by the most sanguine of the innovators, those wants may come to be supplied with crimes." So that this sagacious witness to the depravity of the Hindoos not only admits that they are characterized by many of the social virtues, those which are the radical and holding bands of human society, but that they are at present exempt from crimes, the introduction of which he deprecates as the probable effect of any great changes in their civil and moral condition! It is doubly worthy of observation, that the historian, in the first place, should have quoted a writer capable of sending forth such crude and undigested nonsense; and, secondly, that he should have taken no notice of his testimony when it is at variance with the position which it is expresely adduced to support. But with regard to the *hospitality* of the Hindoos, Tytler is directly opposed to Buchanan. "The institution of caste," he says, "does not prevent their being hospitable to strangers.—It is not uncommon within the same compound which includes the huts of a Hindu family, to see a room set apart for the entertainment of strangers. One of the best doctrines in their religion insists on the necessity of shewing hospitality to strangers. 'Thou shalt be hospitable even to thy enemy: the sandal-tree imparts its odour to the axe that hews it.'" So that as to the accusation of inhospitality, so peremptorily preferred by Mr. Mill against the general Hindu character, he is contradicted by two of his witnesses, the

* Tytler, vol. i. p. 267.

† *Ibid.*, 306. It may serve to illustrate the value of such a testimony, to adjoin the following remark, with its annexed quotation, on the mendacity of the Hindus. "With nothing is the European more struck on his arrival, than with this horrid vice of lying. Indeed we find this disposition in no civilised country we have ever heard of. In all, a regard to truth is the first precept to a child; and *Bengal alone* is an exception to the observation, *magna est veritas, et prævalebit.*"

the Abbé Dubois and Tytler, the last allowing them besides patience, mildness, obstinacy, sobriety, and temperance; elements out of which an almost perfect state of society might be fashioned. He is, therefore, on the question of hospitality, left in the undisturbed and unenvied possession of Dr. Francis Buchanan. There is, however, another writer relied upon by Mr. Mill to support his invective against the people of India: Tennant, the author of a work styled *Indian Recreations*, the fruit of some careless and desultory observations made during a journey of about eight or nine hundred miles from Calcutta. It is obvious that the facts contained in this book are taken from other writers. But even Tennant, in several passages of his compilation, renders unwilling homage to Hindu virtues, which, according to Mr. Mill, are not to be found in Hindustan.* Yet these modifications of Tennant's evidence are quite disregarded by Mr. Mill; although it is obvious, that, according to every sound judicial principle, the almost involuntary admissions of a witness, invariably hostile to the Hindus, ought to weigh powerfully in their behalf.

It is not intended, and it would be almost endless, to follow the historian article by article, through his long and laboured impeachment of the Hindu character. He has divested them indeed of every virtue that belongs to the ethical system; but it is only upon such facts, and the slender induction of such particulars, as those contained in the passages referred to in the books of Buchanan, Tytler, and Tennant, witnesses whom an impartial investigation would have discovered to be wholly unworthy of regard; but even these are cited no further than they suit his purpose. The besetting sin of Mr. Mill is, that he appreciates his authorities only as they accord with his preconceptions. It is true, he adduces occasionally testimony of a higher class; but he deems it authoritative no longer than whilst it corroborates his own views; when it has an opposite tendency, he discredits it without compunction. Thus, Sir William Jones is at one time appealed to with confidence; at another dismissed as incompetent. But, why has Mr. Mill, who cannot be unmindful of the close analogy of the historical and judicial duties, and how imperiously the severest impartiality, the stoutest, the most impassive neutrality in the choice and arrangement of testimonies are demanded from the historian, systematically rejected the evidence of *all* who have spoken favourably of the Hindus; some of them superior to every exception, giving their solemn attestations, not in pamphlets, or disquisitions to confirm a dogma or to aid an hypothesis, but in the course of a grave legislative investigation before the assembled representatives of Great Britain; testimony too which came with all the force and authority of ripe experience, extensive knowledge, and minute information on the subject which it illustrated—Hastings, Malcolm, Munro, Mercer, Sydenham? Of the first of these honoured names,—all of them but one conceived by death, immature indeed to the world which deplores their loss, but not for their own fame, which will long survive them;—of the first of these, the evidence is awfully impressive and cannot be too assiduously studied by those who are disposed to talk and write flippantly about the character of a people whom they never saw. "Great pains," said Mr. Hastings,† "have been taken to inculcate into the public mind an opinion, that the native Indians are in a state of complete moral turpitude, and live in the constant and unrestrained commission of every vice and crime that can disgrace mankind. I affirm,

* Tennant dwells emphatically on the fidelity of Hindu servants; a most important and comprehensive relation of life.—Tennant's Indian Recreations, vol. i. p. 64. Tennant was a chaplain at one of the stations, and resided but a short time in India.

† Parl. Debates, vol. xxv. p. 553.

affirm, by the oath that I have taken, that this description of them is untrue and wholly unfounded. What I have to add must be taken to be my belief, but a belief confirmed by a longer and more intimate acquaintance with the people than has fallen to the lot of many of my countrymen. In speaking of the people, it is necessary to distinguish the Hindus, who form the great portion of the population from the Mussulmans who are intermixed with them, but generally live in separate communities; the former are gentle, benevolent, more susceptible of gratitude for kindness than prompted to revenge by wrongs inflicted, and as exempt from the worst propensities of human passion as any people on the face of the earth. They are faithful and affectionate in service, and submissive to legal authority; they are superstitious, it is true, but they do not think the worse of us for not thinking as they do. Gross as their modes of worship are, the precepts of their religion are wonderfully adapted to promote the ends of society, its peace and good order. I have omitted to speak of their faults; faults they certainly have—they are the lot of humanity—theirs are such only as can be supposed to subsist in the presence of so many opposite qualities; but, amongst these, I have omitted to mention one which is not only a general, but an universal trait of their character: their temperance is demonstrated in the simplicity of their food, and their total abstinence from spirituous liquors and other substances of intoxication."

What is the legitimate inference of common sense and reason from Mr. Mill's total omission of this testimony? He has either been negligent in the research justly due to the important question of the social and moral condition of so large a portion of our fellow-subjects, or (the most indulgent candour can suggest no milder conclusion) he has intentionally suppressed it. It would be ridiculous, and a gross injustice to the enlightened understanding and penetrating judgment of Mr. Mill, to suppose that he deemed lightly of the testimony of that eminent and venerable man, corroborated as it is by the other respectable authorities, which have been already mentioned. The truth is, that the witnesses cited by the historian to support his positions respecting Hindu depravity, testified from insufficient proof as well as from too circumscribed an experience; and their testimony also received an involuntary tincture from their previous habits of thinking. The late Mr. Charles Grant,* for instance, upon whom Mr. Mill relies so confidently, could speak only from those partial and limited views of the moral character of Hindustan, which a single province afforded him; and it must be admitted also, that the opinions of that excellent and able man were not slightly coloured by his zeal, an upright and honest zeal, for the diffusion of Christianity. In the eager pursuit of the high and beneficent ends of correcting the moral disorders, not peculiar indeed to India, but which there, as in other regions, deform and disfigure human society, the crimes and vices which he sincerely thought that a purer religion would extirpate, became naturally enlarged to his vision. He and others, who engaged in that virtuous project, must have felt a strong, though unconscious, solicitude to assemble together the most powerful motives to animate their efforts in a cause, the success of which, humanly speaking, is remote and problematical; and what motives could act more powerfully on benevolent minds, than the hope of lifting up so large a portion of the creatures of God from a condition which they had taught themselves to consider to be the lowest state of mental and moral debasement? But Bengal, allowing for the gross exaggerations with which it has been depicted by Mr. Mill's witnesses, is not

* Hist. Brit. India, Appendix to 6th and 7th chapters, vol. i. 4to.

not a fair standard for the estimate of all India. Habits of commerce, or rather of petty traffic, and a closer contact with the refuse of the European world, with whom the enlightened advocates for colonization would overspread the whole of our Indian empire, have no doubt in that province contributed to the depravation of some part of its population; a population which by many writers has been considered to be the most degenerate of the Hindus. It is not fair, however, to dip your hands into the feculence and pollution of an immense race for a sample of its character. It is a process, as unjust as it is unphilosophical; and the historian of British India should religiously have shunned it.

It is singular, that Mr. Mill should enter into a long and elaborate disquisition upon the Hindu law, as one of the types of the uncivilized condition of Hindustan; in common with its religion, its science, and its literature. Is he quite competent to pronounce upon it? It is universally admitted by those who, by a laborious investigation have earned the privilege of giving an opinion respecting it, to be a complex and intricate system of jurisprudence, abounding with artificial rules and subtle distinctions. It is easy to imagine, that the historian, whose attention must necessarily be exercised by so many and such multifarious topics, could have afforded the abstruse subject of Hindu law little more than a transient inspection; but Mr. Mill propounds his notions upon some of its most recondite and difficult questions with a confidence which the study of the longest life of the most learned pundit at Benares, or at least, the *viginti annorum lucubrationes* of Lord Coke, would scarcely justify. They, upon whom the lights of the utilitarian philosophy have not yet dawned, will start with surprise when they perceive him urging * *the defective classification* of the Hindu law as a strong characteristic circumstance that marks the early period of civilization at which the Hindus have arrived, a good arrangement of a complicated subject being, according to his doctrine, incompatible with a cultivated state of the human mind. But both the Roman and the English law, it is observable (Mr. Mill speaks of these in terms of unqualified contempt), share in this respect the same reproach, and are each characterized by confusion of ideas and ambiguity of words. It is obvious, however, that Mr. Mill speaks only of the Institutes of Menu, for the Hindus have no other written code of law properly so called; although, in actual usage, that code bears little more relation to the operose system of Hindu jurisprudence than the Twelve Tables to the Institutes of Justinian and the Pandects. Yet, even here, Mr. Mill is opposed by no mean authority; for Dr. Robertson observes,† that "the articles of which the Hindu code is composed are arranged in natural order." But, conceding to the utmost severity of so minute an exception, the imperfection with which the several heads and titles of the Hindu code are distributed; can it be seriously asserted, that the analytical or technical arrangement of its laws is a just measure to appreciate the degree of civilization at which a nation has arrived? The most refined and enlightened countries in Europe partake with Hindustan in this symptom of barbarism. Acute jurists and profound philosophers have indeed denied the expediency or the practicability of written codes; and the laws of all the states in Europe have grown up from decisions which gradually acquired the force and validity of laws. France, till the code of Napoleon,‡ had no system of jurisprudence arranged

* Hist. Brit. India, vol. i. † Disquisition concerning India.

‡ The inconvenience resulting from the classification of the criminal code of France has long since begun to be felt. It is comparatively easy to class crimes and punishments; but, is it possible to bring *circumstances*, which distinguish crimes of the same class from each other, within any given rule or category?

arranged and distributed analytically, like that which Mr. Mill demands as a test of national civilization. In England, till the appearance of Wood's Institutes, or Blackstone's Commentaries, the common law lay over a mass of books, reports of decided cases, and treatises of eminent lawyers; and from this chaos its principles were to be extracted by the student and the practitioner, as well as they could. Yet, who would have objected to England, in the middle of the eighteenth century, that she had not arrived at an advanced stage of civilization, because her jurisprudence was dispersed and unmethodized? It was, no doubt, a great inconvenience to the jurist, but it is a circumstance that does not enter into the character of the nation, nor of its law as it is actually administered—its efficiency to protect property, to secure rights, or to punish wrong. In these respects, a system of law might be almost perfect, though wholly destitute of the arrangement and analysis, the absence of which, in the Hindu code, is urged as a proof of rudeness and barbarity.

The severity of the historian's strictures upon the several titles of the Hindu law, as they successively fall under his review, almost provokes a smile. Like the critic in *Candide* nothing pleases him either in English or Hindu law. But, with regard to the latter, is there not some inconsistency in imputing a rude and uncultivated condition to the Hindus, and at the same time investigating the titles and divisions of their law with an astuteness of inquisition, which the laws of the most civilized states would not endure? For instance, he animadverts with much minuteness on the Hindu law respecting bailments or deposits, the most important branch of the law of contract. Upon these contracts the Hindu law dwells with the greatest emphasis. From this circumstance (so anxiously is he on the watch for every indication, however remote, of an uncivilized state of society, and so little scrupulous as to the means of establishing the hypothesis), from the circumspection of the Hindu law regarding the most sacred of contracts, he deduces a proof of a rude society; because in such a state, in which there is little or no security, the concealment of valuables became the subject of unusual vigilance. But in every enlightened system of jurisprudence, it is a subject of equal solicitude. It was so in the ancient law of Rome. In her most civilized period, the violation of the deposit was indignantly bewailed by the poet, who consoles his friend under a heavy loss from the misappropriation of money he had committed to the safe keeping of another, by telling him that it was too frequent an incident to be immoderately lamented; that he suffered only in common with others, and that the age was so vicious, that the specific return of the deposit would be next to a miracle:

> *Nunc, si depositum non inficietur amicus,*
> *Si reddat veterem cum tota aerugine follem,*
> *Prodigiosa fides, et Tusca digna tibellis.*—Juv. Sat. 13.

It is universally admitted, that the English law of bailment is founded upon the soundest and most enlightened principles, as they have been laid down and elucidated in the decisions of Westminster Hall, from Lord Holt down to Lord Mansfield. What, if it shall appear certain beyond all controversy, that those principles, which are comparatively of recent growth in our own law, existed for ages in the despised system of Hindu jurisprudence; and that, whilst the law of bailments, in spite of the exigencies of a commercial community, which require a clear and consistent rule upon questions

category? This in our law is supplied by, what Lord Coke calls, "the golden cord of discretion;" but discretion is excluded from the French code.

tions of perpetual recurrence, remained quite unsettled from the reign of Elizabeth to the reign of Anne, "during which," says Sir William Jones,* "the doctrine of bailments produced more diversity of opinion and inconsistency of argument than any other part, perhaps, of juridical learning;" —in Hindostan it remained, from an early age, a fixed and unfluctuating doctrine†. But the sound and sagacious distinctions of the Hindu law on this important branch of jurisdicature had been long adopted into other systems till they were at last indoctrinated into our own, no doubt through Bracton, who copied Justinian word for word. Pure unaided reason, indeed, will draw nearly the same conclusions in all ages and countries; but though this will account for the harmony and coincidence, in remote times and nations, of the moral sentiments, or of those rules which are requisite for the conservation of social and civil life, it cannot account for the identity of rules purely technical, and institutions wholly positive. Amongst these, the standard † founded in the degree of care which a prudent man takes of his own property, remarkable as it is, is as old at least as Vrihaspati, one of the most authoritative text-books of the southern jurists, who makes the bailee responsible for the value with interest, "who suffers a thing bailed to be destroyed, while he keeps his own with very different care." On the other hand, a reciprocal equity is dealt out to the bailee, it being declared "that if the thing deposited be lost, together with the goods of the bailee, it shall be lost to the bailor." Numerous texts ‡ also, on the subject of responsibility, contain that most memorable exception of "the act of God or the king," terms identical with the "inevitable necessity" of Westminster Hall. Nor is the Hindu law, Sir Thomas Strange remarks, surpassed by any in the earnestness with which it exacts from every depositary the most rigid fidelity, denouncing as culpable, and punishing accordingly, him who alienes a deposit without permission, uses it without consent, or neglects to preserve it; insomuch that, as at Rome, so among the Hindus, the violation of it involves, in some instances, personal infamy. It is, moreover, remarkable, that in the case of a sealed deposit, the Hindu law accords with what was considered to be the better opinion, in the celebrated controversy among the Roman lawyers; namely, "that the depositary was only bound to restore the box as it was delivered, without being responsible for the contents;" thus agreeing with Trebatius against Labeo and Ulpian. In this manner, with the most accurate refinement, does that law, which is represented by the historian of British India as one of the feeble attempts at legislation which characterise a semi-barbarous state of society, solve one of the nicest problems of jurisprudence which perplexed and divided the most expert lawyers in the best days of the Roman jurisprudence. The distinctions of the Hindu law, on the important subject of deposits, presuppose, on the contrary, a high degree of intellectual culture, and a perfect familiarity with the most subtle branches of casuistical learning. Sir Wm. Jones thus points out the nice and difficult distinctions of the law of bailments. The term bailment § or deposit implies the duty of restoring it; but, as it would be unjust if the depositary were answerable for its loss without his fault, he is bound to keep it with a degree of care proportioned to the nature of the bailment; but what this degree shall be constitutes the most difficult of juridical questions. Then there are infinite shades of care or diligence, from the slightest attention to the utmost anxiety: but it would be harsh to exact the same

* Essay on the Law of Bailments, p. 2.

† See Elements of Hindu Law, vol. i, p. 278, by Sir Thomas Strange, 1825.

‡ *Ibid.* 279. § *Ut supra.*

same solicitude with which a miser takes of his hoard, from every man who borrows a book or a seal. The requisite degree, therefore, lies between these extremes; the standard is that degree of care or diligence that the *generality of rational men* will use in the conduct of their own affairs; and this degree of it would be a proper measure of that required from bailees, if there were not strong reasons for exacting in some bailments a greater, in others a less degree of attention. "Here then," says Sir William Jones, "is a constant determinate point, on each side of which there is a series consisting of variable terms tending indefinitely towards the extremes of slight attention and the utmost anxiety, as the case admits of indulgence or demands rigour. If the construction be favourable, a degree *less* than the standard will be sufficient; if rigorous, a degree *more* will be required; and, in the first case, the measure will be that care which every prudent man applies to his own affairs; in the second, the measure will be that attention which a man, remarkable thoughtful and attentive, gives to the securing his personal property." All these shades of care and diligence, and the corresponding shades of negligence and default, are carefully observed in the Hindu law of bailment; and neither in the jurisprudence nor legal treatises of the most civilized states of Europe are they to be found more logically expressed or more accurately defined.* In the spirit of Pyrrhus's observation on the Roman legion, one cannot refrain from exclaiming, I see nothing barbarous in the jurisprudence of the Hindus!

But our space admonishes, that the subject of Mr. Mill's mistakes upon Hindu law,—mistakes which may fatally mislead the readers of his work, who may be anxious to acquire correct information concerning the institutions of Hindustan,—must be resumed hereafter.

* For a correct view of the Hindu law of contracts—see the Elements of Hindu Law, by Sir Thos. Strange. Tit. "Contracts," vol. i.

*** *Erratum* in the last paper (p. 670)—for *recentes odii* read *recentia odia.*

ABSENCE.

(*From Ezzaddin Alvaedh*).

فان غبت جسما كنت بالروح حاضرا
فقري سواء ان تاملت والبعد
وبالله ما احطا من الناس قائلا
كانك ماء الورد اذ ذهب الورد

Imitated.

Compelled, alas! to quit the place
Where I have gazed upon that face,
I bear my body, not my mind,
For lingering thoughts will stay behind.
Just as the fragrance of the rose
Departs not when the flower goes.

THE LATE MR. FARQUHAR.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: The judgment of the Prerogative Court on the subject of the will of John Farquhar, Esq., late of Bengal, as delivered by Sir John Nicholl, on the 25th February, and detailed in your Journal (vol. xxvii. p. 374), is, from the immense bulk of the property, highly interesting; but, at the same time, often contradictory and full of mistakes. Sir John's decision rests entirely on presumptive evidence; whereas I shall show, from his own statements, that there are not only presumptions equally numerous and conclusive, but strong facts in proof of its validity.

Mr. Farquhar was born in the year 1750, in the shire of Mearns, but within a few miles of Aberdeen, where he had at his parochial school his English and Latin education; and having, at the age of fifteen, gained a small burse at the annual competition of November 1764, at the Marishall College of Aberdeen, in the course of four years he acquired a Scotch competency of Greek, natural history, experimental and moral philosophy, and mathematics, to entitle him to a degree of Master of Arts; and to this education he was in the habit of ascribing his future prosperity, and the acquisition of £800,000! Accordingly, it is not surprizing that, on making his will, when about to quit Bengal, he felt stronger obligations to his parochial schoolmasters and the professors of his college, than to seven nephews and nieces whom he never saw nor scarcely heard of.

At the age of nineteen he reached London, with nineteen guineas in his purse, for he had paid one guinea for his passage thither on board an Aberdeen trading smack; and, having got the birth of a surgeon's mate of an East-India Company's ship, he was able soon after to proceed in her to Bombay; but, her ultimate destination being China, on the eve of her quitting Bombay, he ran away; and, with the recommendation of a small knowledge of physic, got himself a passage as surgeon of a country trader to Bengal, where his first employment was that of a writer, in the office of a gentleman, near Barrackpore.

In those days, the East-India Company sent all the gunpowder, which their immense army and forts required, from Europe; and as the saltpetre used in England, the chief and only expensive article of the three ingredients of gunpowder, was sent from Bengal, he saw the absurdity of this; and having a chemical turn, he tried his hand at making some gunpowder, which having stood proof at the arsenal of Fort William, he offered to supply the Calcutta government with any quantity at a fourth of the Europe price; and this having been acceded to, he thus laid the foundation of his immense wealth.

After a residence of forty-five years in Bengal, he returned to England in 1814, and for the sake of occupation became a partner in the India agency house of Bazett and Co., and in Whitbread's brewery; and had any of the families of his nieces been of domestic habits, for the sake of society and to save himself the trouble of housekeeping, he was likely to have domiciled with them, and actually did so for the best part of the first year with Lady De la Poole; but her mode of life not suiting him, he took a house for himself, first in Baker Street, then in Gloster Place, and lastly, in the New Road, where he died in 1826, at the age of seventy-six, and not eighty-six, as Sir John Nicholl makes him.*

Before

* Our correspondent is mistaken; Sir John Nicholl does not make him eighty-six; he says he was born in 1750 and died in 1826.—*Ed.*

Before he left India, he executed a will in duplicate, dated the 7th March 1814; one copy of which he left sealed up, under a cover, with his Calcutta agents, Bazett, Colvin, and Co., but without saying that it was his will; and the other copy he either took with him or it was sent after him to Europe. In that will he bequeathed £500 a-year each to Mr. Fraser and Lady De la Poole, and annuities to several friends; but it would seem he knew nothing, or would not seem to know any thing, of the Mortimers or his relatives, for he takes no notice of them in that will. After those special bequests, the bulk of his property is left for the purpose of making some additions to the buildings, and for increasing the salaries of the professors, of the Marishall College of Aberdeen, and of the parochial schools all throughout Scotland.

I would ask what object a man can have in view by making two copies of his will, and of leaving them as Mr. Farquhar did; but that, if one is lost by being wilfully destroyed or otherwise, the duplicate may be forthcoming?

Then, it is said, nobody knew that he had a duplicate of his will in India: I reply, Mr. Farquhar did not intend that any body should know it. But, it is added, "that copy which he brought to Europe" (and kept thus secure, as he hoped, in his iron chest), "he *must* have himself *destroyed*." That I, for one, never can believe; it appears to have been kept carefully wrapped up in a cover, with a memorandum endorsed on it—"*The will of John Farquhar.*"

Among other business-transactions, Mr. Farquhar at one time dealt largely in the purchase of estates; but it clearly appears, from his own declarations, that he never meant them to be permanent property; being aware that such property would go to his heir at law, whom he describes, on another occasion, as "a vagabond in the back settlements of America!" Accordingly, in 1818 or 1821, on the purchase of the Eastmark estate, he wrote a codicil to his will, giving that estate to his nephews, the Mortimers; and another small estate he in this way meant to leave to Mr. Colvin; but whether this codicil, or memorandum rather, was written on the back of the will, or on a separate sheet of paper, does not appear; most likely the last. This, however, is of no consequence, as Mr. F. destroyed it himself, at their agency-house office, in Broad Street, in the presence of Mr. Bazett. In my opinion, this manœuvre of the codicil was merely played off to amuse and divert their attention; and he had no intention of adding to, or altering his will. For, when warned by his friends of not dying intestate, his uniform reply was, "*I have a will.*"

On his liberality to his relations, on this and on other occasions, Sir John Nicholl lays an unnecessary stress: he offered to assist the Mortimers, in the purchase of land and in their dealings, to the amount of £20,000 or £30,000; but such sums, by a man worth £800,000, were considered as mere trifles. In fact, to these amounts he meant, I fancy, to have accommodated each of his seven nephews and nieces; for though he expressed an ill will latterly for Mr. Fraser, it was only temporary; but the bulk of his immense fortune, notwithstanding any such expression of good will for them, he would ultimately have devised, as he all along intended, to the college at Aberdeen and to the parochial schoolmasters, had not his sudden death prevented him, or enabled somebody to conceal his intention.

Mr. Farquhar's bodily and mental faculties were not impaired; his friends knew this, and that none among us looked younger and heartier. Only yesterday, I met an intelligent landsurveyor, who was his fellow guest at dinner with Sir Wm. De la Poole twice during his visit; and, as Mr. Farquhar had the good sense of addressing individuals on the subjects they were best informed on, my friend assured me that he had conversed on the qualities of land, &c.

&c. with people of all ages; but never met a man, young or old, who had his faculties more perfect, and who understood the value of landed property so well as Mr. F. did; and with respect to economy in his household establishment and table, I remember dropping in upon him twice so immediately before dinner, that he had no opportunity of making any change or addition to what he was always ready to ask such a friend to, namely, pot-luck fare; that on both occasions I found a small joint of meat with vegetables, removed with a pudding, and his Sherry wine and Port, the very best; and that I never made any where a heartier and more comfortable dinner, or met a more gentleman-like and friendly welcome. A respectable man servant, not in livery, attended at table, and he kept besides a female cook and housemaid; more servants or a statelier parade he would have considered as troublesome.—J. R.

Teignmouth, April 24, 1829.

THE METEMPSYCHOSIS.

Chapter III.—*The Chinese.*

In the petty kingdom of Tse, under the sovereigns of the Chow dynasty, emperors of China, lived a person named Urh-sun-hwang, implying ear-descendant (or traditionary issue) of the great Hwang, who flourished upwards of 2,000 years before, and was supposed to have been a descent, or *avatar*, as the Hindus call it, of Fuh-he, the illustrious antediluvian ruler of China.

Urh-sun-hwang possessed other claims to respect besides those he derived from his pedigree: he was one of the most learned personages in the state where he lived. At the examination which he passed previous to taking office (for he was chief of one of the boards of government), he manifested such amazing acuteness, as well as power of memory, that the examiners were petrified with astonishment, and it is reported that the great Kung-foo-tsze, who was then living, sent one of his disciples to congratulate him and to desire an interview. He had passed through various departments, but had resigned all fatiguing employments, retaining only the honorary post of "keeper of the secret books of the state," when (in accordance with his earnest petitions presented at almost every shrine within the state) he was blessed with a son:—I was that individual.

Previous to my birth, my mother had seen, or had fancied she saw, three dragons enter her bedchamber, which, after performing sundry evolutions round her couch, placed themselves in an attitude of attention and watchfulness. This was repeated every subsequent night till the period of her delivery. To this incident I was indebted for my name, which was San-lung-sing, or "three watchful dragons;" though my parents and companions usually called me, for brevity's sake, Lung, corresponding with the name of the celebrated Athenian lawgiver, Draco, who fell a sacrifice to the affection and gratitude of his fellow-countrymen: an event which was never likely to happen to me.

As I grew up, the philosophy of Kung, or Confucius, as he is named in European countries, was rapidly gaining ground. The basis of this philosophy is founded upon the following theory: natural affection is supposed to be a certain, invariable, instinctive principle, implanted by nature, and residing in every breast, the effects of which, if the principle be properly developed, will teach the exact observance of the relative duties of parent and offspring: sub-

mission and respect on the one hand, and control tempered with affection on the other. This principle, which nature, it was said, had sown in the hearts of families, and thereby originated a species of government, it was the design of the philosopher to carry into state affairs; and by placing the ruler in the light of a parent, and considering his subjects as his children, he hoped to introduce a reciprocal feeling in monarch and people, analogous to that which reigns in a well-ordered family, which, not only presented a picture of real happiness, but offered a powerful means of mutual defence: for, as the *She-king* says, "an extensive kindred or family is, as it were, a walled city."

Of the mysterious connexion between parents and children, the following anecdote is related amongst the Chinese: a disciple and contemporary of Confucius, named Tsang-tsze (who is reported to have repudiated his wife because she gave his mother a pear which was not boiled enough, and who is the author of the axiom, "a man's body is the body of his parents descended to him") was once employed in the fields, when a friend called at his house. His mother, anxious for his return, bit her finger sharply; Tsang-tsze felt the pain, hastened home, and found that the sympathy between a dutiful son and an affectionate parent is so strong, that they are actually sensible sometimes of each other's bodily sufferings.

The new doctrine of the unbounded reverence owing to parents, and the analogous respect implicitly due to all placed in authority, who are thereby to be considered as standing *in loco parentum*, was very unpalatable to many individuals in our part of the empire, and especially to me, a wild, restless, high-spirited lad, the object of both my parent's doting fondness, who saw nothing in me to reprove. In conjunction with several other young men, I determined to withstand the progress of the Confucian doctrines, on the ground that they were innovations. In order to give a practical evidence of our opposition, we refrained from paying the usual mark of respect to one of the kew king, or great officers of the empire, who happened to come to our city on state business; for which neglect we had the satisfaction of receiving the congratulations of some of our contemporaries, and forty-two strokes of the bamboo each from the attendants of the great officer. This was the first time I underwent the punishment, which, I confess, tended much to develope that *te*, or innate principle of filial affection, which our philosopher assumed as the basis of his theory of moral government.

So long as the smart of the infliction remained, I was dutiful to my parents, respectful to my superiors, being apt rather to run into an opposite extreme, and bruise my head against the ground, or bend the back, to any subordinate officer who was clothed with the *ta-pan-tsze*, or power of applying the bamboo.

After a time, however, I grew less prone to obey this servile impulse, and recurred to my old habit of independence, making no scruple of asserting that there was no such thing as the *te*, which was a mere artifice invented by Kung-foo-tsze, an artful man, who, by this means wanted to obtain the empire for himself. Upon considering one of his maxims, "that those who are dutiful to their parents and brothers never wish to offend their superiors; and those who dislike their superiors are never found to be rebels;" I adopted the conclusion which I conceived to result necessarily from my denial of the principle upon which the maxim was built, namely, that I ought to be a rebel.

Perhaps I might have been tempted to reduce my theory into practice, had not an event occurred, which gave a new turn to my thoughts.

I went upon a certain occasion to a beautiful wood, situated at a short distance from the place where I resided, in company with a young friend, under the

the pretext of worshipping "the six objects;" these were the four seasons, cold and fire the sun, the moon, the stars, water. In our walks through the wood, we perceived a leaf of paper fluttering upon the branch of a tree, to which it was fastened by a thread of pearl-coloured silk. Upon examining it, we found a copy of verses written thereon, as follows:

Who will any longer prize the blossom of the peach?
Who will admire the seven sisters of the rose?
The keuh-hwa* eclipses them all;
It is the queen of the flowers of the garden.

We both agreed that this was the production of some young damsel, who had contrived to visit this wood, and thus endeavoured to display her poetical talents. We removed the verses, and placed in their stead the following:

The keuh-hwa is indeed the queen of the garden;
The peach, the lily, and the rose are not comparable to it;
Then let its blossom be no longer concealed.

Next day, we returned early to the place, in order to observe if any person came thither. After the lapse of some hours, two females came tottering to the spot; one of them with an evident tremor advanced to the tree, and perceiving the substitution which had been made, uttered a cry, and snatching the paper containing the verses we had placed there, hurried away, followed by my companion and me. We watched them into a garden which adjoined the wood; and upon inquiry we found that the youngest of the two was a daughter of an old general who had withdrawn from public employment. The little opportunity we had for observing the young lady confirmed us both in the opinion that she was extremely beautiful; and mutual symptoms of jealousy and ill-will began to manifest themselves between us. My companion plainly told me that he was charmed with the fair poetess, and should seek to secure her to him for a wife. I said nothing in reply, but resolved to set about counteracting his project, and endeavouring to gain the lady myself.

I acquainted my father with my wish to marry, and told him the object I had fixed upon. Accordingly, a go-between was employed to negociate the match, and the expedition I used was so great, that I had the start of my rival in the application to the old general, the father of my anticipated wife. He was very compliant, and a day was fixed for his answer, and for the transmission of a present to the lady from me as her accepted suitor.

In the meantime, however, my competitor had contrived, by means of a very active and dexterous go-between, to represent to the general, that although my family was respectable, and descended from an ancient stock, yet I was a licentious character, a despiser of the great Kung, a professed disbeliever in the *te*, and moreover, that I had joined a secret band of enemies to the state, who are called *Tsïh*, or rebel-banditti. This last statement shocked the old soldier more than any of the others; for though he did not care to be a champion of the *te*, he was loyal to his king, and would have marched at any time many hundred *le* to fight a body of rebels.

When my go-between made his appearance, therefore, with the written contract or consent to the marriage, to be signed by all the parties, he was civilly sent away, with a message that the Tsëë-too-sze, or general, had changed his mind, and did not wish master Lung to be his son-in-law. My father and myself were almost equally exasperated at this disappointment. As the causes of

* The *chrysanthemum*.

of our exasperation were different, so were the expedients we employed to gratify our resentment and the individuals upon whom we resolved to wreak it. He set about attacking the old general at court; but as the latter held no employment which could be taken from him, and had so well established his character for bravery and loyalty in early life, that he could not be suspected of treason at the close of it, my father's efforts to punish him were fruitless. I selected my rival as the object of my revenge; for I did not doubt that my mortification arose from his representation: and this was the course I pursued.

I sought out with eagerness some poor, abject wretch, to whom existence was almost a burthen, by reason of the difficulty he found in supporting it, to whom I proposed that he should charge my rival with the very crime he had (as I concluded) imputed to me. I directed him to refer the authorities, to whom he should divulge the story, to me, as a person who could confirm it; and I promised him a large sum of money if he could so plausibly manage the affair as to induce the board, to whom he should give information, to subject my rival to the torture.

This agent carried the suggestion into immediate execution. My enemy was arrested, and upon my testifying that he had held some conversation with me of a traitorous nature (which was the fact, though I had been the promoter of it) he was subjected to severe torture to compel a confession. His fortitude sunk under the trial; he acknowledged a crime of which he was not guilty, was released from the rack, and decapitated.

On the death of my rival, I endeavoured to effect a reconciliation with the old general, and to renew the marriage-treaty; but all my exertions were met with coolness, nay, with disgust.

I had now tasted the sweets of revenge, and longed to include this old soldier in the number of its victims. With this view, I made use of every expedient to create enemies against him, at the court and amongst his neighbours, but I failed to produce any impression upon a man who lived quite secluded from public life. Thus baulked, I came to the determination of assassinating him with my own hand.

I should remark that my obstinate disbelief in the *te* doctrine had so biassed and warped my mind, that I began to be possessed with a notion which has, I believe, been gravely maintained by some western philosophers, that mankind are naturally in a state of war with each other. Certain it is, that I began to look upon every one who stood in the way of any project of mine with similar feelings to those with which we regard serpents and noxious reptiles, which we kill without scruple. In short, I considered that there was a certain delusion kept up in the world, by means of the simplicity of one part of mankind and the artifice of another, whereby the former are made subservient to the interests of the latter.

I have, in my subsequent reflections on this portion of my existence, meditated upon the principles of the Chinese theory of morals, and I am not surprized that such notions should be engendered in the mind as those I have described, or that vicious propensities of all kinds should spring up and luxuriate there, seeing that no adequate motive is suggested to a Chinese to pursue a virtuous course of conduct. Whether vice be innate or adventitious, a question which has divided the philosophers of China, the result will be almost the same, seeing the proneness of our nature to adopt and pursue what is vicious, if we have no motive to choose the contrary. Now there is really no motive whatever in the system of faith founded on the "sacred books," which are the repositories of the popular religion of China, to induce a person, especially uncon-

unconnected with government, to practice virtue rather than vice. It is inculcated as a duty, that they should be ready to sacrifice their lives for a parent or a ruler; but no ill-consequence is supposed to spring from the omission. There is no "hereafter" in the popular code; no supreme deity, who has prepared a system of rewards and punishments for those who obey or disregard the injunctions in "the books." The virtues of rulers are, indeed, supposed to be the means whereby the happiness of a people is promoted; and if a dearth or drought takes place, the cause is attributed to some deficiency on the part of the prince or his ministers.

Is it to be wondered at, then, that an individual, who had been led, at an early period of life, to perceive this great and palpable error in the popular theory of morals, who saw that there was no consideration offered to make him choose what was called virtue in preference to what was called vice, but this, namely, that he would gratify his superiors, in other words, lend himself to support their interested knavery, whilst he sacrificed all the enjoyments attending a full gratification of every passion that prompted him; is it to be wondered at, I say, that such a person should come to the conclusion at which I arrived?

With some difficulty, after disguising myself, I procured an entrance, secretly, into the garden of the old general. There I waited for several hours; till, at length, I perceived him advancing towards an alcove at the end of the garden. He there sat down, and soon fell asleep. Without any other feeling than that of apprehension lest he should awake before I had completed the deed, I emerged from my place of concealment, and with a sharp knife, soon rid myself of another obstacle to my wishes, and effected my escape from the spot unperceived.

The murder occasioned some noise, but it soon subsided; and I was preparing to take advantage of my crime when I received an appointment as a district judge, which I would fain have declined, but dared not; and I forthwith set out for the scene of my official labours, being obliged to forego the ultimate execution of my object for the present.

My predecessor in the office, who had been degraded, was a man of strict integrity, and had given umbrage to many of his fellow officers by his rigid fulfilment of his official duties. They soon found me to be a very different character. The question which suggested itself to my mind was this, namely, whether I should acquire wealth as an unjust judge, or live poor with the reflection that I was honest. The only other considerations which could influence me were, that as a corrupt judge I should perhaps be hated by the poor; but on the other hand, as a just judge, I should be certainly detested by all in office, whose animosity was much more to be dreaded than that of a poor man, whom I could bamboo into silence. The fair inference from these premises was, that it was my interest in this world (and no other state of existence is contemplated by a Confucian) to be dishonest, and I was so, with such precautions as the illegality of the practices required.

How often did I smile when I saw some silly *virtuous* people, toiling from day to day in the scrupulous discharge of duties, which exposed them to imputations they did not deserve; scarcely subsisting upon a paltry income allowed by the state, and dreading every moment the effect of some false accusation; whilst I revelled in wealth, gratified every wish of my heart, and, having the use of the two great implements of power—authority to punish and riches to reward—felt no fear for what might befal me here or hereafter!

After a time, I began to be desirous of securing the person of my fair damsel

sel, of whose motions I was continually informed by my spies. I accordingly obtained leave to absent myself from my office for a short period, and took the road towards my native town.

I endeavoured to keep my arrival secret from the lady upon whom I had a design; for I was resolved to run no risk of further disappointment, and therefore had determined to make myself master of her person by force. To my astonishment, however, I learned that she had by some means become acquainted with the fact, and had hurried off, in company with a relation, to the court. It behoved me, I knew, to lose no time in following her, to defend myself from her accusations; for my own principles suggested to me that she or her advisers would make some charge of which they could avail themselves to my prejudice.

On my arrival at court, the first news I heard was, that I was a prisoner; but the grounds of my imprisonment were not told me. Here I became, for the first time, truly sensible of the danger of the principles upon which I had acted. I had taught myself to consider, and really considered, all men as either dupes or knaves, and could rely, therefore, upon none. Alone and unadvised, I was lead to conclude that my mistress had charged me with her father's murder; and I hastened to draw up a memorial, in which I laboured to prove, by sundry false statements, that I could not be the person who committed it. Too late I learned that this was not the cause of my arrest; that I was accused of judicial malversations. The inquisitors, however, set on foot a rigid inquiry into the affair of the general's death, and soon obtained satisfactory proof that my averments were false. The proofs of the other crimes were too plain to be denied; the participators in my guilt had become my accusers; for I discovered that there were motives to virtue which I had overlooked; one was the security the practice of it affords against false accusation.

I sent one, whom I supposed a trusty friend, with the keys of my treasure-boxes, in order to make use of my ill-got gains in bribing those who could protect me. This *friend* obtained the treasure—and kept it. I found that friendship, where virtue is not, is itself a non-entity. I despatched messengers repeatedly to the numerous acquaintances I had, intreating them to visit me, and give me their advice. Some sent excuses, others promises to attend; and a few returned for answer that I had brought the mischief upon myself, and deserved the fate that awaited me.

I would now have anticipated the executioner, by becoming my own murderer; but every instrument or article that could be used for this purpose had been removed: I swallowed some of my buttons, but they were too small.

The torture was applied to me, rather as a punishment than as the means of ascertaining my guilt, which was too apparent. The form of torture was of that merciful kind called *Ying-ko-leang*, or "the Parrot's Beam," which consists in raising the person's body from the ground by cords fastened round the fingers and thumbs, and fixed upon a transverse beam of bamboo. After this, I was decapitated: the only use my little remaining cash could be applied to, on this emergency, was that of feeing the executioner to take off my head at one blow.

ITINERARY OF PART OF THE NEILGHERRIES.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: Under the head of "Memoranda" I formerly* gave you the best account in my power, after many years' absence from Malabar, as to the desiderata, in regard to that province, required by the Royal Asiatic Society, as inserted in your Journal; to which I also added a few circumstances relating to Nambolacota, which forms a part of the range of mountains at present better known by the name of the Neilgherry Hills. Having in my possession a manuscript topographical account of the computed distance from Nambolacota, which adjoins Wynaad, and is, I believe, the most northerly of the Neilgherry range, I thought it could not be better disposed of than when left to your judgment for publication or otherwise, since that part of India has become the resort of Europeans for the restoration of health. I believe the account to be correct, as it was given to me by a man named Amen Nair (formerly chief minister to the Prince of Wynaad, and subsequently my own chief native assistant), for the purpose of serving me as a guide through the particularized countries, which I was about to visit, which intention I relinquished, in consequence of the province of Malabar being made over from the Government of Bombay to that of Madras. The account, as you will perceive, is detailed, and may be useful to persons in the East.

Computed Distance from Nambolacota (the northernmost of the Neilgherry Range of Mountains) to Coimbatoor, by the Route of Chilloorra Mollakota, as given by Amen Nair, in 1800, to the Collector of Wynaad.

First Route.

	Naregas (or Miles).	Direction.
From Nambolacota to Kudaloor	2	South.
From Kudaloor to Chilloorra Mollakota	20	South East.
Between the above two places are seven open jungles and Neddyavettum Mountain to pass, the computed ascent of which is	3	
Also Pâtra Mothean rivulet, and Killâgutta poya, and Chilloorra poya, or river, comprizing a distance of two naregas or miles, in addition to the above stated twenty	2	
From Chilloorra Mollakota to Porun Kotta Petta, with one river between	16	South.
From Porun Kotta to Shirralloor	16	South East.
From Shirralloor to Cherrumooka ongâddy or bazar	20	East.
From Cherrumooka ongâddy to Poollianpetta	16	do.
From Poollianpetta to Coimbatoor, which includes Omravutty river	16	do.
Total distance from Nambolacota to Coimbatoor, by the route of Chilloorra Kota	111	

Second Route to Coimbatoor.

From Nambolacota to Killâgutta poya	3	East.
From Killâgutta poya to Chemburra poya	6	do.
From Chemburra poya to Daverrâdyaputna	6	do.
From Daverrâdyaputna to Chembarratta poya	4	do.
From Chembarrutta poya to Mollaporutta	4	do.

From

* See vol. xxv. p. 195.

	Naregas. (or Miles).	Direction.
From Mollaporutta to Shreeyuraconna vye	16	do.
From Shreeyuraconna vye (road) to Nyarra poya	4	do.
From Nyarra poya (river) to Dennyâken kota	20	do.
From Dennyâken kota (fort) to Coimbatoor, including one river	32	do.
Total naregas, or miles, from Nambolacota to Coimbatoor	95	

Computed Distance from Nambolacota to Seringapatam by the Route of Moothamolla or mountain.

From Nambolacota to Moothamolla Dasheum	8	North East.
From Moothamolla to Tâmmarrally	14	do.
From Tammarrally to Ongâllutta	8	do.
From Ongalutta to Goondilpetta	6	do.
From Goondilpetta to Nânyannumkota	12	do.
From Nânyannumkota to Mysore province	12	do.
From Mysore Province to Seringapatam	6	do.
Total distance from Nambolacota to Seringapatam	66	

Computed Distance from Nambolacota to Nellamboor in Eernaad, below the Ghauts in Malabar.

First Route.

From Nambolacota to Ellamolla churam (pass)	12
From Ellamolla churam to Alla poya (river)	4
From Alla poya to Putchellapaad in Eernaad	12
By the route of Ellamolla pass, including three rivers and one nullah or rivulet, the total distance to Putchellapaad of Nellamboor in Eernaad	28

Second Route.

From Nambolacota to Davâlla, towards Karrakote pass	12	West.
From Davâlla to Karrakote pass	8	do.
From Karrakote pass to Poolladdetta	4	do.
From Poolladdetta to Cotakel	4	do.
From Cotakel to Karrakote, including one river	6	do.
From Karrakote to Nellamboor in Eernaad below the ghauts	8	do.
Total distance from Nambolacota to Nellamboor in Eernaad *via* Kanakote pass	42	

Remark.—The natives of Malabar invariably reckon the distance of a place according to the time which they require to reach it, and which they calculate at one mile to a narega on level ground: the computed distance in English miles of these routes would, consequently, be found by measurement far short of the stated amount, as considerable time must naturally be taken to pass over a mountainous and rugged country occasionally intersected with rivers.

May 8th, 1829.

THE COURT OF THE GENII.

AN ARABIAN TALE.

In the Calcutta *Gazette* has appeared, in portions, a very curious oriental tale, entitled "Bewurasb Hakeem, or the Court of the Genii," which is a translation (though not so stated) of an elegant work in Arabic, entitled *Ichwan-oos-Suffa*, of which an edition, in the original, was published at Calcutta in 1812, by Shekh Ahmud-bin-Mohummud-Shurwan-ool-Yumunee, a learned native of Arabia, employed in the Arabic department of the College of Fort William, and editor of several other works.* In a preface to this edition, signed T. T. Thomason, we are told that the author of the work is not known with certainty; it has been ascribed to Ibn-ool-Juldee, and also to a society, called "The Ichwan-oos-Suffa," a title prefixed to no less than fifty-one pieces, on different subjects of science and philosophy, all in the same style of composition, and evidently from the same pen.

The outline of the story is this: Disputes having arisen between mankind and the brute creation, the latter complaining of man's tyranny, the former of the insubordination of the brutes; the parties appeal to the king of the genii. The animals assert that they are by nature free; the human race lay claim to a natural authority over all animals. The king, finding the question to be nice and difficult, determines to take the advice of able counsellors, and to hear the arguments on both sides. The parties appear in support of their respective claims; when, after a full discussion, it is decided by common consent of the genii, that men being destined for another world, in which they will be rewarded or punished according to their actions on earth, the sovereignty is theirs: a decree, in the justice of which the animals themselves concur.

The style of the original is easy, copious, elegant, and perspicuous. The preface describes the story as "at once instructive and engaging: the most interesting truths of natural history are so skilfully introduced, and are made to bear their part in this allegorical controversy between the men and the animals with so much ingenuity, that the reader is insensibly engaged in the controversy himself, and is delighted with the animated descriptions and beautiful pictures from nature which open upon him in almost every page; whilst fine maxims of conduct are interspersed, as well as frequent appeals to the heart, tending to promote the interests of virtue."

Of the truth of this description our readers shall judge from the story itself, translated, we believe, by the same able orientalist who gave an English dress to the story of Hatim Tye, namely, Mr. James Atkinson, of Calcutta.

"I. *The original Condition of Man, and his Dispute with the Animals.*

"The writers of the early history of the human race have related, that whilst mankind were yet few in number, an irresistible feeling of danger compelled them to take refuge in caverns and mountains, from the apprehended attacks of the wild beasts which then infested the earth. Influenced by this unceasing alarm, they were prevented from assembling together to cultivate the ground for their subsistence, and they were also equally destitute of the means and the ingenuity to make apparel for the purpose of protecting their bodies from the extremes of heat and cold. In short, they had nothing to eat

* As the *Nufhut-ool-Yumun*, a miscellany, original and select, in prose and verse; Arabshah's *Memoirs of Timoor*; and particularly an excellent edition of the *Kamoos*.

eat but what the forests spontaneously afforded, and they were under the necessity of clothing themselves with leaves of trees. In the winter they retired to warm places, and during the heat of summer sought a more temperate residence.

"In a little time, however, when men increased, their dread of wild animals gradually subsided; and then they contrived to construct villages, and forts, and cities, and began to live in comparative comfort and tranquillity. They at the same time framed implements of agriculture, and advanced rapidly in the arts of cultivation; for which purpose they caught animals in nets: elephants, horses, camels, asses, sheep, and a great number of other quadrupeds, which had, previously, and from time immemorial, constantly rambled about the woods and forests, browzing and fattening on sweet herbage, free, and uncontrolled, and useless. But now, with labour night and day, their shoulders became galled, and wounded, and their backs full of sores. However much they roared, or brayed, or bellowed, man heeded them not. Several of them, under the apprehension of being caught and reduced to servitude, fled to remote forests and mountains—as mankind had done before. But now the scale was turned. The sceptre had changed hands, which entirely altered the condition of things. The birds were obliged to quit their nests, and with their young, escape to other places. Mankind, imagining that all the animals of creation were their slaves, tried every artifice in their power by gins and nets, and traps, to bring them into subjection, and in this manner they proceeded till Almighty God sent Mahommud, the last of the prophets, into the world, to guide and instruct them. The Prophet truly pointed out to sinners the holy law, and many of the genii also became converts to his religion.

"In process of time, the Jin Bewurasb Hakeem became sovereign of the tribe of genii. He was so equitable and just, and so perfect in his temper and disposition, that, under his blameless administration, tigers and goats were accustomed to drink water at the same fountain; and it is notorious that swindlers, robbers, cheats, and thieves, were entirely unknown in his days. He resided on an island called Billa Saghon, near the Khut-i-Astowah, or equator. A ship belonging to man happening to be driven one day on this coast by contrary winds, the merchants and men of science who were on board disembarked, and went on shore immediately, with a view to traffic, as well as recreation. It was the season of spring, and the trees were covered with every variety of flower and fruit; bright transparent streams flowed on every side; and all the animals, grazing from morning to night on delicious herbage, appeared extremely sleek and beautiful; and they were seen continually gambolling and frisking together without restraint. The temperature of the atmosphere was so genial and exhilarating, and the prospects of the surrounding country so enchanting, that none of them wished to depart. They, therefore, commenced upon the construction of a variety of dwellings, for the purpose of residing on the island, and began, according to their own custom, to catch such animals as they deemed most useful, with the intention of reducing them to servitude. The animals, however, finding that, even in this distant retreat, they had no repose, took the earliest opportunity of flying to the deserts. But mankind, acting on their assumed prerogative, considered that they were all their legitimate slaves, and, consequently, devised and invented every description of trap and net, in order to accomplish their purpose.

"As soon as the animals were aware of this cruel disposition, they assembled around their leaders, and repaired to the hall of justice, and described to Bewurasb Hakeem the particulars of the oppression under which they groaned.

Bewurasb

Bewurasb Hakeem having fully comprehended their situation and circumstances, immediately ordered a messenger to summon the reputed offenders before him. In consequence of this requisition, seventy individuals of different cities, eminently distinguished for sagacity, wisdom, and eloquence, appeared, to answer whatever questions might be put to them by the king of the genii. They were received and accommodated in an excellent house, and after they had recovered from the fatigues of their journey, the king called them before his presence.

"When the deputies saw the king upon his throne, they made the accustomed salutation, and stood in the several places officially allotted to them. Bewurasb, as before mentioned, was unequalled in justice, bravery, and benevolence. He always afforded protection to the poor and helpless, and throughout his dominions, the strong had no power to oppress the weak. Every thing that is forbidden by the law was in his time avoided, and nothing but that which is pleasing to God ever entered his mind. He mildly asked the men for what purpose they had come to his kingdom. 'I have never,' said he, 'had any intercourse with you. With what view, then, have you entered my territories?' One of them, a man experienced in the world, respectfully replied; 'Having heard of the justice and equity of your majesty, we have come to your presence for protection. No injured person, to this day, has ever gone away disappointed from your court; we, therefore, hope that your majesty will afford us the justice we solicit.' The king rejoined. 'What is your wish?' He answered, 'O just king! these animals are our slaves. Many of them, however, are refractory and run away; and others, although they are forced to obey, still will not acknowledge our rights.' The king inquired if he had any evidence to adduce in support of his averments—'for,' said he, 'a cause without evidence cannot be heard.' He replied, 'O king! in this cause there is abundant of moral and written evidence.' The king then signed to him to state his case. A person, descended from Abbas, immediately went into the forum, and began to deliver the following oration. 'Praise to the Almighty is proper. For the nourishment, and the protection, and support of the world, what has he not created on the face of the earth? What resource has he not supplied; and, for the use and convenience of weak man, how many animals has he not bestowed? Happy is the state of him who, according to His will, prepares the road to eternity! What shall I say of those who unworthily remain in disobedience and infidelity? Endless salutations are due to Mahommud Mustapha, the last of the prophets, whom Almighty God sent to instruct his creatures, and he is the chief of all. He is the true king of both genii and men, and he will, on the last day, assist every sinner among us. Salutations and peace to his holy descendents, who have embellished religion and the world, and the faith of Islam! For ever be praised that Eternal Being who, from a drop of water, created Adam, and in the perfection of his power, made him the father of children! Having from him created Eve, with thousands of mankind, he endowed them with the means of cultivating the face of the earth. He made our great ancestor, the noblest and best of his creatures. He made him to rule over the land and the sea, and he fed him with pure viands in abundance and variety; for thus he saith in the *Koran:* 'All animals are created for thee, derive advantage from them, and eat, and of their skins and hairs make warm clothes. In the morning send them to the fields, and in the evening have them brought home. They are for thy good and use.' And in another place it is written: 'By land and by water, ride upon camels, or sail in ships.' And in another place: 'horses, mules,

mules, and asses, were created for thee to ride upon.' Again: 'Ride upon their backs, and remember the goodness of thy God.' Besides these, there are many other passages which bear on this point. And in the *Pentateuch* and the *Gospel* it is understood that animals were created especially for man. Thus, in every way, we are masters—they our property.'

"Then the king turned towards the animals and said: 'This man has brought forward several passages from the *Koran* in support of his case, if you have any thing in contemplation to advance, you may now reply.' Hearing this, the mule started up, and delivered the following oration. 'Praise be to that Holy and Eternal One, who was present before worlds, without time or place! With one word all the universe rose to light. The heavens He composed of fire and water, and raised them on high. He made man, and sent him here and there in the world that he might be occupied in cultivating and adorning it, not in doing it injury: to protect the animals for beneficial purposes, not to commit oppression upon them, and afflict them.' Then he further said. 'O king, the passages, which have been quoted by our enemy do not imply that we are his subjects or slaves, and he the master. On the contrary, they speak of the benefits which the Almighty vouchsafed to us, and to this end is the following sentence from the *Koran*. 'The Almighty has put the animals under thy control, and the sun, the moon, the air, and clouds, were also made for thee.' From this it does not appear that man is our master, and that we are his slaves. But God created all things in heaven and earth to be subservient to each other, to contribute to each others good, and to do away injury. Thus God created us to be under his control, that we might derive benefit from his protection; not for the purpose he imagines, and as he artfully and unjustly asserts, because he is master and we his slaves. Before even he himself was created, my forefathers ranged the face of the earth, unrestrained and unmolested. We grazed wherever we chose, each only anxious to procure food for himself. In short, we dwelt together in mountains, forests, and deserts, feeding, and nourishing, and protecting our young at our pleasure. We inhabited our houses in peace, with no one to inquire about us or molest us. After several ages had passed away, the Almighty made Adam of the dust, and dignified him with the sovereignty of the earth. But when his descendants increased, they began to assemble in the deserts, and extended their oppression to us. Horses, asses, mules, oxen, and camels, were seized by them, and reduced to servitude. This was despotic enough: but such revolting oppression as we now experience, was never known to our forefathers. Persecuted as we have been, what could we do? we fled into forests and deserts, and still man continues determined to subdue us, and destroy our liberties by nets and traps of various kinds. If any one of us falls into his snares, I do not ask his condition. He is bound and carried off; and what excruciating pain does he not suffer! Only think of killing, of skinning, of breaking bones, of opening veins, of tearing the bowels, of plucking, of fixing on a spit, of burning on the fire, roasting and eating! These are the persecutions of man; and he is not yet satisfied, but contends that he is the master, and we are his slaves. If any one of us runs away, he is said to be guilty of a crime; but in this respect there can be no satisfactory evidence. The whole is a tissue of utter tyranny and oppression, put forth for the benefit and glory of man, and for our degradation and ruin.'

"II. *The*

"II. *The King of the Genii proceeds in the Examination of the Witnesses in the Dispute between Man and the Animals.*

"When the king of the genii had heard the situation of the animals, he was anxious to investigate the case completely, and for that purpose ordered the cauzee, the muftee, and all the chiefs and ministers of his court to attend; and they attended accordingly. He then said to the men: 'the animals have given in evidence many particulars of your tyranny; now what have you to say in reply?' A person from amongst them arose, and respectfully said, 'O, refuge of the world, they are all our slaves, and we are their masters. It is lawful and right that we should exert our authority over them, and do what we please with them, being, as they are, our property. Those who obey us, are approved of by heaven, and those who fly from us, also fly from God.' The king observed, that a cause without evidence could not be attended to in a court of justice. 'You must produce your authority, and the evidence required by the law.' To this it was replied: 'We have abundance of moral and written evidence to prove our case. How beautifully has God made the form of man! Every limb is admirably suited to its purpose; the body elegant, his stature upright. His intellectual power, his sense, and learning, enable him to know good from evil, and to comprehend the relative position of the heavens, and describe them. Who can boast of this excellence, except us? From this alone it is clear, that we are the masters, and they our slaves.'

"The king said to the animals: 'now what have you to advance?' They replied: 'The evidence adduced affords no proof of the claim they wish to substantiate.' The king of the genii then said: 'dost thou not know, that sitting and rising elegantly are characteristic of kings, and that ugliness and deformity are characteristic of slaves!' To this one of them replied: 'May God give your majesty grace, and afford you protection against the misfortunes of life! But in point of fact, the Creator did not make man, perfect as he is, to be our master, nor did he make us of this shape, that we should be his slaves. God is wise, and nothing that he has made is without intent or use. He gave to the different parts of creation such shapes as he thought fittest and best. It must be remembered,' continued he, 'that when man was first created, he was completely naked: nothing was on his body to protect him from heat or cold. He ate of the fruits of the forests, and clothed himself with the leaves of trees. For this purpose, his form was made straight and long, that he might easily pluck the fruit and leaves from trees, to eat and subsist upon. Our food is grass, and for this purpose our forms are made crooked, that we may graze easily, and be subject to no embarrassment on that account.' The king said, 'to the words which God hath uttered, *viz.* "I have made man of beautiful and exquisite form," what do you reply?' The orator said, 'refuge of the world, the words of God have a great number of interpretations besides the common meaning, which, without the aid of learned men, cannot be explained. It is therefore necessary to refer the subject to the wise.' Upon this suggestion, a learned man was summoned to the presence, by order of the king, and he interpreted the passage as follows: 'On the day that God created Adam, it was a fortunate time; the stars were shining resplendently in their spheres, and shed a happy influence over the elements. Hence, from this harmony of nature, his feet and legs, and his arms and hands, received peculiar properties of fitness and beauty. The words "beautiful form," in the *Koran*, have also another interpretation. "God made man

man of middling stature, neither very long nor very short." ' Then the king observed: 'does not this nice adjustment of form and limbs shew the excellence and pre-eminence of man?'

"The animals replied: 'This is also our condition. God has also given us limbs which He considered suitable. In this respect we are at least equal.' The men said, 'how can yours be termed proper limbs? Your shapes are extremely disproportionate and disgusting; your legs and feet hideous: amongst you there is the camel, with a body large, a long neck, and short tail; and the elephant too, whose form is huge and unwieldy, with two long tusks, which come outside of his mouth, ears wide, eyes small; the bull and buffalo, too, whose tails are long, horns thick, with no upper teeth; and the sheep, whose horns are massy, with fat buttocks. The goat, too, with a long beard, and no buttocks at all; and the hare, small in size, but with long ears; and, in this way, there are numbers of carnivorous and graminivorous animals and birds, whose forms are quite disgusting, and whose limbs bear no proportion whatever to each other.' This being said, another animal opposed the argument, and exclaimed: 'Alas, that you do not comprehend the works of God! We are also created by the Almighty, and from Him we received the proportion of our limbs. Therefore, finding fault with us, is finding fault with Him. Are ye ignorant, that God created every thing for a particular use? But this is only understood by those who are endowed with science and knowledge.' The men replied: 'If thou art the advocate for the animals, and hast any skill, inform me what is the advantage of the camel's neck being so long?' He replied: 'For this reason: his legs are long, and if his neck was short, it would not reach the ground to graze. He was therefore made with a long neck that he might graze comfortably, and that he might be assisted by its strength in rising, and that his lips might reach every part of his body to scratch himself. For this purpose, the proboscis of the elephant is made long instead of the neck, and his ears large that he may fan off the flies and muskeetoes, and prevent them getting into his eyes or mouth, because, on account of the size of his teeth, his mouth continues always open. The tusks are long, that he may defend and save himself from the attacks of wild animals. The hare's ears are long, because his body is extremely delicate, and his skin thin, and with them he keeps himself warm in cold weather, and spreads them under him when it is hot. In short, God has given to each animal such limbs as are best suited to his wants. Thus He saith, through Moses: "God created every thing, and then gave it instruction." The meaning of which is, that He gave to each such form and limbs as was best, and shewed it the right path. The thing which you consider beauty, and of which you are so proud, imagining that you are the masters and we slaves, is a mistake. The beauty of every animal is that which occasions desire in those of the same species, and which inspires the sentiments of love and affection; and this always depends upon descent, for animals of a different species are never permanently attached to each other. Every animal is fond of the female of his own kind, even admitting that the female of another kind may be thought superior. In this manner men are attached to their own species. Those that are black are not attached to those that are white, and those that are white do not love those that are black. Therefore your beauty of form is not the cause of your superiority. To beauty of form you have no exclusive claim: the white have it, the black have it, the ox and the ass, and the horse and the tiger. Why then should you think yourselves better than us? Neither are we inferior, as thou sayest, in sense and genius; many animals are, in this respect,

respect, superior to thee. For instance, the camel, whose legs and neck are long, and whose head talks to the air, he can see his path, however difficult, in the darkest nights, when your eyes require torches. And the horse hears from a distance the traveller's voice; and still more, hearing the voice of an enemy he awakens his rider, and saves him from attack. If any person takes an ox or an ass along a road, be it even for the first time, and if he lets him loose he returns to his old place, and never errs. If you travel along any road ever so many times, when it becomes necessary for you to go again, you are often embarrassed, and commit mistakes. Among flocks of sheep and goats, if a hundred young ones are produced from them, and the same goats and sheep are taken out all next day to graze, when they return in the evening they easily recognize their own young, and the younglings also know their mothers; whilst you, if you remain abroad for any length of time, forget the features of mother, sister, father, brother. Then what is your discrimination, sense, or genius, upon which you boast so much? If you had any sense you would not pride yourselves upon things which God has gratuitously given you, without effort or labour. The wise only boast of that which is the effect of exertion, application, and assiduity. You have no reason, therefore, to think yourselves superior to us. Your complaint is without proof, idle, and vexatious.'

"The king of the genii now looked towards the men, and said, 'you have heard this reply, what have you further to state?' They said, in answer, 'A great deal of evidence still remains, which will prove our case satisfactorily. Some parts of it relate to buying and selling animals, to feeding them, watering them, putting covering on them, protecting them in the cold and warm weather, forgiving their faults, and saving them from wild beasts, and, when they are diseased, giving them medicines. This conduct towards them arises from our compassion and kindness. It is the custom of all masters to treat their slaves with tenderness and regard.' The king of the genii, hearing this, said to the animals, 'now reply to this.' They said: 'What these men say about buying and selling animals, also obtains among themselves. Thus when the Persians conquered Greece, they sold the conquered; and when the Greeks conquered the Persians they did the same thing. Amongst the Indians and those of Sind, of Sind and those of Hind; the Arabs and the Turks, the Turks and Arabs, the same practice prevails. In short, every conqueror thinks his captives his slaves, and sells them. Who then can say truly which is the slave and which is the master? According to the astrologers, it would seem that it is now man's turn to be master. And God saith, 'I cause the world to revolve, period after period, for man.' The knowing and intelligent are well aware of this, and with respect to what the men say about feeding and watering animals and other matters, this does not arise from either affection or tenderness for us, but for fear of our dying, and thus depriving themselves of our use in riding, carrying loads, and other drudgery.'

"After this speech, every individual animal, in the presence of the king, uttered his own personal complaints. The ass said: 'The day on which I was taken into the custody of man, they put upon my back bricks, stones, iron, wood, and other loads, so that I could not move without pain and difficulty; and they held in their hands sticks and whips, and beat me unmercifully all over. Then where is the love and affection which man talks about?' The ox put in his voice, and said: 'When I was caught, they fastened me tight to the plough, and to the mill, put a muzzle on my mouth, covered my eyes, and they had whips and sticks, with which they lacerated my sides and face.' Then, the goat said: 'When I was taken into custody, what grief did I endure!

dure! They drank my children's milk, they separated my little ones from me, fastened their legs, and took them to the slaughter-house, never for an instant attending to their cries and lamentations. Then, without food or water, they were killed, and skinned, their bellies were cut open, their skulls broken, their livers torn, carried to the shops of butchers, and cut with knives, then stuck on a spit, and baked in an oven; seeing and enduring these horrors, are we to remain silent and say nothing?' The camel then came forward: 'When I was taken prisoner, think of my condition! They put a rope through my nostrils, which the driver pulled; and they put great loads upon my back, and in dark nights drove me over hills and mountains. In short, by the shaking of the *kurjawa* (howda), my back was almost broken, and the soles of my feet were wounded with stones. Hungry and thirsty, I was compelled to go long journies in every direction, without the opportunity or the power of resistance. When I am in their hands, they put ropes round my neck, chains round my feet, and with the iron ankus they beat my head on all sides.' The horse said: 'When I am in their power, they fix a bridle in my mouth, a saddle on my back, a tight surcingle round my belly, and with armour upon me, they urge me to the wars. In hunger and thirst, covered with dust, I carry my rider to the battle, where I am wounded with swords and javelins, and I swim in rivers of blood.' The mule said: 'When we are in their power, we meet with intolerable affliction. On our feet are ropes, in our mouths bridles and bits. They do not give us a moment's breath to go amongst our females for the pleasure of their society; grooms and servants fasten pack-saddles upon our backs, and ride upon us; with whips and staves they beat our faces and backs, and reproach and abuse us in the most savage and brutal manner. Such is their folly and wickedness. They never appear to attend to the instruction and advice of the Prophet, although they continue to read these passages of the *Koran:* "If you wish God to forgive you, forgive others."—"O, Mahommud, command the moslems to forgive the sins of the infidels."—"The carnivorous, graminivorous, and flying animals, like thee, have their tribes."—"When ye mount your camels, remember the goodness of God, and say: Holy is that God who favoured us with such creatures."

"After the mule had ceased, the camel said to the hog, 'you may also state the oppression which your species experiences from cruel man, and in such a way, before the just king, that in pity and commiseration, he may deliver us from this intolerable bondage; for you are also of the graminivorous kind.' A learned man here rose up and said. 'The hog is not graminivorous, but carnivorous. Know ye not, that its teeth project from its mouth, and that it eats dead bodies?' Another said, 'no, the hog is graminivorous, for it has cloven hoofs, and eats grass.' A third said, 'the hog is both carnivorous and graminivorous, and a beast. Call to mind the shuttergao, which is compounded of the ox, the camel, and the leopard; and also the shuttur-moorgh, whose form combines that of the bird and the camel.' The hog said to the camel: 'I know not what to say, or of whom to complain. We are considered variously. The moslems consider us unclean and accursed, and think our shape horrid, our flesh detestable, and our name amongst them is abhorred. The Greeks think our flesh delicious, and esteem us proper for sacrifices. The Jews are our enemies, and undeservedly abuse and curse us. For this reason, they are hostile to the Christians and Greeks. The Armenians think our flesh equal to beef and mutton for its fatness, and our fecundity is superior. The Greek physicians compounded many medicines with our fat, and kept them always in store. Shepherds and grooms keep us near their horses, in stables

and

and in the fields, because we are lucky. Enchanters and magicians keep our skins in their books. Shoemakers delight to pluck the bristles from our necks and mouths, because they are very useful to them in pointing the threads with which they work. I am quite confounded, and can say nothing; I know not whom to praise, or of whom to complain.' When the hog finished his address, the ass looked towards the hare, who was standing near the camel, and said: 'It is now your time to tell the king the degree of oppression and tyranny which individuals of your species bear from man. Perhaps by your intreaty the king may generously deliver us from this extreme slavery.' The hare said: 'We lived very remote from men, we abandoned their country, and chose to remain in holes and forests. On this account we are not subject to their tyranny: but we are greatly distressed by dogs and other sporting animals, who, in unnatural combination and co-operation with men, invade our places of retreat, and worry our brethren. Deer, oxen, camels, goats, and other animals, our friends, who also take refuge on mountains, are also seized and persecuted by them. In this oppression, however,' added the hare, 'the sporting dog may stand excused; for it must be admitted that he is necessary to man, and he is also fond of our flesh. He is not of the same species with us, but carnivorous; yet why does the horse, which is not carnivorous, and a beast, why does he come to the aid of man? Can it arise from his utter stupidity and silliness?'

"A person, hearing these observations from the hare, exclaimed: 'Enough, silence! you have said a great deal against the horse, but if you knew that the horse is the finest animal under the control of man, you would not talk such nonsense.' The king of the genii asked the man, in what the superiority of the horse consisted? He said: 'the horse has a fine, generous temper, and other excellencies. His form is beautiful, he has well-proportioned limbs; his appearance is noble, his sagacity great, his colour bright, his sense superior; he is swift of foot; he answers his rider right or left, forward or backward; in the race he is obedient, and so respectful, that if his tail becomes wet with water or mud, he never shakes it for fear of splashing his rider; he has the strength of an elephant; he is patient under the weight of his rider; in battle he bears the wounds of javelins and arrows; in galloping he outstrips the wind. His paces are like those of the noble bull. In leaping he is like a leopard. If a bet is laid upon him, he outstrips his opponent. What other animal can boast these excellencies?' The hare now replied: 'It must, however, be confessed, that with these excellencies he has a great fault, which obscures them all. He is extremely silly, extremely stupid; he never knows his friends from his enemies. If he is under an enemy, he is obedient even to him. Although he be born in the house of his master, and receives food and protection all his life from him, he will in battle attend to the orders of an enemy with equal alacrity, and contend against that master, should the chances of war place him in such a situation. This disposition is like a sword, which is without life, and cannot distinguish a friend from a foe, for it would sever the head from the body of its master or maker, as soon as that of any other person. This disposition also prevails in men, who contend against mother, father, brother, sister, and other connexions, and manifest the vilest treachery and art in all their dealings with strangers. That conduct which might be proper towards an enemy, they shew to their own kindred. The infant drinks its mother's milk, and is nourished in her arms, and in the season of youth becomes a stranger and a foe. With the same unnatural feeling he drinks the milk of animals, applies to his purposes their skins and

 hair,

hair, in making raiment, and in the end kills those poor animals, skins them, and rends their bowels and roasts them; cruelly forgetting all the good he had derived from their use. When the hare had finished his harangue against man and horses, the ass said to him: "Enough, so much abuse is unnecessary. Who is there to whom God has given many excellencies, and has not given one superior to all the rest; and who is there from whom he has not withheld almost every benefit, and yet, has given one virtue, which he has vouchsafed to no other? There is no creature in the world who can boast of every kind of dignity and excellence. The kindness of God is confined to no species, but extends to all; only some have more, some less. To those whom he has raised to the rank of masters he has also often given the marks of subservience. What dignity has he given to the sun and moon, light and clearness inefable! all these excellencies and beauties he has given, that even many tribes, from ignorance, think them God; yet they are not protected from eclipses; and it is for this reason, that the wise may know that, were they God, they would never wane or become dark. On the same principle he has given light and splendour to all the stars; yet, with this splendour, they are often hid by the light of the sun; and, day and night, continue in their spheres, that they may shew themselves created, and subjects of the Eternal One. This is also the condition of the genii, of man, and of angels. If any one has many excellencies, he must have some faults. The whole is from God, and no other." When the ass had concluded his speech, the ox said: "It is certainly incumbent upon him who has received from God many blessings which another does not possess, to be thankful; and he ought especially to conduct himself in such a manner as to let others participate in his good fortune. Thus God has given light to the sun, by which the whole creation is illuminated, favouring none. Thus also the moon and all the stars, according to their stations, shed their light over the world, without favour. So it is incumbent upon man, to whom God has given many benefits, to be indulgent to animals."

When the ox had ceased, all the animals began to make a noise and say: "O, just king, pity us and deliver us from the oppression of man." The king of the genii, hearing this, looked towards all the learned among the genii who were present, and said: "Have you heard all these allegations regarding the tyranny and oppression of man?" They replied, "We have heard the whole. Their complaints are well founded. Night and day we witness their oppression; neither the sensible nor learned are free from their tyranny, and on this account the genii themselves were also compelled to abandon their country, and take refuge in deserts and forests, and in hills, mountains, and rivers. Because of their wickedness, the genii forsook their highly-cultivated and pleasant places. To such a degree has their aversion to us arisen, that if any child, or wife, or any blockhead, happens to fall sick, they say that it is occasioned by the blow or shadow of a jin. They are always in alarm and anxiety to escape from our fancied annoyances; although a jin has never been known to murder a man, to wound him, or pinch him, or steal from him, to commit burglary in his house, to pick pockets, to break the lock of any shop, to beat travellers, to commit high treason, to kidnap or maltreat any one, or to imprison a single human being. But such is the malignity of their dispositions, that they are night and day occupied in contriving plans to annoy others; and yet they never repent or seem at all sensible of their errors."

"When this was said, the chobdar, or crier, called aloud, and gave notice that as it was now evening, the court must be adjourned.

(To be continued.)

THE FINANCES OF OUR EASTERN EMPIRE.

In our last Journal we took occasion, from the agitation of the question respecting the trade with India and China in Parliament, to investigate some of the points of discussion, and to endeavour to clear away a little of the rubbish of false statements and false conclusions, which has been industriously thrown in the way of a calm and fair inquiry into that question.*

We could not then do more than lightly touch the commercial topics, which, indeed, were chiefly treated of in the House of Commons. But misrepresentation, and want of candour, on the part of the assailants of the East-India Company, are equally apparent in respect to their condition in their territorial character, as the immediate sovereigns of India. Every possible advantage is taken of the difficulties into which they have been precipitated, for objects, of which the country at large is solely to reap the benefit. Assured, as the Company must feel, that the result of a full investigation into the state of their administration, at home and abroad, will vindicate them from the calumnies with which their administration is assailed, they are apparently content silently to leave the question to the decision of the Legislature, without doing more than furnish authentic evidence to aid that decision. "If the monopoly of the trade and the absolute dominion over the people were beneficial to India," says Mr. Whitmore, "I should say preserve them; I should think it would then be consistent and politic to prolong the power of the Company." Upon this issue the East-India Company would probably be content to put the question; though the interests of Britain are still to be considered.

The state of the Company's territorial finances, at home and abroad, are shewn in the returns annually presented by them to Parliament (under the statute) and printed. These returns are probably never looked into by a majority of the persons who declaim against the Government of India, amongst whom we often hear complaints that the Company *conceal* their financial condition. This assertion was even hazarded in a periodical publication (now too obscure and despised to be read except by those who are interested in the propagation of its principles), which professed to be all-knowing in the affairs of India and its government. In one of the numbers of that publication,† the writer, having stumbled upon a copy of the *Home Account* of the Company for 1825, accused them of a design of keeping the nation in entire ignorance of the real state of their pecuniary affairs, since it contained "no statement of the produce of the territorial revenue of India, and the public charges attending the government of their territories;" whereas these particulars (though not likely to be met with in an account of *Home* receipts and expenditure) were laid before the House of Commons and printed (it so happened) a fortnight before the other account! It is this hasty, illiberal, and ignorant mode of drawing conclusions, to which much of the misapprehension with respect to Indian affairs is owing.

We shall first lay before our readers an abstract, which we have made fuller than usual, of the Annual Accounts; and shall subjoin some observations upon them at the end.

ABSTRACT

* By some unaccountable oversight, the progressive increase in the exports to India, between 1708-9 and 1809-10, given in p. 692 (last vol.), was understated, to the disadvantage of our own argument. The reader will perceive, on reference to the figures, that in the thirty-two years from 1733-4 to 1765-6, the exports had increased 124 per cent.; in the next twenty-seven years, they had further increased 131 per cent., instead of 95 per cent.

In the fifth line of the ensuing paragraph, a misprint of "British *goods*" for "British *cottons*," mars the sense.

† *Oriental Herald*, for August 1825.

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1829.

Revenues of Bengal.

	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28. per Estimate.
Mint or Coinage Duties and Profits ... C. Rs.	3,04,788	3,25,950	3,71,299
Post Office	7,91,328	8,48,815	8,59,290
Stamp Duties	18,67,853	21,96,076	25,44,354
Judicial Fees, Fines, and Licenses.....	8,04,455	8,22,759	8,10,840
Customs in Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.....	34,94,166	38,09,702	35,72,809
Land and Sayer Revenues in do., do., do. ...	3,75,59,650	3,78,47,169	3,88,25,200
Benares Customs, Judicial Fees, &c.....	75,04,263	78,47,837	5,02,37,967
Ceded Provinces in Oude (1801), Revenues, Customs, &c.	2,23,13,797	1,95,85,377	
Conquered Provinces (1803-4) do. do.	1,88,28,223	2,83,35,437	
Ceded Territory on Nerbuddah, Revenue, Tributes, &c.....	65,70,900	59,64,994	64,64,689
Territory ceded by Burmese, Revenues, &c.	—	7,07,358	13,81,560
Contribution from Ava by Treaty	—	55,31,387	17,37,953
Sale of Salt	2,13,94,690	2,17,33,450	2,13,44,000
—— Opium	93,98,910	1,71,53,079	1,84,05,024
Marine Receipts	3,63,358	3,61,498	4,14,120
Total Revenues ..... C. Rs.	13,11,96,581	14,75,70,888	14,69,59,978
Deduct Charges	12,63,45,165	11,88,15,357	11,89,42,825
Net Revenue..... C. Rs.	48,51,416	2,86,55,531	2,80,17,153

Revenues of Madras.

Mint Duties ..... Pags.	22,125	11,676	11,429
Post Office	74,236	73,759	77,714
Stamp Duties	1,53,759	1,42,968	1,45,714
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	41,122	34,972	37,914
Farms and Licenses of ancient Possessions ..	2,42,085	2,25,780	2,29,046
Customs of ditto	4,64,116	4,46,765	4,29,683
Land Revenues of ditto	22,63,432	22,82,723	22,73,409
Carnatic Revenues and Customs.....	37,28,120	33,76,720	35,61,580
Tanjore ditto ditto	14,46,934	11,25,122	10,63,525
Ceded and Conquered Provinces ditto ditto .	28,65,329	27,44,033	28,43,854
Countries ceded by Nizam ditto ditto.....	15,77,472	15,86,201	15,75,699
Sale of Salt	4,04,041	4,08,110	3,70,065
Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin Subsidies	9,80,889	9,80,889	9,80,889
Marine Receipts	23,627	19,619	20,000
Government-Bank Profits, 1805 to 1826-27	—	15,50,566	1,00,000
Total Revenues..... Pags.	1,42,87,287	1,49,54,203	1,37,20,521
Deduct Charges	1,42,62,073	1,38,94,867	1,34,34,391
Net Revenue ... Pags.	25,214	10,59,336	2,86,130

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1829.

Charges of Bengal.

		1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28. per Estimate.
Mint Charges	C.Rs.	3,85,374	4,74,261	3,45,665
Post Office ditto		8,90,026	8,64,497	8,28,240
Civil Establishments, &c.		1,00,72,846	1,92,18,295	1,01,94,680
Stamp Office Charges		5,77,105	6,77,663	7,71,409
Judicial Charges (including Supreme Court, Sudder and Zillah Courts, and Police Establishment)		63,84,189	65,07,206	68,75,466
Collection of Customs in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa		6,87,935	6,26,836	6,22,920
Charges on Revenues of ditto, ditto, ditto		57,71,467	63,38,131	59,33,400
Benares Charges		21,90,788	22,74,899	22,97,032
Oude ditto		71,66,485	55,29,068	72,25,021
Conquered Provinces ditto		60,54,465	68,11,616	71,25,107
Ceded Territory ditto		9,84,390	10,13,143	9,47,720
Territory ceded by the Burmese ditto		——	2,86,598	11,26,360
Salt Advances and Charges		56,83,565	68,49,450	73,97,320
Opium ditto ditto		56,06,727	51,27,126	59,62,400
Military Charges		6,81,40,741	5,51,11,923	5,05,76,000
Gratuity Batta to Troops employed in Burmese War		——	7,59,657	——
Portion Deccan Booty credited in Revenues of former years		——	——	60,09,053
Buildings and Fortifications		38,81,310	53,44,974	25,14,880
Marine Charges		18,68,252	11,00,375	23,92,732
Total Charges	C.Rs.	12,63,45,165	11,89,15,357	11,89,42,825

Charges of Madras.

Mint	Pags.	58,206	47,044	51,977
Post Office		69,930	64,727	71,429
Civil Establishments		7,63,905	8,13,374	8,24,085
Stamp Office		26,398	23,620	24,069
Petty Claims on Carnatic Fund		79,434	26,835	1,429
Judicial Charges, ancient Possessions		5,91,902	5,75,796	6,24,121
Customs Charges ditto		74,229	68,461	68,187
Revenue Charges ditto		4,56,686	4,72,229	5,10,760
Carnatic Charges		10,80,144	11,42,578	11,26,072
Tanjore ditto		5,29,444	4,93,368	4,65,427
Ceded and Conquered Provinces ditto		7,34,249	6,97,135	7,19,235
Countries Ceded by Nizam ditto		2,89,506	2,79,657	2,80,090
Salt Advances and Charges		76,523	76,786	72,066
Military		92,39,764	88,66,252	85,22,067
Buildings and Fortifications		1,52,658	2,06,905	2,14,343
Marine		39,725	40,001	42,114
Total Charges	Pags.	1,42,62,073	1,38,94,867	1,34,34,391

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1829—*continued.*

Revenues of Bombay.

	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28. per Estimate.
Mint Duties	Rs. 59,998	27,558	27,000
Post Office	1,40,305	1,13,896	1,13,000
Stamp Duties	1,50,186	1,67,614	1,62,600
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	58,040	64,016	61,500
Salt Sales	1,48,469	1,65,188	1,53,840
Farms and Licenses	6,17,770	6,29,665	6,54,400
Customs of ancient Possessions	11,67,658	15,69,205	16,17,240
Land Revenues of ditto	14,92,970	18,92,354	18,76,800
Land Revenues, Customs, &c. of Provinces ceded by Guicowar	30,70,454	34,86,873	33,56,800
Ditto ditto of Provinces ceded by and conquered from Mahrattas	1,30,68,942	1,47,55,612	1,52,46,050
Marine Receipts	1,55,369	1,41,201	1,53,200
Total Revenues	Rs. 2,01,10,161	2,30,13,182	2,34,22,430

Revenues of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Land Revenues and Customs	£31,422	55,744	45,079

Revenues of St. Helena.

Rents, Licenses, Tonnage Duty, &c.	£3,015	3,943	3,398

General Result of Indian Revenue (exclusive of St. Helena).

Total Revenues	£21,128,388	23,383,497	22,864,308
Deduct Charges and Interest		23,322,179	
Net Surplus Revenue		£60,318	

* In 1826-27, the accounts of Singapore and Malacca embrace only nine months; in 1827-28 they embrace the whole year.

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, [illegible]—continued.

Charges of Bombay.

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] per Estimate.
Mint ..... Rs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Post Office	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Civil Establishment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Judicial Charges	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charges on Customs of ancient Possessions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto on Revenues of ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto on Revenues, &c. of Provinces ceded by Guicowar	10,12,594	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto on ditto ditto ceded by and conquered from Mahrattas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Military Charges	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buildings and Fortifications	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Charges	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Charges ..... Rs.	3,56,17,950	3,53,36,985	3,39,55,670
Deduct Revenues ...	2,01,10,161	2,30,13,182	2,34,22,430
Net Charge ..... Rs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Charges of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Total Charges	£135,294	149,217	238,551
Deduct Revenues	31,422	55,744	45,079
Net Charge	£103,872	93,473	193,472

Charges of St. Helena.

Total Charges	£113,428	118,443	122,909
Deduct Charges	3,015	3,943	3,398
Net Charge	£110,413	114,500	119,511

General Result of Indian Charge (exclusive of St. Helena).

Total Charges	£22,481,650	21,574,111	21,326,602
Add Interest on Debts in India	1,575,941	1,749,068	1,912,725
Total	£24,057,600	23,323,179	23,239,327
Deduct Revenues	21,128,388	——	22,864,308
Net Surplus Charge	£2,929,212		375,019

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1829—*continued.*

BALANCE OF QUICK STOCK, EXHIBITING A STATE OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS IN RESPECT TO ASSETS AND DEBTS IN INDIA, AT THE END OF 1826-27.

		£	£
Territorial Assets, viz.	Cash	6,546,523	
	Bills, Debts, Stores, &c.	15,016,466	
			21,562,989
Territorial Debts, viz.	Bearing Interest	34,796,835	
	Not bearing Interest	8,074,040	
			42,870,876
	Net Excess of Debts Territorial		£21,307,887
Commercial Assets, viz.	Cash	265,016	
	Bills, Debts and Goods	2,562,763	
			2,827,779
Commercial Debts, viz.	Not bearing Interest		113,655
	Excess of Assets Commercial		£2,714,124
	Total Assets		£24,390,768
	Total Debts		42,984,531
	Net Excess of Debt in India		£18,593,763

STATEMENT OF BOND AND OTHER DEBTS OWING BY THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY IN INDIA ON THE 30TH APRIL 1827.

			£.	£.
BENGAL	*Territorial*, viz.	Bearing Interest	31,268,457	
		Not bearing Interest	6,490,918	
				37,759,375
	Commercial, viz.	Not bearing Interest		108,646
		Total Debt at Bengal		£37,868,021
MADRAS	*Territorial*, viz.	Bearing Interest	2,844,999	
		Not bearing Interest	982,259	
		Total Debt at Madras		£3,827,258
BOMBAY	*Territorial*, viz.	Bearing Interest	654,928	
		Not bearing Interest	585,409	
				1,240,337
	Commercial, viz.	Not bearing Interest		5,010
		Total Debt at Bombay		£1,245,347
PR. OF WALES' ISLAND	*Territorial*, viz.	Bearing Interest	£28,451	
		Not bearing Interest	15,455	
		Total Debt at P. W. Island		£43,906

TOTAL.

Territorial	£42,870,876	Bearing Interest	£34,796,835
Commercial	113,656	Not bearing Interest	8,187,697
Total	£42,984,532	Total	£42,984,532

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1829—*continued.*

TRADE ACCOUNTS.

An Account of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East-India Company for the Management of their Trade and Commerce, for Three Years, ending 1827-28.

	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28. per Estimate.
	£.	£.	£.
At Bengal	166,420	200.635	179,598
Madras	20,605	18,239	21,474
Bombay	31,194	21,607	54,551
Prince of Wales' Island	450	663	271
Canton	61,023	72,929	64,867
Total	£279,692	314,073	320,761

An Account of the Sums received in India for Sales of Import Goods, for Three Years, ending 1827-28.

At Bengal	32,365	19,877	79,905
Madras	38,747	13,939	28,459
Bombay	79,013	35,912	39,375
Prince of Wales' Island	484	1,022	1,536
Total	£141,609	70,750	149,875

An Account of the Prime Cost of all Cargoes purchased by the Company in India and shipped for Europe, for Two Years, ending 1826-27.

	1825-26.	1827-28.
	£.	£.
At Bengal	1,465,406	1,708,903
Madras	156,541	114,021
Bombay	—	—
Prince of Wales' Island	24,643	—
Total	£1,646,590	1,822,924

Note.—The aforegoing are Abstracts from the Accounts presented to Parliament on the 14th May 1829, relative to the Territorial and Commercial Finances of the Company in India. The Home Account follows.

For Abstracts of the preceding Accounts, see vol. xxvi. pp. 146-151.

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1829—*continued.*

HOME ACCOUNT.

POLITICAL AND

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
BILLS on Account of Supplies to Public Service, and Bills drawn on India	65,013	5	1
H. M.'s Government, in repayment of Advances in India, not liquidated by Bills of Exchange	8,596	14	7
Unclaimed Prize Money Paid into the Company's Treasury, and carried over in conformity to the Act 1 and 2 Geo. IV. c. 61, applicable to Lord Clive's Fund, less Claims allowed thereout	1,968	1	11
Net Produce of Bullion received from India on the Territorial and Political Account	629,697	13	8
	£705,275	15	3

COMMERCIAL

COMPANY'S Goods	£5,146,121	19	6
Charges on Private-Trade, warehoused and sold by Company	129,152	0	2
Customs on Private-Trade	1,647	19	2
Freight on Private Goods imported and exported	6,652	4	4
Charges on Spices imported and sold for Government	4,204	8	5
Interest on the Annuities	96,226	15	10
Owners of Ships, for Advances and Supplies Abroad, and Goods short delivered in India and China of outward Consignments	2,875	0	0
Private-Trade Goods sold	2,402,436	15	2
Fee-Funds for the House and Warehouses	76,483	16	8
Widows' Funds for Officers of House and Warehouses, &c.	17,071	6	7
Almshouses at Poplar, and Seamen's Wages unclaimed	21,792	9	8
Dividends on Stock standing in the Company's name	26,544	9	10
Remittances from North American Colonies, on account of Proceeds of Tea sold there by Company's Agents	105,185	2	0
Bills in favour (remitted by Company's Agent at the Cape)	10,737	10	0
Produce of Bullion received from India under arrangements with Trustees of the Deccan Booty	372,751	8	2
Unclaimed Prize Money paid into the Company's Treasury	983	4	1
	£8,353,316	9	7
Balance in favour, 1st May 1828 (exclusive of duty on Tea)	312,838	7	8
Territorial Receipts £705,275 15 3 / Commercial ditto 8,353,316 9 7	9,058,592	4	10
	£9,371,230	12	6

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1829—*continued.*

HOME ACCOUNT.

TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

PAYMENTS.

		£.	s.	d.
Bills of Exchange from India, for Principal and Interest of India Debt £726,105 14 2				
For Effects of deceased officers, and other Remittances 60,109 3 0		786,214	17	2
Freight of Stores, &c. chargeable to H.M.'s Government		3,808	11	8
Spices from Moluccas, charges set against proceeds		4,204	8	5
Territorial and Political Charges and Advances in England:				
On account of Military, Marine, and other Public Stores exported...		384,052	6	1
Military Officers; Pay and Off-reckonings on Furlough and Retirement		388,071	19	10
Civil Establishments of India; Absentee Allowances and Payments on account of the Bengal Annuity Fund		50,924	7	6
Passage of Military and Supplies to them on the Voyage		72,729	18	5
Political Freight and Demorage		129,774	6	11
Carnatic Debts: Interest on Claims adjudicated ... £89,771 6 6				
——— Salaries of the Commissioners, &c. 4,811 12 0		94,582	18	6
Tanjore Debts: Charges and Salaries of Commissioners, &c.....		1,704	10	6
Charges on account of Saint Helena		90,573	7	4
Ditto Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca.....		3,068	11	8
Political Charges, General, and Advances re-payable.....		518,733	0	0
Amount paid under arrangement with Government of Persia, for Abrogation of Third and Fourth Articles of Treaty of Tehran		124,444	8	10
Payments on account of Retiring pay, &c. of King's Troops in India		60,000	0	0
Paymaster Gen. H.M.'s Forces, for Claims accrued against the Company in respect of King's Troops serving in India		354,800	9	3
		£3,067,188	2	1

BRANCH.

	£.	s.	d.
Customs	4,378	13	1
Freight and Demorage	662,964	5	11
Goods for Sale and Use, exported and to be exported.....	471,921	8	5
Commanders' Certificates and Bills of Exchange from China and the Cape	121,607	14	9
Charges General	467,991	5	11
Interest on Bond Debt	158,124	3	7
Ditto on other Loans and Accounts Current	32,189	18	1
Dividends on Stock	629,070	16	10
Private-Trade	2,175,773	16	1
Almshouses at Poplar.....	25,024	12	1
Fee-Funds for the House and Warehouses	31,092	3	4
Widows' Funds for Officers of House and Warehouses, and for Elders, Extra Clerks, &c. employed in the House and Warehouses	18,739	1	2
Trustees of Deccan Booty, further Advances to them; and Payments to them from the Proceeds of Bullion remitted here from the Prize Funds in India	74,201	5	1
	£5,222,479	7	4

Territorial Payments	£3,067,188	2	1		
Commercial ditto.....	5,222,479	7	4		
				8,288,667	9	5
Balance in favour 1st May 1829 (exclusive of Duty on Tea)...				1,081,563	3	1
				£9,371,230	12	6

ABSTRACT OF EAST INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1829.—*continued.*

STATEMENT OF THE COMPANY'S BOND AND SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS; THE STATE OF COMPANY IN GREAT BRITAIN AND ABROAD.

POLITICAL AND

DEBTS.

	£.
To Bills of Exchange unpaid, from India and St. Helena, drawn on Political and Territorial Account	503,794
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	78,646
Amount owing for Territorial Exports	54,711
Unclaimed Prize-Money applicable to Lord Clive's Fund, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum	68,287
The Commercial Branch, for Territorial and Political Payments made in England, between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1829	*10,640,172
H.M.'s Government, due per Estimate on account Pay Office and other Demands	665,235
	£12,010,845

COMMERCIAL.

To Bills of Exchange, unpaid	£125,054
Customs	2,013
Freight and Demorage	240,500
Supra-Cargoes' Commission upon all Goods sold and unsold	60,890
Proprietors of Private-Trade upon all Goods sold	370,067
Alms-houses at Poplar	245,342
Unclaimed Prize-Money, applicable to ditto	36,670
Ditto of which appropriation not ascertained	43
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	44,192
Owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and resold	971
Dividends on Stock	48,407
Interest on Bonds	30,126
Amount owing for Commercial Exports	62,992
Amount owing to Fee and Widows' Funds	6,504
Amount due to Trustees of the Deccan Booty, on Consignments of Bullion from the Prize Funds in India	10,762
	£1,284,533

Territorial and Political Debts, brought down	£12,010,845		
Ditto Assets ditto	1,381,158		
Territorial Assets deficient		£10,629,687	
Commercial Debts, brought down	£1,284,533		
Ditto Assets ditto	23,161,325		
Commercial Assets in favour		21,876,792	
Assets in favour			11,247,105
The Amount of Company's Home Bond, bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum		3,780,475	
Ditto ditto not bearing interest		15,417	
			3,795,892
Assets in favour			£7,451,213

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1829—*continued.*

CASH REMAINING IN THEIR TREASURY, AND OTHER EFFECTS APPERTAINING TO THE OUTWARDS, ON THE 1ST MAY 1829.

TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

Assets.

	£.
By Exports of Military Stores, &c. shipped in Season 1828-29, with Amount unshipped 1st May 1829	587,441
Cargoes from England of Season 1827-28, not arrived in India, &c. at the close of the Official Year 1827-28	520,618
Owing from sundry Persons, for Advances re-payable in England	15,811
Bills of Exchange drawn on H.M.'s Government, for Supplies in India	42,361
Value of Cartiatic Stock belonging to Company	34,037
Value of College at Haileybury, and Military Seminary at Addiscombe	177,220
Balances in hands of Officers of the House, &c.	3,670
	£1,381,158

BRANCH.

By what due from Public to Company, Annuities engrafted on the 3 per cents. reduced	£1,207,560
Cash, its balance on 1st May 1829	1,081,563
Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	891,616
Value of Goods in England, unsold	5,597,959
Cargoes from England of 1827-28, not arrived at Close of Official Year 1827-28	641,984
Exports shipped in Season 1828-29, with Amount unshipped 1st May 1829	754,021
Impress paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	92,957
Value of Vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad	178,199
Value of East-India House and Warehouses	1,294,768
Owing from sundry Persons for Advances	6,133
Balances in hands of the Officers of House and Warehouse-keepers	48
Territorial Branch, for Payments between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1829	*10,640,172
Stock in Public Funds, standing in Company's name	760,942
Due from H.M.'s Government, for Advances at the Cape	18,203
	£23,161,325

* *Memoranda:*

This Balance is subject to reduction, by the Amount of the Advances made in India from the Territorial Branch to the Commercial Branch, in the Indian Official Years 1827-28 and 1828-29; the Documents, whereby the Amount of these Advances is to be ascertained, have not as yet been received from India, but which, it is estimated, may amount to £5,908,942; which will leave a Balance due to the Commerce, of £4,731,230, including interest.

In the period from 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1829, there has also been advanced or set apart from the Surplus Commercial Profits in England, the sum of £4,923,020 towards the liquidation of Indian Territorial Debt, which being a payment under the 4th head of Appropriation of the 57th Section of the 53d Geo. 3d, is not held to constitute a claim upon the Territorial Department for re-payment, upon the principle observed in respect to other Territorial Advances.

The Home Bond Debt is stated without specific application to either branch of the Company's Affairs, it not being determined to what extent the Debt had its origin from political causes.

1826-27...Commercial Assets in India and at Home	£25,780,163
Commercial Debt in India and at Home	2,413,883
Commercial Assets	£23,366,280
Deduct amount of Bond Debt at Home	3,705,892
Net Commercial Balance	£19,570,388

Compare the aforegoing statement with that for 1814-15, viz.

1814-15...Commercial Assets in India and at Home	£22,707,034
Commercial Debt in India and at Home	2,494,270
Commercial Assets	20,202,764
Deduct amount of Bond Debt at Home	4,487,170
Net Commercial Balance	£15,815,594

We cannot exhibit more fairly a state of the Company's commercial concerns than by this comparison; whence it appears that they have improved nearly four millions in the above period, not merely by the accumulation of the assets, but also by the reduction of the debt; the bond debt cannot by law be reduced below £3,000,000. Thus, then, the commercial profits realised by the Company have increased at the average rate of £312,899 per annum, for the twelve years; and if they do not even fall off till the expiration of their charter in 1834, the commercial balance of the Company at that period, after discharging the bond debt, will amount to £21,760,676, to be divided (if the charter be refused) amongst the holders of the six millions of East-India stock, which would be sufficient to pay each proprietor £229, 10s. for his £100 stock (the present market price), and leave, besides a surplus of about eight millions! So much for the impudent assertions respecting the bankruptcy of the East-India Company!

The territorial revenues, which are not answerable for the payment of the dividends on the stock, unless the commercial profits are deficient (an important consideration for those who seek to destroy the only branch of trade left to the Company), have been rendered, to a certain extent, unproductive, by the heavy debt consequent upon the wars in which the Company have been forced to engage, for national objects, especially the last. That, in other circumstances, the territorial account would have presented an equally favourable view cannot be doubted. The net surplus revenue, applicable to the reduction of the territorial debt, was, in 1820-21, £3,649,086; in 1821-22 it had increased to £4,087,592; and in 1822-23 it underwent a further augmentation, and advanced to £4,902,784. In the following year, the war with Ava commenced, which reduced the surplus revenue to £2,791,164, which continued to decrease till, instead of a balance of revenue, in 1825-26 there was a balance of charge, amounting to £1,353,271, exclusive of the interest on the debt. In 1826 the Burmese war ended, and that drain upon the Indian finances ceasing, there was a surplus revenue, in 1826-27, of £1,809,385. Had the war not occurred, and had the revenue merely remained stationary since the year 1822-23, when the territorial debt in India was £36,839,659, and the surplus then realized, £4,902,784, had been applied to the reduction of the territorial debt, that debt would have been now nearly extinguished.

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DEFALCATION IN THE REGISTRY OF THE SUPREME COURT AT MADRAS.

A bill has been introduced into the lower house of Parliament, and has passed through a committee, for the relief of the representatives of certain persons who have died intestate in the presidency of Madras, and of suitors in the Supreme Court of Judicature at that presidency, who have suffered through the fraud and insolvency of Gilbert Ricketts, late registrar of that court.* This bill was grounded upon the report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the claims of Myles O'Reilly, Robert Sinclair, and others; and who reported as follows:

It appears to this committee, that at some period between the month of January 1798 and September 1800, Gilbert Ricketts was appointed registrar of the Recorder's Court at Madras; and when the Supreme Court entered upon the execution of its functions in the year 1801, the said Gilbert Ricketts was, by the Judges of that Court, appointed to the office of registrar, in which office he continued until the time of his death. As such registrar, he was empowered and required to take out administration to British subjects dying intestate within the presidency of Madras, by the statute 39 and 40 Geo. 3, c. 79, s. 21. He died suddenly at Madras in December 1817, a short time after the period when the Supreme Court had entertained a proposition for adopting new regulations providing for the safe custody of the assets of deceased British subjects, which might come to the hands of the registrar in his official capacity: prior to his decease, he had received out of intestate property a sum equivalent to about £700,000 sterling, leaving a balance against his estate equivalent to about £40,000 sterling, due to the next of kin, or others having legal pretensions to the property of such intestates, among whom Myles O'Reilly, Esq., of the city of Dublin, and Mr. Robert Sinclair, of Walton-upon-Thames, have already brought forward claims for compensation, which they offer to substantiate. Lieutenant-Colonel Edward O'Reilly, one of the aforesaid intestates, died on the 22d of March 1816, and Mr. R. Sinclair in the same year.

By the statute 55 Geo. 3, c. 84, s. 5, it is enacted, that the registrar shall half-yearly exhibit in open court a true schedule of his receipts on account of such intestate estates; and that it be published by him in fourteen days in the gazettes, and that he shall cause copies to be delivered to the chief secretary, to be transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, who, upon receipt, shall cause the same to be published in the London Gazette. The schedules of the estates of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward O'Reilly, of Mr. Sinclair, and of many other intestates, were omitted by Gilbert Ricketts in those schedules exhibited or delivered by him.

The loss sustained by the petitioners and others appears to the committee to have originated in the malversation of Gilbert Ricketts, acting under the authority of the above statutes; and as he died insolvent, without having been required either by the Acts of Parliament or by any regulation of the Supreme Court to deposit or provide security for his good conduct, there exists no fund from which these injured persons can legally recover compensation for the losses to which they find themselves subjected by no neglect or default of their own. Neither the Government of Madras, nor the East-India Company, are responsible for the losses. No individual, and no body of men, can be compelled by any legal proceeding to satisfy these claims. Under the peculiar circumstances of this case, it seems fit to make compensation to such individuals as may prove their losses, upon such conditions as may be deemed reasonable for avoiding delay, expense, and deception.

Your committee therefore recommend to the favourable consideration of the House the

* See a full statement of this affair in *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxvi. p. 281.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE AFOREGOING ACCOUNTS.

From these official accounts, the attentive reader will be enabled to collect a tolerable idea of the state of the Company's affairs, political and commercial, which will qualify him to judge of the honesty of those writers and declaimers who represent them as insolvent.

The Bengal accounts for 1827 (the last founded on actual returns) shew a net revenue (exclusive of interest on debt) in that presidency of £2,865,533, which is an increase of nearly two millions and a half beyond the net revenue of the preceding year. It must be candidly admitted, that of this increase somewhat more than half a million results from the payments by the Burmese under the treaty of peace of 1826. The estimate for the succeeding year (1828) calculates upon a still further increase in the net revenues of Bengal; for the Burmese payments amounted in that year to but £173,795. It will be perceived that the augmentation in 1827 took place in almost all the items of revenue, shewing a universal tendency to improvement. The falling off in the customs was in the Oude ceded provinces, where there was a defalcation to the amount of two lacs of rupees. The charges, it will be seen, have been reduced, in 1827, £742,980 since the preceding year.

In Madras, the revenues are now exceeding the charges, which has not been the case for several years prior to 1826, when the surplus of net revenue was £10,086, which increased in 1827 to £423,734, caused by a considerable sum received as net profits of the bank at Madras, of which the Government are sole proprietors, from 1805, the date of its institution, to 1827; a sum of five lacs of rupees being still reserved to meet contingent losses. But for a falling off in the revenues from the Carnatic, Tanjore, and the ceded and conquered provinces, of about £300,000 (the special causes of which we are not aware of, and which was recovered, according to estimate, in the following year), the finances of Madras in 1827 would have exhibited an almost unexampled picture of prosperity.

In Bombay, which is still, of necessity, a charge upon the Company's territorial finances, the increase in the gross revenue in 1827, amounts to £326,590, and the diminution of the charge to £31,609, making an improvement in the finances of £358,199, as compared with the accounts of the preceding year. A further improvement in the gross revenue and a further diminution of the charge are calculated to take place the succeeding year. The items augmented are the customs and land revenues, the sources most connected with internal prosperity. Notwithstanding the diminution of the aggregate charges, there is an increase in the judicial charges in the Mahratta provinces of £47,925, which, though it diminishes, *pro tanto*, the revenue of the presidency, is an expenditure for the benefit of the natives of these particular provinces.

Even the revenues of the incorporated settlements to the eastward, and those of St. Helena (which are necessarily charges upon the Company's finances, for specific objects), shew a tendency to improvement.

The general result is, that whereas in 1825-26, the net revenue of our Indian empire* (exclusive of debt), owing to the heavy expenses of the war in Ava, was £1,353,271 *less* than the charge; in the succeeding year, the last for which accurate returns can be furnished from India, the net revenue *exceeded* the charge by £1,809,386; in other words, the Company's political finances improved in one year *upwards of three millions sterling*.

From

* Exclusive of Saint Helena.

From this favourable view of the financial condition of our eastern empire, one small drawback is the increase in the debts, to the extent of about a million; notwithstanding which, after paying the interest upon the whole debt, the augmentation of which was the necessary consequence of the great outlay for objects connected with the political interests of this country, there is still a surplus revenue (exclusive of St. Helena), applicable to the reduction of the debt.

Before we proceed to give an analysis of the home account, for the purpose of shewing, as far as practicable, the state of the Company's commercial concerns, connected as they unavoidably are with those of their Indian territories, we shall lay before our readers a few of the items which constitute the charges upon the revenues of India in 1826-1827, in order that they may see the extraordinary expenditure which the Company are forced to incur.*

Under Bengal, the embassies to the native courts, including Persia, cost £252,403; the mission to Siam, £7,965; amounting together to £260,368. The subsidy paid to the King of Persia is £83,316. For the College of Fort William and contributions to public instruction was expended £75,887. Loans for improvements, and advances to merchants, writers, and others, amounted to £191,355, which is hardly to be considered as a charge upon the revenues, since the sum is repayable. For the improvement of cities, towns, &c. £23,425. Stipends and allowances to native princes £399,004.

Again: at Madras, we find £31,187 expended for charitable institutions; £369,886 for native princes, &c. At Bombay, the charitable allowances amount to £123,878; repairs to roads and bridges £24,015; native princes, £33,243.

Here, then, is an aggregate of expenditure, amounting to a million and a half, without touching the ordinary expenses of government.

We come now to the home account. It is obvious, upon an examination of the nature of those accounts, that they cannot afford *per se* a definite idea of the Company's commercial concerns (which they are not required to disclose), mixed and blended as they unavoidably are with receipts and payments of a political character. The balance in favour on the 1st May 1828 was £312,638; that on the 1st May 1829 was £1,081,563. The great difference arises from a receipt of £629,697 remitted in bullion from India on the territorial and political account. This sum is therefore of the nature of an additional surplus of territorial revenue, though part of it may, perhaps, be hereafter remitted back to India in the shape of bills of exchange drawn from thence and paid at home. We observe that the balance in favour for the current year, ending 1st May 1830, is estimated at £569,691.

It appears that there has been a slight fluctuation in the respective amounts of home debts and assets in the year ending 1st May 1829, as compared with the year preceding. Both debts and assets have decreased, but not in the same proportion: the assets in favour in 1828 were £7,900,088; and in 1829, £7,451,213.

The state of the East-India Company's commercial concerns may, however, be shewn with an approximation to accuracy, in the following manner, for the year 1826-1827, the last for which we are provided with exact returns from India; combining these accounts with those presented in 1827.

1826-

* It is proper to state, that we have, for the sake of convenience, converted the money in the succeeding items into sterling at the rate of 2s. the rupee, though they are given in the accounts in the rupees of the respective presidencies, namely, the Calcutta sicca rupee, the Madras rupee, and the Bombay rupee. The difference is of little importance to the object in view.

1826-27...Commercial Assets in India and at Home	£25,780,163
Commercial Debt in India and at Home	2,413,883
Commercial Assets	£23,366,280
Deduct amount of Bond Debt at Home	3,795,892
Net Commercial Balance	£19,570,388

Compare the aforegoing statement with that for 1814-15, viz.

1814-15...Commercial Assets in India and at Home	£22,797,034
Commercial Debt in India and at Home	2,494,270
Commercial Assets	20,302,764
Deduct amount of Bond Debt at Home	4,487,170
Net Commercial Balance	£15,815,594

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Your committee therefore recommend to the favourable consideration of the House the

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the propriety of providing for such compensation out of those public funds which the House may deem most appropriate to the purpose.

19 *May* 1829.

After reading this report, which declares the East-India Company not to be responsible for this loss, which originated in the malversation of an officer of the Supreme Court, over whom the Company had no control, we were hardly prepared for a clause in the bill, whereby it is enacted, that, whereas it is just and fitting that provision shall be made for the speedy payment of the persons who shall appear entitled to the estates of the said intestates, and those entitled as suitors of the said court, &c.; be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, and the said Court of Directors is hereby authorized and empowered, to appropriate so much of the territorial revenues of the said East-India Company, arising out of their territorial possessions, as will be sufficient to pay off and discharge the principal sums of money claimed, with interest upon each and every sum, from the time the same ought by law to have been paid, until the time it shall be actually paid, together with such reasonable expenses as any of the parties may have been put to in soliciting payment of the monies so due to him, her, or them.

The territorial revenues of the East-India Company constitute a very convenient fund for such purposes as these; but it would be well if those who complain of the smallness of net revenue derived from their possessions, would recollect how frequently they are saddled with charges, which sometimes do not bear that *equitable* shadow of claim which arises, as in the present instance, from the consideration that there exists *no other fund* whence the losing parties can be indemnified: for example, the sum of £22,500 paid to the sufferers at Bencoolen.*

By the bill we have quoted, claims for compensation, in respect to the estates of intestates dissipated by the late registrar, must be made within *three months* from and after the passing of the act, by parties resident in Great Britain or Ireland; and within *eighteen months* by parties resident abroad, or within the limits of the Company's charter. Disputes in respect to claims are to be determined by arbitration.

Since the above was written, we find that, on the day fixed for the second reading of the bill, it was put off, *sub silentio*, for three months; in other words, was withdrawn. For what reason this course was adopted, we are unable, from the absence of all explanation, to comprehend. We perceive, amongst the notices which stand in the parliamentary paper for next session, one for the renewal of this bill, by Sir James Mackintosh.

The East India Company are not likely to be gainers by this delay, if they are to pay interest upon the whole of this sum in the interim, the principal of which they never had.

* See last vol. p. 727.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF CEYLON.

(*Concluded from p. 716, vol. xxvii.*)

"The collections of taxes which are let out are of those paid in cash. The fish tax at Colombo; this tax was perhaps levied by the Dutch; but at Manaar it was first imposed by the British; it is levied by restricting the launching of boats to sunrise, hauling them up at sun-set, landing fish at fixed places, conveying it immediately to the renter, often twelve miles distant; the fish is exposed to auction, and the proceeds divided: the tax is, at Colombo, one-fifth; at Negombo, one-third; at Chilaw, Manaar, Trincomale, one-fourth. Colombo rents for £2,400, Negombo £1,880, Chilaw £150. Manaar £150: the whole coast may be £8,000 per annum: the Negombo fishing boats are excellent. The tax no one can approve of; it is a protecting duty on fish: the fishers ought to complain that they are not monopolized by Government, that they might be unmolested altogether, as chanks and oysters. Much fish is dried for the interior of the island; some bales are sent to Madras, the export having been made free, as it well might, after paying on the fish twenty or thirty per cent., and on its salt fifteen hundred per cent.

"The tax on trees from which toddy is drawn is, at Trincomalee, 1s. 1½d. for a coconut tree per annum, paid monthly; but drawing once subjects the tree to duty all the year.

"The taxes in kind, the collection of which is often farmed out, are, the percentage of the paddy, perhaps also of dry grain and tobacco crops, due as cultivation tax. It may be remarked, that the cultivation of cotton, coffee, fruits, vegetables, is not taxed; paddy, dry grains, and tobacco alone are subject to the uncultivation tax; this is not a land tax, for the people are not forced to cultivate, nor is the charge on the land when uncultivated; but the services of land are perhaps levied even when not cultivated.

"11. The trading establishments of the government of Ceylon which have not been declared monopolies, are the bank of deposit, the currency bank, the bank of exchange, coconut-oil mill, saw mill, import warehouse, type foundry, book-binding, arrack by wholesale (the licensing of this is a consequence of the retail monopoly of arrack): also, in seasons of scarcity, rice is occasionally imported, and sold by government, to the hindrance of importation by merchants. The bank of deposit consists of Dutch and of English stock; the Dutch stock was guaranteed at the capture, as far as 250,000 at three per cent.; it is expressed in rix dollars; the rix dollar lent was 3s. 6d. British: in 1825 it is declared that the rix dollar may be paid off at 1s. 6d., the interest also at 1s. 6d. the rix dollar. These exchequer bills are called credit brieven, and have been very late; interest on them is perhaps now paid; none seem to have been redeemed since the capture; the total amount of them is not generally known: it would seem the time of payment depends on the Government. The English stock, fortunately for the holders, is expressed in pounds sterling; principal and interest are payable in London, at determinate periods; it may consist chiefly or entirely of debentures, payable seven, ten, or fourteen years after date. Here is no India funded debt, on the speculation of bilking the natives, should they drive us away: soldier governors have not speculated on being bitten.

"The currency bank inundates the country with its notes as low as one rix dollar; the issue of them was in lieu of 3s. 6d. British; they are called in and paid off at 1s. 6d.; not in coin, but in paper bonds, which merely express that they

they are good for £1 Ceylon currency; the weight and touch of the coinage was occasionally altered so as to suit the paper of this bank, which has been perhaps the most ruinous tax on Ceylon; the Government, as well as the people, have suffered by it: a few members of Government may have profited by convulsing the currency at various periods. In 1812 and in 1819, Ceylon currency was depressed even below its present depreciated value. The accountant-general, Bertolacci, states the depreciation in 1818 at 210 per cent. The Ceylon Government is not yet cured of making money of paper.

"The bank of exchanges used to draw on the three presidencies of Hindostan, but now draws only on London, and at the fixed rate of three per cent. premium, receiving the Ceylon currency pound, and drawing for the pound sterling British gold currency in London. British silver and copper coins have been proclaimed the currency of Ceylon: at London, as bullion, the silver coins are worth eleven per cent. less than the gold coins; in India, British gold coins are worth nine per cent. less than a Government bill of exchange on London; Ceylon currency is, therefore, in itself twenty per cent. below bills on London, but is received as three per cent. below them. If the governor remits his £15,000 annually, he gains on it £3,000; the gentlemen about him proportionally. The military have their pay fixed in British gold, and would be under-paid in Ceylon currency, but gain nine per cent. by this most liberal establishment of the bank of exchange: the cash taxes are rendered heavier by this elevation of the currency above its proclaimed standard. It is said that bills will not longer be drawn, but that debentures will be sold. The currency of Ceylon may be expected to fall in value; the present paper bills on London being better than gold; whilst the best of its coins are worse than British gold currency; its paper is the breath of the governor.

"The coconut-oil mill is worked by steam; it makes oil under Government management, and sells it to the public; the mill is offered for hire or of sale, therefore may be considered as unprofitable; it must have greatly embarrassed the little oil-mills, much more under Government management than in the hand of private persons, who would alter their prices as quickly as their neighbours. At the present moment, the coastways duty on coconuts passing to the mill is seventy-five per cent.; the little cattle-mill is better suited to the present state of government in Ceylon; it is too contemptible to care for, therefore can get the nuts of its neighbourhood free of duty, yet sell its oil, and export it, on the same terms as oil made from nuts which paid seventy-five per cent. for passing coastways to one of those great establishments on steam-engines which the Government is desirous of. Bandy loads of coconuts dust up the seventy-two miles of made road from Colombo to Candy, and pay no duty or turnpike; but sea conveyance subjects the smallest canoe to anchorage, and the nuts to duty, without drawback. A canal is digging at enormous cost, parallel to the sea; the design, we will hope, is to afford a safe conduct clear of the custom-houses coastways.

"The saw-mill of Colombo is perhaps worked by the same engine that works the oil-mill; another steam-engine did saw at Batticaloa; it has since set out on a voyage of discovery round the island in search of more profitable employment, it was disappointed of establishing itself at Trincomalee; it is now at Jaffnapatam, for pumping water to irrigate lands; fuel is wanting near it: the beating of paddy and other things have been attempted by these engines.

"The warehouse imports goods chiefly from England, and retails them under the management of Government; the shop ought to be sold off.

"The

"The book-binding establishment is an appendage to the office of the chief secretary, and an auxiliary to the dreadful monopoly of printing, which he manages; the bound books are sold at moderate prices, and are well enough bound: therefore, the only question is, if it produces profit. The type-foundry is another appendage, and as insignificant.

"Arrack, by wholesale, is contracted for, and in some districts supplied to the arrack renter at a rate fixed on in his contract; at Manaar the rate is 1s. the gallon; the cost to the Government is above 6d. the gallon. Under this head falls also the contract of the Government to supply his Majesty's navy on the station with arrack at 1s. the gallon.

"12. Fines and forfeitures seem frequent and heavy, being levied, without reference to a jury, by the foreign magistracy, the concubine of the revenue collector; police fines, particularly, ought to be considered but as admonitory; but revenue is considered the chief object of Government by the magistrate and judge, as well by the fiscal and collector of revenue.

"The cinnamon, pearl, salt, arrack, tobacco currency, and other monopolies, are protected by enormous penalties, in published regulations; the restraints of the actual revenue police-system are more prejudicial to industry; they are utterly destructive of security of person or property to the labouring classes connected with monopolies. The value of many of the monopolies consists chiefly in the power to do mischief; to injure others; farm out gold mines; assign over a caste to dig; another to refine; authorize to dig every where; if under buildings, the fine to discontinue will be high; if no gold is produced for the labourers to share in, they will pay the more pence to be excused digging; thus the rent may be paid, and profit got on the undertaking without obtaining one grain of gold. The principle exists in full vigour; collectors, and even magistrates, wink at it.

"The other branch of finance is the expense of all departments; this glance is confined to the features of the cash expenditure of the principal departments.

"1. The whole present military establishment of Ceylon, fortifications, military roads, &c. ought to be borne as charges on the imperial treasury in the same manner as the dock-yard is borne. If the security of the island requires a portion of its inhabitants to be levied or embodied, that charge would be colonial. The miseries inflicted by means of the army of occupation is exceeded only by the miseries of that army; strangers in a strange land, lost to home, imprisoned in forts, ill fed, paid their pittance daily, lest they chance to have accumulated pence enough to drown care for a night, drilled daily, to keep the devil out of their mind, employed without their consent on the public works of the enslaved, cutting wood, making roads; they perish by companies. The military charge must be the greatest we make on the island.

"2. The judicial charge must be considerable, for we trust none with power but our own hirelings; we employ here no unpaid magistracy; the hereditary modeliars and mohandrims are under the severest interdict to assume any authority; they are marked with badges of inferiority to those of our creation; the scholars of Mr. Armour. In the maritime provinces, the highest authority, really civil, which is exercised, may be the head of a village, alderman of a village guild; they are below the collector of revenue's *congé d'elire*, but they are crushed by his frown; in Candy, society is not yet altogether so unhinged; the people seem to look on their remaining chiefs as men injured deeply, and who may again be in power; and the lands which were left them have not yet been swallowed up as security for the renters of monopolies, they themselves have

have not yet been induced by approaching poverty to stake all on the success of such a rent, hoping by their remaining influence to increase its profits, and being certain of the smile of the omnipotent collectors for outbidding others.

"3. The expenditure on collecting the revenues even in the cash accounts must be a heavy per centage, and is actually much heavier on the people.

"The military and the judicial officers fulfil much the same situations and duties as in Europe; but in the revenue we come to the double system: a collector of revenue of an extensive and populous district, say Jaffnapatam, with 400,000 souls; he, ignorant of the language, place, and people, not a man of business, or in health, even absent on leave; a routine of office-business, which no man could get through; weekly making affidavit that himself has counted the cash and other such things; yet, with a single assistant, to levy every petty and complicated tax; to manage every vile monopoly; to enforce payment of every balance; and conduct numberless actions: the whole detail, of course, falls to the native servants in the revenue-department. The commissioner of revenue draws £3,000 per annum, and is a member of council. At Manaar, the collector draws £40 per month, and as superintendant of pearl banks £19 per month; as inspector of pearl banks £19 per month, as provincial judge, and sitting magistrate £19 per month; he also draws three per cent. on the cultivation tax, and on all other taxes and monopolies: his head modelair will receive, as pay and allowances, perhaps £6 per month; yet he has the labour and the responsibility of collecting the revenue; worse, he has the power lavished on the collection of the revenue; the actual emolument of some of these modelairs there can be no doubt exceeds £100 per month; his subordinates, of course, pay themselves also. The collectors are very frequently changed; the modelairs are almost fixtures, and become surrounded with their relatives. The modelairs, with all others, ought to have hope to become collectors, to sit in council.

"It is worth noticing, that those gentlemen who have the character of receiving such trifles as are offered to them, are the most liked; whilst the young men, who are above the meanness, from a want of condescension, are considered harsh; of course the natives well know how to estimate the abilities and conduct of their judge or collector; they can see if he attends in his place; they can hear if he speaks their language or his own.

"Manaar and Trincomale do not defray their civil charges; Chilaw has no revenue to speak of but from salt.

"To ascertain the real charge on the revenue for collecting of it, it would be necessary to add to the cash charge which appears in the Government accounts for European and native establishments, buildings, &c. the extortions of the native department, their impositions, which may check industry, though fail to benefit any person, as imprisoning; the time of renters and of their subs and assistants; the time lost by rented subjects, as diggers and divers; and the price of the liberty of the mahabudde. It is only our blind pursuit of all that is called revenue, that disarms the Candian, and plucks out the right eye of the British-born colonist.—Estimate these curses. In concluding these remarks on the finance department of Ceylon, it is necessary to plead ignorance of her accounts; they seem subject to no public audit: during the first seven years' occupation, the expense was about £300,000 per annum; the revenue much less; at present the revenue is supposed about equal to the expense. Our most watchful commons let her alone until his Majesty's commissioners of inquiry have reported on her.

"To sum up this glance:

"The

"The military department of Ceylon is a perversion of the military institution; Christianity seems to forbid defence; it certainly does not countenance invasion; our church declares war lawful, at the command of the magistrate, but, in the same article, declares against every degree of foreign jurisdiction; our constitution abhors the foreign mercenary.

"The judicial department is not so entirely perverted as the military; but the Supreme Court denies jury in civil cases; her laws are the will of the general; her officers are foreigners; the provincial and magistrates' courts are such as they are only in consequence of the Supreme Court, such as it is. What then is their intrinsic value? Sir Hardinge Gifford was a refiner of them. The Candian courts have not even this check; the people say that martial law continues in the Candian provinces; capital punishment there is not noticed in the *Ceylon Gazette*: it is not, however, frequent at present.

"The finance department is that of a foreign soldier collecting his temporary jaghire; his own share is well secured; the only care is to remit it most advantageously: the bill broker seems his only councillor. A native said, very aptly, 'our services are Candian, our taxes English.' It is what it must be under absolutism, a grasping and monopolising of all that glitters, and ignorance of minor interests. The most productive branches of the revenue may be the taxes of sea-customs, fish-tax, poll-tax, stamp, auction, and the cultivation taxes; the monopolies of cinnamon, salt, and arrack; if the majority of the other branches were lopped off, an increase rather than decrease might be expected, for the people are deprived of every source of wealth; they are embarrassed at every step.

"It remains now to glance at the works of supererogation of the Ceylon Government; *viz.* intermeddling with such things as belong to citizens or neighbours, and with such as belong to parents.

"1. Citizens, in a wide sense, for want of other term, may be applied to the inhabitants of a country or district. The family ward, city, district, province, state, and the empire, each have, naturally, their appropriate ties and duties. The law of every country, but especially that of England, recognizes as naturally placed with the hamlet, hundred, or county, the peace of the district, petty causes in the district, and the public works necessary for their own accommodation.

"With regard to public works, Mr. Huskisson has said, the great difference between the manner in which public works is carried on in England and in other countries consists in this; in England public works are carried on under the direction of men who have a deep interest in the success of the undertaking, whilst in other countries public works are left to the care of the governments, and to be carried on by the government, and the expenses defrayed out of the public revenue. This approved principle of non-interference applies with much more force to the nature of works undertaken than to their execution. We have made the islanders build a grand road on a level, through a most difficult country, but have not left them time to clear even footpaths from it to their own villages; the former main roads were of course from village to village, sufficient for laden bullocks; it is supposed that village communication may have often become more difficult, all the strength being on the main roads; extravagant works, very perishable, and superfluous as regards the natives; the labour employed on them could not have been so misapplied by the most ignorant and corrupt native chief or municipality; ignorant as they are of surveying and of levelling, they would have better connected their villages, they would have made roads on such levels that their bullocks would walk

walk then with greater profit, and themselves would have less fatigue than on these roads of our most skilful engineers. A turnpike on the thousand pounds per mile road would shew how little it is worth to the public. The road from Putlam to Candy, which employed 2,000 pressed men three years without any pay, is now, three years after it is finished, washed away! The road from Colombo to Chilaw, not being a grand road, but adapted to the wants of the country, remains good, but requires its avenues to be cut down and its drainage to be attended to.

"Towns and villages have, respectively, social duties and cares similar to those of the island and of its districts; but Government will not trust even Colombo or Galle with power above that of a watchman. She will not let them mend their streets, lest the citizens care only for the taxed cart, and neglect to widen for the equipage of the revenue collector; he, therefore, taxes them for the purpose, levies and applies the tax; but it would be derogatory for him to account to them about it: the most respectable citizens are even forced to serve under him in this their own business. It is but a step to regulate their families, the repairs of their dwellings. One magistrate, accustomed until lately to see that a man of war's quarter-deck was well swept and neat, daily paraded about his ruined town, attended by two lascoreens with mamoodies, to the annoyance of every old woman, fining us from whose hedge any soldier had plucked a dry stick for fuel. In Candy, barbers, butlers, and boys, who have a smattering of English, get from an old master the situation of postholder; the village head-men have to look to them for orders and news; they are secure of favour only by being at all call.

"In Ceylon, the civic duties and cares of villagers, citizens, and landholders, are assumed by the Government to itself; people are required only to pay the taxes, and perform their services of road-making, &c.: corporal services are required, mental exertions seem dreaded, obedience only is required.

"2. The parental duties which the Ceylon Government has intermeddled with are sanitary, literary, and religious.

"Her vaccine establishment, we may say, inoculates with the bayonet. Her schools are, at least in instances, without inspection; however, the pupils of Mr. Armour are met with all over the island, filling the principal situations open to their castes. We are not content with nursing the babe, and educating the boy that would extend our cares beyond the grave; for this purpose we have prostrated our power before the idol of Candy, and forced our subjects to feed and to serve him: though we do thus sacrifice men to devils, we continue to be zealous Christians, and import chaplains and missionaries, like the prelates who came to England from Rome to levy Peter's pence. English chaplains and missionaries are subject to a foreign jurisdiction; they are lords over God's heritage; they are dumb in the cause of the oppressed. A foreign soldiery, a foreign magistracy, and a foreign priesthood.

"It may be necessary to say, that as long as the collection of revenue is limited only by the possibility of collecting more, I am glad to see the most lavish expenditure of public money in the island, especially on those things which I consider least the charge of Government, *viz.* parental and civic duties; although fully persuaded that the parent will accomplish for a farthing what Government will but mar with a shilling; and that the citizen will apply his own penny to what cost him a shilling through the treasury. The cash is the smallest consideration; left alone, they take care of themselves and of their own interests; they please themselves.

"Occupying Ceylon, we impoverish ourselves merely to enslave others; our crime is neglect much rather than malice."

Review of Books.

Remarks on the East-India Company's Charter, as connected with the interests of this Country and the general welfare of India. By Henry William Playfair, Esq. London, 1829.

The object of these "few hasty remarks of a well-wisher to India as well as his own country," is to lead the public to a fair consideration of the question respecting the renewal of the East-India Company's charter: a question in which, as he observes, abuse and invective have already been employed to prejudice the country against one of the parties.

The author has thrown together some of the most obvious considerations which should suggest themselves to a dispassionate inquirer into the question at issue; but which, obvious as they are, we seldom find are noticed by the declaimers and writers against the East-India monopoly, as it is invidiously termed. The arguments may be characterized as trite; but though trite, they have not been answered; and Mr. Playfair has, therefore, acted judiciously in calling the attention of the public to facts, which possibly may be forgotten from the very circumstance of their being supposed to be notorious.

In the commencement of the pamphlet, the author very properly animadverts upon the partial and narrow view which it is customary to take of this great national question; as if it was a mere topic of commercial interest; as if the only point to determine was, whether the denial of a new charter, and the removal of all restrictions on trade with the East, would or would not swell the amount of our exports thither: whereas, in point of fact, the question is of great political and constitutional importance. It might, for the sake of argument, be conceded that the consequences arising from the restraint upon the resort of Europeans to India, upon their possession of lands there, upon the press, &c. &c., as painted in the sanguine colours of party-writers, were the sober truth; still the real question will be, whether the remedy suggested for those evils will not entail upon us a more formidable train of ills. Legislation is not one of the pure sciences; demonstration is not the implement with which a statesman works. In politics, we have often but a choice of evils; and the most fearful errors are committed through a false estimate of effects which are remote and uncertain, whilst those immediately before the eye are exaggerated and distorted. "In the early stage of the Company's affairs," as Mr. Playfair observes, "the charter might have been discussed as a mere matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, and its annihilation [might have been] of comparatively trifling consequence; but now that it involves kingdoms, armies, fleets, revenues, and above all, the welfare of an immense population, the least alteration becomes of importance."

It is true, the anti-monopolists have suddenly recollected themselves, and, appalled at the apprehension of the whole power and patronage of the Indian Government being transferred immediately to the Crown, have alleged that it is a wilful mistake to suppose that they wish the government of India to change hands; yet as they avow their object to be to destroy the East-India Company's commercial existence, we should like to know what cement is to keep that body together if its commercial profits are to be taken away. Is it to be expected that the now proprietors of East-India stock, when that stock shall become extinct, will nevertheless continue to congregate together for the mere pleasure of governing India in a constitutional manner, and suffer meekly the

the calumnies and abuse of needy and conceited adventurers, whose deportation from thence should become a necessary measure of security? That they should assemble as usual to declare, not the amount of the half-yearly dividend, but of the half-yearly contribution of expense to be paid out of their patriotic pockets? It sometimes strikes us that there are individuals in this country who conceive of the East-India Company as a subtle essence, unperceivable by the senses, which, by some mysterious process, similar to the arithmetical operation of involution, is capable of producing, *ad infinitum*, out of itself. Or let us suppose that the Company consented to carry on the concern of political rulers of India, with a view to profit: would it not then be their main object to promote their own peculiar interests, as connected with India, in preference to those of England; would they not be justified, on that principle, in checking our supply of manufactured goods to India, and in making the latter country a producing and an exporting country, for which it has every capability? Commercial people are apt to look at questions of this nature with reference only to immediate profit; trade in England, as throughout Europe,* is depressed; India contains so many millions of consumers; *ergo*, an open trade with India is a remedy for our mercantile distress, and ought to be conceded. A mere merchant looks upon the world only as containing an immense mass of customers or rivals, as a scene for his commercial operations: *fiat experimentum in corpore vili.*

This simple manner of treating the question is extremely convenient to party-writers and talkers, whose object is to address not the judgment, but the feelings and prejudices of the people. They have not much trouble in making the merchant and manufacturer believe that an open trade with India and China would afford all the relief they desire to their respective wants; or in persuading the artizan that the Company's charter is the sole cause of his wages being reduced. They succeed in possessing many well-meaning persons with an idea that tea would be about a shilling a pound if the trade with China were free. Thus a violent outcry is raised amongst persons who fancy they are convinced, when they are only deluded; and who are totally misinformed respecting the real question about which they are so clamorous. "It is not surprising," remarks Mr. Playfair, "that the mercantile community, desirous of speculation and increased wealth, should be jealous of the Company, and view the question of the continuance of their privileges commercially; but not so the public at large; and more particularly his Majesty's ministers, who have to keep in sight the greater consideration of the Indian empire, and the welfare of its immense population, with the importance of the Company as a branch of the state."

It is not the interests of our merchants or of our manufacturers, still less those of a knot of wealthy agents and factors, which are to be consulted in this great question; it is not a part, however large a part, of the community, whose wishes are to give the impulse to the Legislature. Higher views, and interests of vaster importance, must guide its decision, which will affect the general interest and welfare of the British empire.

We

* We subjoin an extract from an essay by M. Blanqui, respecting the commercial distress in France: "A general feeling of distress and misery prevails throughout all classes of our producers; and in spite of the progress we have made in every branch of the arts, owing to the peace, never, perhaps, in the very height of war, were so many complaints heard as at the present day. Peace has lasted for fifteen years; public wealth has increased; a multitude of manufactories has been established, and several towns have risen up as if by enchantment; comfort is more universal throughout the country; the peasant and the artizan are better lodged, fed, and clothed than in 1814; yet on every side, we hear nothing but complaints."

DEFALCATION IN THE REGISTRY OF THE SUPREME COURT AT MADRAS.

A bill has been introduced into the lower house of Parliament, and has passed through a committee, for the relief of the representatives of certain persons who have died intestate in the presidency of Madras, and of suitors in the Supreme Court of Judicature at that presidency, who have suffered through the fraud and insolvency of Gilbert Ricketts, late registrar of that court.* This bill was grounded upon the report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the claims of Myles O'Reilly, Robert Sinclair, and others; and who reported as follows:

It appears to this committee, that at some period between the month of January 1798, and September 1800, Gilbert Ricketts was appointed registrar of the Recorder's Court at Madras; and when the Supreme Court entered upon the execution of its functions in the year 1801, the said Gilbert Ricketts was, by the Judges of that Court, appointed to the office of registrar, in which office he continued until the time of his death. As such registrar, he was empowered and required to take out administration to British subjects dying intestate within the presidency of Madras, by the statute 39 and 40 Geo. 3, c. 79, s. 21. He died suddenly at Madras in December 1817, a short time after the period when the Supreme Court had entertained a proposition for adopting new regulations providing for the safe custody of the assets of deceased British subjects, which might come to the hands of the registrar in his official capacity: prior to his decease, he had received out of intestate property a sum equivalent to about £700,000 sterling, leaving a balance against his estate equivalent to about £40,000 sterling, due to the next of kin, or others having legal pretensions to the property of such intestates, among whom Myles O'Reilly, Esq., of the city of Dublin, and Mr. Robert Sinclair, of Walton-upon-Thames, have already brought forward claims for compensation, which they offer to substantiate. Lieutenant-Colonel Edward O'Reilly, one of the aforesaid intestates, died on the 22d of March 1816, and Mr. R. Sinclair in the same year.

By the statute 55 Geo. 3, c. 84, s. 5, it is enacted, that the registrar shall half-yearly exhibit in open court a true schedule of his receipts on account of such intestate estates; and that it be published by him in fourteen days in the gazettes, and that he shall cause copies to be delivered to the chief secretary, to be transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, who, upon receipt, shall cause the same to be published in the London Gazette. The schedules of the estates of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward O'Reilly, of Mr. Sinclair, and of many other intestates, were omitted by Gilbert Ricketts in those schedules exhibited or delivered by him.

The loss sustained by the petitioners and others appears to the committee to have originated in the malversation of Gilbert Ricketts, acting under the authority of the above statutes; and as he died insolvent, without having been required either by the Acts of Parliament or by any regulation of the Supreme Court to deposit or provide security for his good conduct, there exists no fund from which these injured persons can legally recover compensation for the losses to which they find themselves subjected by no neglect or default of their own. Neither the Government of Madras, nor the East-India Company, are responsible for the losses. No individual, and no body of men, can be compelled by any legal proceeding to satisfy these claims. Under the peculiar circumstances of this case, it seems fit to make compensation to such individuals as may prove their losses, upon such conditions as may be deemed reasonable for avoiding delay, expense, and deception.

Your committee therefore recommend to the favourable consideration of the House the

* See a full statement of this affair in *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxvi. p. 281.

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

June 13.—A special general meeting was held this day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of holding the Society's meetings weekly during the remainder of the session; and the question having been put by the Chairman (Sir A. Johnston), a resolution to that effect was carried unanimously.

The Secretary then commenced the reading of a paper entitled Notices of Circassia, by Charles Tausch. The author was an *employé* of the Russian government with the Circassians, and has in this paper thrown together the information he acquired in that character.

Circassia is considered an inhospitable country, only, he observes, because it is as yet unknown to Europeans. The Turks, and latterly the Russians, alone, interchange communication with its inhabitants: the former are incapable of teaching the Circassians real knowledge, while they succeed in implanting in them, and keeping alive, suspicion and distrust, with reference to the motives of the Russians.

The author enlarges upon the obstacles which present themselves in the task of reclaiming this people; and upon the moral and political advantages which would result were this difficult undertaking well accomplished. Character, manners, customs, and religion, offer a field of vast extent; and a successful issue to the work, he observes, would secure to him who should perform it, a place in the temple of memory among the restorers of nations.

By way of illustrating the subject, the author proceeds to detail the peculiar traits which characterize the Circassians. War is their very element; born in the midst of arms, their education is such as to qualify them for this profession. The country is divided among ten tribes: the history is involved in complete obscurity; the knowledge of the natives in this respect does not extend farther back than the times of the grandfathers of the existing generation; and this merely by oral tradition. Their jurisprudence is wonderfully simple; its principles may be comprised in the following maxim: "common sense and equity for friends, arms for enemies." Their religion appears to be a jumble of the ceremonies of paganism, Mahomedanism, and Christianity. A description of some of their principal festivals is given; and also of the ceremonies observed at births, marriages, in sickness, and death.

The author concludes by remarking upon the necessity for a change taking place in the Circassian character; a change that can only be brought about by a freer intercourse with more civilized nations. The greatest difficulty is to remove those suspicions, which prevent them from taking the first step; if this were once accomplished, he thinks there would not be many obstacles to the communication of instruction and civilization.

Baron de Ferussac, the editor of the *Bulletin Universel*, was present at this meeting.

June 20.—A general meeting was held this day at 2 o'clock; Sir A. Johnston, V.P., in the chair.

A vast number of donations to the Society's library and museum were laid upon the table: among them were, for the latter, a set of casts from the fossil remains brought from Ava by Mr. Crawfurd, presented by the Geological Society: a collection of specimens of the materia medica of Java, with two works upon the subject, from Dr. Waitz, of that island.

For

For the library: M. Jomard's work on Cairo; M. Burnouf's edition of the text of the *Vendidé Sadé*, a work of Zoroaster, in the Zend language; a Chinese and Latin grammar, by Father Gonsalves of Macao, &c. &c.

The Rev. Dr. Mill, Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta; Chas. Marjoribanks, Esq., of the East-India Company's establishment at Canton; Dr. Turnbull Christie; and Dr. R. H. Kennedy, of Bombay, were elected non-resident members of the Society: Anthony M. Todd, Esq., and Samuel H. Lewin, Esq., were elected resident members: and Professor J. B. Charmoy, of St. Petersburgh; the Rev. R. J. A. Gonsalves, of Macao; and Herrn H. T. Dornis, of Java, were elected foreign members.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, having made his payments and signed the obligation book, was introduced, with the usual forms; after which the Chairman congratulated the Society upon the admission of so very able and distinguished a literary character as one of their members: and he congratulated India upon having for its Bishop a person who had devoted himself ever since his appointment, with so much assiduity, to the acquisition of information relative to India, from every quarter from which he could obtain it.

A paper by F. C. Belfour, Esq., LL.D., &c. entitled A Dissertation on the Establishment and present State of the Arabic Press, both in the East and West, &c. was then read.

The Arabic press, which was established at Rome about the year 1610, and for which the Greek and Roman must be supposed to have furnished the model, was immediately subject to the inconveniences which all imitative systems carry along with them. When the art of printing was first established, its object was simply to multiply the best executed and most saleable MSS., and neither to reform nor improve the page. There are, indeed, some Oriental languages which have been successfully printed on the Roman plan, such as the Greek, the Chaldaic, and the Hebrew: it has been, however, very different in the case of the Arabic; to illustrate which, Mr. Belfour gives a short history of Arabic printing at Constantinople, Paris, and other places. The account of the first he extracts from Dr. Walsh's recent work on that capital. Having traced its progress in France, Holland, and England, the author observes that the type of Richardson's Arabic Grammar, published in 1776, is almost entirely free from error; and seconded by the admirable Sir Wm. Jones, he laid a solid foundation for our countrymen in their pursuit of Persian learning, by presenting them with his Persian and Arabic Dictionary. The author then enlarges upon the present defective state of the Arabic press in England, the type of which, from the attempt to print it upon the principles of the Roman letter, he asserts to be most hideous and misshapen to an eye accustomed to the beauty and correctness of Oriental calligraphy. Mr. B. then alludes to the publications of the East-India Company, and of the British and Foreign Bible Society; and concludes by adverting to some of the principles and peculiarities of Arabic orthography.

The reading of the paper being concluded, the meeting was adjourned to the following Saturday.

The Honourable M. Elphinstone, late Governor of Bombay, attended this meeting of the Society.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE, BOMBAY.

(*Printed 6th May*, 1829.)

AN Account of the annual Salary, Fees, and Emoluments received by Wm. Fenwick, Esq., Master in Equity, and Clerk of Small Causes, in the Years 1825, 1826, 1827.

		Salary.	Fees.	Emoluments.	Disbursements.	Clear Receipts.
Annual average, as master in equity	Bom. Rs.	6,300	12,813	1,200	3,330	16,983
Annual average, as clerk of small causes	.....	1,200	33,200	none	13,783	20,617
Annual total.....	Bom. Rs.	7,500	46,013	1,200	17,113	37,600

An Account of the annual Salary, Fees, and Emoluments received by Martin West, Esq. as Registrar on the Ecclesiastical Side of the Court, as Examiner on the Equity Side, as Deputy Clerk of the Crown, and as Sealer.

		Salary.	Fees and Emoluments.*	Disbursements.	Clear Receipts.
Annual average as registrar in the years 1824 to 1828.....	Bom. Rs.	none	34,767	7,272	27,495
As examiner from 8th January to 30th November 1828	.....	1,925	997	519	2,403
As deputy clerk of crown		2,100	none	none	2,100
Annual average as sealer, from May 1825 to April 1828	.....	none	6,526	407	6,119
Annual total.....	Bom. Rs.	4,025	42,290	8,198	38,117

An Account of the annual Salary, Fees, and Emoluments received by John Wedderburn, Esq., Accountant-General to the Supreme Court, *viz.* Salary, Bom. Rs. 888 3 56. Fees, *nil.* Emoluments (allowance for a clerk) Bom. Rs. 300. Disbursements (salary of clerk) Bom. Rs. 300. Clear receipts, Bom. Rs. 888 3 56.

An Account of the Annual Salary, Fees, and Emoluments received by Alexander Ferrier, Esq., as Prothonotary on the Plea Side, and Registrar on the Equity and Admiralty Sides of the Court, from May 1824 to April 1828.

		Salary.	Fees and Emoluments.	Disbursements.	Clear Receipts.
Annual average as prothonotary.....	Bom. Rs.	none	27,996	11,777	23,212
—— as equity registrar.....		none	6,993		
—— as admiralty registrar		none	——		

An Account of the annual Amount of the Salaries and Emoluments received by the respective Clerks of the Crown in the Court, from November 1826 to October 1828, *viz.* Salary of clerk of crown, Rs. 6,300; fees of ditto, Rs. 1,345. Salary of deputy clerk of the crown, Rs. 2,100. Rent allowed for crown office, Rs. 1,200. Allowance for purvoes or clerks in crown office, Rs. 1,884. Allowance for stationery for crown office, Rs. 360. Allowance for two peons for crown office, Rs. 210. Average annual amount of salary and emoluments of clerk of the crown for the last two years (exclusive of salary of deputy clerk, rent, and allowances for purvoes, stationery, and peons) Rs. 7,645.

An

* Including an allowance of 458 rupees per month, paid by Government for office-rent, stationery, and clerks.

An Account of the annual Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments received in the Translator's Office of the Court, *viz.* John Vaupell, Esq., chief translator, salary, Rs.7,200. Robt. X. Murphy, Esq., Rs. 4,800. Seven native translators, Rs. 6,024. Total annual amount, Rs. 18,024.

An Account of Annual Salary received by Edward Luke, Esq. Attorney for Paupers in the Court, *viz.* Rs. 6,000.

East-India Trade.*

Number of Ships entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, in Great Britain, from and to the East-Indies, in the Year ending 5th January 1829.

Inwards.		Outwards.	
Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
153	64,436	192	80,537

Exports from Great Britain to the East-Indies and China, in the same period.

	To the East-Indies (including Mauritius).	To China.	Total.
Total	£4,348,859	863,494	5,212,353

Exports by the East-India Company, in the same period.

	Merchandise for Sale.	Stores.	Total.
Total	£636,441	462,369	1,098,810

Exports from Great Britain to the East-Indies and China, specifying the declared Value of the Principal Articles.

	By the East-India Company.	Free Trade, including Privilege.	Total.
Copper manufactures.....	£16,284	191,499	207,783
British cotton manufactures	9,905	1,646,849	1,656,754
Ditto twist and yarn.....	10,363	382,771	393,134
Hardwares and cutlery	18,388	60,451	78,839
Iron, bar and bolt.....	33,607	139,544	173,151
——, cast and wrought	45,669	57,122	102,791
Opium	——	49,275	49,275
Ordnance of brass and iron	64,672	——	64,672
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches	190	50,709	50,899
Silk manufactures	——	20,058	20,058
British woollen manufactures	622,775	275,982	898,757
Other articles.....	305,073	1,211,167	1,516,240
	£1,126,926	4,085,427	5,212,353

Goods, the Produce of the East-Indies and China, Imported into and Re-exported from Great Britain, in the same period.

Merchandise.		Imported.	Re-exported, exclusive of Ireland.
Coffee	lbs.	7,364,707	5,084,916
Cotton Wool.....		32,339,282	12,752,153
Cotton piece goods, *viz.* of India	pieces	404,676	396,088
——————— of China	pieces	560,469	128,675
Indigo	lbs.	9,683,626	4,442,599
Pepper	lbs.	4,978,117	4,225,889
Saltpetre.....	cwts.	204,839	69,067

Silk,

* Ordered to be printed 2d April 1829.

Merchandise.		Imported.	Re-exported exclusive of Ireland.
Silk, raw, *viz.* of India	lbs.	1,158,633	2,520
——— of China	lbs.	288,916	—
—— manufactures, *viz.* of India	pieces	165,398	92,748
——— —— of China	pieces	28,257	15,186
Sugar, unrefined	cwts.	156,261	42,546
——— Mauritius	cwts.	360,570	117,985
Tea	lbs.	32,678,731	259,493

Aggregate values, calculated at the prices at the Company's sales, *viz.*

Produce of India	£6,923,908	2,727,68[illegible]
Produce of China	£4,296,668	91,66[illegible]
Total	£11,220,576	2,819,3[illegible]

Value of Imports from the East-Indies (including Mauritius) and China, in the [illegible] period.

	By the East-India Company.	Free Trade, including Privilege.	Tot[illegible]
Total value, according to the prices at the Company's sales	£5,576,905	5,643,671	11,2[illegible]

Amount of Duties received upon Imports from the East-Indies, together with [illegible] tius and China, in the same period, *viz.*

£4,321,127; of which £3,448,814 was received for tea.

SHIPPING.*

An Account of the Number of Ships cleared out from the United Kingdom fo[illegible] India from 1813 to 1828, their Tonnage and Number of Men, and distin[illegible] the Ships belonging to or chartered by the East-India Company from Private Merchants.

Years.	Number of Ships cleared out from the United Kingdom.			Ships belonging to or ch[illegible] the Company.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.
1813†	—	—	—	29	28,001
1814	52	39,141	4,342	36	34,819
1815	121	79,980	8,610	26	29,177
1816	166	99,936	9,412	26	26,063
1817	195	106,847	8,543	22	22,326
1818	186	104,692	8,210	32	29,245
1819	106	66,525	5,606	35	27,419
1820	109	69,265	5,731	22	23,473
1821	96	68,155	5,811	25	29,468
1822	102	73,102	6,267	25	24,928
1823	111	68,468	5,951	24	26,484
1824	117	79,283	6,973	25	27,580
1825	139	81,103	7,095	32	33,205
1826	150	88,700	7,443	26	28,985
1827	194	98,479	7,929	35	37,699
1828	209	109,155	8,574	39	41,388

* Ordered to be printed, 8th May 1829.

† The records of this and the prior years were destroyed at the fire of the Custom-ho[illegible] of the Company's ships were furnished from the East-India House.

VARIETIES.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND.

The anniversary meeting of the subscribers to the Oriental Translation Fund took place, at the house of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the 30th May; his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex in the chair.

Expressions of regret at not being able to attend the meeting were communicated from his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, his Excellency Prince de Polignac, his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the Right Hon. the Earl of Cassilis, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville, the Right Hon. Lord Bexley, &c.

Amongst the personages present were the Prussian, Swedish, Neapolitan, Bavarian, Hanoverian, and American Ambassadors, Count de Pollon, Marquess of Bute, Earls Spencer, Carlisle, and Amherst, Lord Holmesdale, Sirs G. Warrender, Gore Ouseley, G. T. Staunton, C. M. Pole, A. Johnston, Gen. the Hon. R. Taylor, Cols. Fitzclarence, Tod, Doyle, Lushington, Stannus, Blackburne, &c.

The Right Hon Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., as chairman of the Oriental Translation Committee, proceeded to read the report of the committee's proceedings since the last anniversary, of which the following is a copious abstract:

Second Report of the Oriental Translation Committee.

"The members of the Oriental Translation Committee, in meeting for the second time the members of the royal family, and the nobility and gentlemen who have subscribed funds for the translation and printing of interesting oriental works, feel bound to express their thanks for the support which they have continued to receive.

"Although the difficulties of a new institution are considerable, yet they are not now, as last year, under the necessity of pleading the infantile state of the Oriental Translation Fund, as they consider the publication of the five works already printed, proofs of its adolescence, while the progress made in printing several others evinces a steady and promising growth towards the vigour and energy of manhood.

"The committee had the honour, at the last anniversary, of announcing to the subscribers that they had written to the Indian presidencies, proposing the establishment of corresponding oriental translation committees; and they have the pleasure of informing this meeting, that efficient corresponding committees have been formed at Calcutta and Madras, and that they hope ere long to receive interesting communications from them.

"It is most gratifying to the committee to find that the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, which was the parent of modern oriental literature, in the spirit by which it has always been actuated, has expressed its approbation of the objects of the institution, and promised an annual subscription towards its support.

"At Madras, the zealous manner in which the Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington, the governor, has aided our cause, by the establishment of an auxiliary society, is in the highest degree satisfactory; and the appointment of the Ven. Archdeacon Robinson to be its president, and Mr. Lushington, jun. to be its secretary, may be considered presages of great success.

"The absence of Sir John Malcolm from Bombay has prevented any definitive arrangement being made there to promoted the subscribers' views; but as it is known, from recent accounts, that he has returned to that presidency, a communication from him may be daily expected.

"The committee cannot, without feelings of satisfaction, direct the attention of the subscribers to the first-fruits of their liberality, or pass over in silence the value of the works that have been printed at their expense.

"They are much gratified in having had the good fortune, through the kindness of the Rev. Professor Lee, to commence their labours with so curious a work as the Travels of Ibn Batuta. That translation, although only an abridgment of the travels of the Mohammedan Marco Polo of the fourteenth century, gives an accurate idea of the extent and interest of the complete work, which unfortunately is not to be found in any library in Europe. The committee, however, have strong reason to hope that their endeavours to obtain a copy of the unabridged original will be crowned with success.

"The Autobiography of the Emperor Jahangueir, presented to the committee by Major Price, the indefatigable author of the 'Memoirs of the principal Events in Mohammedan History,' can only be compared with the Memoirs of the Emperor Baber. The committee hope that the subscribers will agree with them in considering this book as not less curious than valuable, as it lays open to our view not only the daily occupations of Asiatic princes, but occasionally even their secret thoughts and feelings, and enables us

us to contrast their actions and opinions with those of the princes of Europe at its most characteristic epochs.

"The Chinese tragedy which Mr. Davis has kindly given to the committee for publication, is distinguished from the 'Orphan of Chaou,' and the 'Heir in Old Age,' the only two other dramatic pieces hitherto translated from Chinese into English, by its dignified simplicity, and the entire absence of all degrading and revolting images.

"The Travels of Macarius, for which the subscribers are indebted to the learning of Mr. Belfour, furnishes many curious details relating to the ceremonies of the Greek church, and accounts of countries that are peculiarly interesting at the present period, through the military operations that are being carried on in the eastern part of Europe.

"The valuable work translated by Dr. Dorn not only gives the history of the mountain tribes of Afghanistan, whose conquests have spread far east and west of that region, but also contains very curious traditions connected with Scripture history.

"Besides the works brought before the public by the committee, Col. Briggs, one of its members, has published a complete translation of Ferishta's History of India, which had only been partially translated by Col. Dow and Capt. Jonathan Scott.

"The establishment of the Oriental Translation Fund, by ensuring to translators the means of publishing the fruit of their labours, which did not before exist, has encouraged and given new life to oriental studies throughout the world.

"The committee feel much pleasure in informing the subscribers that Horace Hayman Wilson, Esq., the profoundly learned secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, has promised to furnish them with a portion of one of the *Vedas* in Sanscrit, accompanied by a translation. This is an addition to our literature which has been long and ardently desired by the learned world.

"Mr. Walker, of Madras, the able translator of the *Cural* from the Tamul language, which has prevented its publication by the committee as was intended, has led us to hope for his valuable assistance; and Lieut. Rowlandson, the secretary to the college of that presidency, has offered to translate any standard work from the Arabic or Persian.

"The Rev. E. Hoole, who is about to return to Madras, has obligingly offered, on his arrival, to send to the committee some interesting translations from the Tamul; and the Rev. Mr. Beighton, of Prince of Wales' Island, has offered to translate from the Malayan any work the committee may select.

"The circulation of the institution's prospectus on the Continent has excited great attention to its objects, and offers of translations have been made by several distinguished orientalists. Those very eminent oriental scholars, Klaproth of Paris, Kosegarten of Griefswald, Charmoy of St. Petersburg, Fleischer of Pirna, and Neumann of Munich, have already offered their valuable services; and more offers are expected, as the committee are in correspondence with several foreign professors celebrated for their knowledge of oriental languages.

"Reposing unbounded confidence in the talents, application, and acquirements of our countrymen, the committee consider themselves placed above the necessity of indulging national jealousy, and therefore invite contributions from literary bodies and individuals in every quarter of the globe; and are happy in having the opportunity of paying homage to the principal literary institutions and oriental scholars throughout the world, by forwarding to each of them a copy of Ibn Batuta's Travels. This is intended not only to show this institution's existence, but also to draw attention to the advantages presented to translators in its prospectus.

"The subscribers, actuated by the same liberal spirit, will be gratified by learning that the number of oriental scholars on the Continent is rapidly increasing. The knowledge of the establishment of the Oriental Translation Fund has even extended beyond the eastern limits of Europe, and a native of Persia has undertaken to translate the History of the Khans of the Crimea under its auspices. This circumstance is doubly interesting, from being connected with some curious facts in his history, and from that gentleman's having learnt our language, although he has never been within 2,500 miles of our shores. His father was for many years chief Cadi of Derbend; but falling under the displeasure of the Russian government in 1822, he was, with many other nobles, banished to Astrachan. The son, Mirza Alexander Kazem Beg, followed his aged parent into exile, and being a celebrated Arabic scholar, was engaged by the English Missionaries there to give lessons in that language, and assist in translating the Sacred Scriptures. Here a new scene opened to him; for having an inquiring mind, and being a zealous Mussulman, he resolved to examine thoroughly the doctrines of Christianity, and if possible, to refute them. For this purpose he studied Hebrew, and read a great part of the Old Testament, carefully comparing it with the Koran. These researches, however, produced an effect very different from what he had anticipated, for in a few months he declared

clared that the faith of the Franks was the true faith, and announced his intention of embracing it. His father, hearing of his apostacy, was much shocked, and threatened to put him to death, in obedience to the dictates of the Koran. He imprisoned him for several days, and it is probable that, had not the police interfered, he would have carried his threat into execution; but the Mirza was taken to the Russian archbishop, and by him consigned to the care of the English Missionaries, by whom he was afterwards baptized. He remained with them till the end of 1825, when he was ordered to go to Omsk in Siberia, as professor of oriental languages. On his way to that place he was attacked with illness at Casan, where, having been introduced to the professors at the University, he obtained the Emperor's permission to remain.

"The committee now incidentally notice a fact which, it is thought, will be interesting to the admirers of the early Greek historians. Through the residence in this country of Mirza Mohammed Ibrahim, a Persian gentleman who is attached to the East-India College, the earliest accounts Europe received of his country, and the dynasty which was overthrown by Alexander, are, after the lapse of twenty-two centuries, likely to be given back to its present occupiers in their vernacular tongue, as he has considerably advanced in the translation of Herodotus into Persian from an English version. His work, when finished, however the egotism of the Greeks may wound the vanity of the Persians, will be a noble and unique present to his sovereign and his country.

At the suggestion of Mr. Salamé, that the state of the Arabic type in this country required consideration, a sub-committee consisting of Sir W. Ouseley, F. C. Belfour, Esq., the Rev. H. D. Leeves, and A. Salamé, Esq., were appointed to examine it, and propose such improvements as they might consider necessary. It is the present intention of the committee that the improved fount shall be made in imitation of that lately cast by the enlightened Ali Pacha for his press at Cairo.

"It is now the agreeable duty of the committee to solicit your attention to an account of the works which they have produced within sixteen months of their appointment.

"The subscribers have already received Ibn Batuta's Travels, the Autobiography of the Emperor Jahangueir, a Chinese tragedy, the first part of the Travels of Macarius, and the first volume of the History of the Afghans: and the committee feel great pleasure in stating that some progress has been made in printing a Chinese romance, translated by Mr. Davis; the Adventures of Hatim Taï, translated by Mr. Forbes; the History of the Maritime Wars of the Turks, by Mr. Mitchell; the Geography of Idrisi, by the Rev. Mr. Renouard; and Ibn Khallican's Lives of the Illustrious, and an Arabic System of Algebra, by Dr. Rosen, the highly distinguished professor of oriental languages in the University of London. Portions of these works now lie on the table, and they will be forwarded to the subscribers as the printing of each of them is finished.

"The very curious Arabic work on Algebra, mentioned above, besides possessing considerable intrinsic value, greatly illustrates the history of the mathematics. It has been supposed that the Italians received their algebra from the Arabs, and that the Arabs received their algebraical knowledge from India, as its existence there at an early period is proved in the introduction to Mr. Colebrooke's translation of a system of algebra from the Sanscrit language. The translation of the *Mukhtasar fi hisab el-jebr wa'l mokabeleh*, i. e. a compendium on calculating by reduction and equation, furnishes a strong corroboration of the opinion, that the Arabian court of Bagdad was the medium through which the knowledge of algebra was conveyed from India to Europe. In illustration of this remark it may be mentioned, that one of the formulæ given in the above-named work for finding the circumference of the circle by means of its diameter, is to multiply the latter by $\frac{62832}{20000}$, which is reducible to $\frac{3927}{1250}$, the proportion given in the Sanscrit work Lilavati.

"Besides the works in the press, and those offered by Messrs. Beighton, Fleischer, Hoole, Kosegarten, Rowlandson, Walker, Wilson, &c., the following are in the course of translation, *viz.*

The Travels of Macarius, Part II., by Mr. Belfour.
A Singalese Masque and System of Demonology, by the Rev. John Callaway.
The History of Koordistan, and the History of Mazenderan, by Professor Chasmoy.
A Sanscrit System of Metaphysical Philosophy, by Mr. Colebrooke.
The History of the Afghans, Part II, by Dr. Dorn.
Syrian Annals and Chronology, by the Rev. Mr. Forshall.
Travels in Turkey, by Herrn Von Hammer.
The History of Turkey, by the Rev. Dr. Henderson.
The History of the Crimea, by Mirza Alexander Kasem Beg.
A Persian System of Ethics, by the Rev. Mr. Keene.
The History of Georgia and a Description of Tibet, by Monsieur Jules de Klaproth.
A Collation of Syriac Biblical MSS., and a History of the Berbers, by the Rev. Professor Lee.
A History of Armenia, by Professor Neumann.
The Apostolical Canons of the Ethiopic Church, by Mr. Platt.
The Bustan of Saadi, by Mr. Ross.
The History of Egypt, by M. Salamé.
The Early History of Persia, by Mr. Shea; and
The Autobiography of the Emperor Tamerlane, by Major Stewart.

"Making a total of five works printed, six

six in the press, and twenty-eight in progress of translation or promised.

"The most pleasing part of the committee's duty still remains to be performed: that is, mentioning those gentlemen whose exertions, talents, and acquirements have been employed in promoting the objects of the institution as translators, and who are considered deserving of the rewards given by the Subscribers.

"It has been considered necessary to make some regulations for the distribution of those rewards; but although these regulations may be considered general principles after being confirmed by this meeting, the commitee wish, for the promotion of the institution's views, to have it in their power to suggest to the subscribers such alterations and exceptions as peculiar circumstances may render necessary.

"It is proposed that when rewards are given it shall be for complete works, or for single volumes, or parts of about two hundred pages if they consist of more than one volume. The medals, although they may be voted at the annual meeting, are not to be delivered to the gentlemen to whom they are voted until the above portion of the works for which they are given is in the subscribers' hands; but the pecuniary rewards, after being voted at the anniversary meeting, shall be paid to translators at the committee's discretion.

"Although all the works that are published or in progress merit tokens of the subscribers' approbation, yet some translations having been sent by well-known veterans in oriental literature, rather to assist in establishing the fame of an infant institution than with the view of raising their reputation, which nothing that this institution can bestow could increase, has rendered a public homage to their talents unnecessary. Another contributor (the Rev. Professor Lee), highly distinguished by his oriental acquirements, has declined taking from the institution those funds which are devoted to objects in which he takes so great an interest, and which his labours so materially promote. Some of the translations, also, are so small, although it is hoped that they are the precursors of larger works, that it would be incompatible with the institution's means to compensate them in a manner that would be worthy of the translator's acceptance. The committee have drawn no invidious distinctions, and they trust that the publication of the works of translators will sufficiently prove the high estimation in which they are held.

"While these circumstances have rendered the presentation of the institution's rewards unnecessary in several instances, the committee have great satisfaction in recommending the presentation of two rewards, of fifty pounds each in money, and two medals, to four of the gentlemen who have furnished translations. Mr. Belfour, the translator of the Travels of Macarius, and Mr. Mitchell, the translator of the History of the Maritime Wars of the Turks, are recommended for the first; and Drs. Dorn and Rosen, for the second kind of reward: and as Dr. Rosen is going out of England, although only for a short time, it is proposed that this mark of your approbation should be now placed in his permanent possession, although the Arabic algebra is not yet through the press.

"The committee, in concluding the report of their proceedings during the past year, return their cordial thanks to the subscribers for the confidence that they have placed in them, and which, they trust, has not been unworthily used; and express their hope and belief, that at the next anniversary they will have the pleasure of reporting having made still greater progress in the attainment of the objects for which the institution was established, than they have made during the year that is past.

"The committee cannot close their report without fearlessly predicting, that should they be aided by a continuance of your patronage and support, they will be able to raise this institution to a level with the most powerful literary societies in Europe."

The auditor then presented an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Oriental Translation Fund for the past year, whence it appeared that there was a balance in hand of £1,248.

It was moved by the Marquess of Bute, seconded by Lord Selsey, and resolved unanimously, that the report and account be approved and printed.

The amended body of regulations for the committee having been read,

It was moved by Earl Amherst, seconded by Admiral Sir C. M. Pole, Bart., G.C.B., and resolved unanimously, that the amended regulations for the oriental translation committee be adopted.

His Royal Highness then presented two of the institution-medals to Professors Dorn and Rosen (to the former for his translation of the history of the Afghans from the Persian; to the latter, for his translation of the earliest system of Arabian Algebra known *), accompanied by appropriate addresses to those gentlemen.

His Royal Highness having left the chair, it was moved by the Earl of Carlisle, seconded by Earl Spencer, and resolved unanimously, that the warmest thanks

* Dr. Dorn's work is printed and circulated; Professor Rosen's is in the press.

thanks of this meeting be given to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, for his able and condescending conduct in the chair.

His Royal Highness briefly returned thanks, and the meeting adjourned.

The table was covered with subscribers' copies of the committee's publications. Those intended for the different sovereigns of Europe have the borders splendidly ornamented with blue and gold.

The medals, which are of gold, and worth twenty guineas each, have, on the obverse, Britannia seated, receiving the literary productions of the principal nations of the East, personified by a Chinese, a Hindoo, and a Mahommedan, through the intervention of an English master of arts; a Chinese pagoda, an Egyptian pyramid, the Sphinx, &c. fill up the background. The motto is *Ex oriente lux*. On the reverse, are inscribed the name and titles of the person to whom the medal is awarded, and the name of the work, for the translation of which it is voted to him.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

At a meeting of the Physical Committee of this Society, held on the 4th February, the President, Sir Edw. Ryan, in the chair;

Mr. Calder presented (for Mr. R. Rose) a collection of geological specimens, made during a survey of the roads from Midnapoor to Sumbhulpoor, and from thence to Cuttack and Balasore. The collection comprises a complete series of specimens of the rocks met with during the route, and is accompanied by a catalogue descriptive of their localities.

The Committee having now in their possession an extensive collection of geological specimens from different parts of India, it was proposed by Sir Edw. Ryan, seconded by Mr. Calder, and unanimously agreed to, that a selection of the duplicates of the different specimens should be made and forwarded (with a catalogue of the same) to the Geological Society of London.

An addition to Dr. Govan's collection of specimens was presented by Mr. Calder.

A short account of the native process of making iron at Amdeeah, near Midnapore, by Mr. R. Rose, was presented and read.

A paper, by Dr. Govan, on the geology and mineralogy of the tract between Simlah and Takho (being the third communication by the same gentleman on the natural history of the hill provinces) was read.

After a few general remarks respecting the difficulties that beset the geologist in these mountainous and rugged tracts, Dr. Govan observes, that the space of country within the Sutlej, from elevations of 9,000 or 10,000 to nearly 16,000 feet above the level of the sea, which he has at different times visited, vast tracts of surface are occupied by modifications of one or two unvarying rocks, chiefly gneiss and mica slate, or more partially, granite, with but few subordinate mineral beds.

Sometimes irruptions of torrents, and inundations of rivers and streams, which otherwise carry devastation before them, are so far useful to the geologist, that they lay bare mineral beds and veins. Beds of gypsum have in this way been disclosed, affording an article of barter with the inhabitants of the plains.

The first extensive calcareous deposit succeeds to the grauwacke rocks (adverted to in a former paper of Dr. Govan's), in the tract of the Koothar Nuddee, a river of the third order of magnitude originating in heights, upwards of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, in the N.W. slope towards the Sutlej. The length of this river's course is from 40 to 45 miles. "The elevation of its bed, at Subathoo, is nearly 1,200 feet below that, or 3,000 feet above sea level; that of the Sutlej bed, at its confluence, between 15 and 100 feet above the sea, calculating from barometrical levels, in which 4,200 feet is considered as the elvation of Subathoo, and 1,050 that of Saharunpore; and from the mean height of the barometrical column at those places respectively, or in case of Subathoo from comparison of individual observations, some cotemporaneous, others compared with the same hour of a *different* day, when no remarkable fluctuations were occurring. Beds of calcareous tufa, involving moss leaves and other matters, usually styled incrustations, occurring at different parts of its course, shew the quantity of calcareous matter dissolved by its waters from the rocks in which it originates or over which it passes."

Not far from Subathoo, Dr. Govan remarks, that what appears to be the fundamental rock of the district is laid bare by the Koothar Nuddee, *viz.* a clay slate in vertical strata, with occasionally a slight dip to the westward, and the strata having a direction little deviating from the cardinal points of north and south. Near Deeon, at the confluence of one of the principal feeders of the Koothar, where their common bed is excavated upwards of 1,400 feet below the level of Subathoo, and the clay slate stratification is strikingly displayed; the bed of the joining river, from 30 to 40 feet in breadth, running between precipices that are mural to some hundred feet in elevation, in which, upon either side, the disjoined ends of similar strata may be traced in direction pretty nearly the same as that observable in the bed of the Koothar.

One

One of the most striking facts respecting the river basin of the Koothar, is the existence of alluvial flats of different elevations on its banks and between several of its borders, stretching, as for instance at Kooneear, into a mountain plain of considerable extent.

"The ascents to this plain are through winding water-courses of gentle slope, the natural drains by which the water left and now leaves the higher flat; having, on either side, alluvial precipitous elevations, often mural, affording shelter to numerous flocks of the wild blue pigeon."

A greyish or light yellow calcareous clay, with different proportions of sand, seems to form the principal constituent of these lofty alluvial precipices, sometimes from 50 to upwards of 200 feet, in elevation from the bed of the stream. "The calcareous matter they contain seems, in some places, to have drawn together and concreted into a tufa, consisting of hard, irregular, flattened masses, often honeycombed or perforated. These, with softer masses of marle, in which no organic remains were noticed, but which was often highly charged with corbonaceous matter, strewed the bed of the streams beyond the elevations of the rocky part of their bed, followed in the clay slate, and filled with a great variety of debris."

By barometrical observation the elevation of Kooneear is from 900 to 1,040 feet below the level of Subathoo. The few rocky elevations emerging from the Kooneear flat appear to be limestone, of the same formation as that noticed near Deeon.

"While the alluvial precipices of Kooneear appear to rest immediately upon the clay slate, those of the main stream of the Koothar rise, in some places, upwards of 250 feet upon beds of rolled stones, among which many vast rounded masses or boulders of the grauwacke may be noticed, which forms the summits of several eminences rising to 4,670 to 4,900 feet above the level of the sea. The hill of Soosgurchee, on the left bank, upwards of 5,000 feet elevation, shews micaceous grauwacke slate. On its summit, vast masses of the grauwacke becoming fine grained, and seemingly passing into quartz rock of a reddish, or ash grey hue, are seen."

In one of the stockaded hills near Subathoo, on the right bank, the grauwacke shews a tendency to the amygdaloidal structure.

In one of the river beds already mentioned, a single rolled mass of greenstone was found, the only specimen of the kind Dr. Govan had ever seen in these districts. Vast masses are also found in the slope of the river banks of a crumblimg slate clay of a dark red colour, highly charged with oxide of iron; and gypsum (of which specimens were forwarded) is embedded. The clay slate also in some places contains beds of light blueish limestone, crossed in all directions by veins of calcareous spar.

At the elevation of about 4,200 feet, at the upper surface of a limestone bed, resting on the clay slate, the first mineral bed occurs in which Dr. Govan noticed organic remains in any great quantity.

"Although the whole mass of this limestone in many places seems to consist of a congeries of shells, or of casts from them, on which the shelly matter cannot be seen, yet it is only after much searching that any specimen containing their remains sufficiently perfect to admit of their being referred with accuracy to genera, can be found."

The principal organic remains which Dr. Govan had hitherto examined were from elevations of upwards of 1,500 feet, in localities situated between the feeders of the Sutlej, on its left bank, and on the north-east face of the snowy summits, behind which that river emerges, lying on the surface of a decomposing bed of slaty clay. The ammonite, or nautilus, seems to be the most distinguished, as well as some very perfect species of cardium, &c.

Until more perfect specimens offer, it might be premature to attempt deciding to what genera the shells contained in the limestone belong; but it may be observed that they are principally bivalves. There was no appearance of exuviæ of vertebral animals.

From the level of the bed of the Koothar, at Deeonthul, to the summit of Takho, varieties of compact and schistose porphyritic and conglomerate rock occur, the limits of which have not as yet been determined. The summit of Takho itself is composed of mica slate, containing garnets, and dipping in an easterly direction, associated with grey quartz rock, and having many imbedded masses of snow-white and vitreous quartz. One of the streams in its vicinity abounds with magnetic iron ore, the metal produced from which is considered of excellent quality.

The ore from which iron is manufactured at Amdeeah, on the Sumbhulpoor road, is procured from a range of hills about two miles to the north of that village. The process of smelting, as described by Mr. Rose, is the common, rude, and simple one, that generally prevails throughout the country, and which, in case some of our readers should not happen to be familiar with it, may be briefly mentioned.

The workmen pound the ore into powder, and having made an oven of clay, round and open at bottom, and narrowed at top, with a hollow cylinder of clay

clay in the centre, above the fire-place, they fill the cylindrical clay chimney with charcoal, and having fire underneath, they throw the powdered ore in small quantities on the charcoal in the chimney, and the melted contents fall into the oven, the mouth of which is closed up with clay to prevent any air getting in, except what is afforded by a pair of rudely-constructed bellows, the quantity of wind afforded by which is remarkable.

The specimens of rock forwarded by Mr. Rose, as well as the minute catalogue accompanying them, evince no ordinary zeal and industry in the cause of physical science on the part of that gentleman. The former are taken from every kind of locality in his route, as open fields, ranges of hills, boulders, individual rocks, and rocky masses, &c.; but chiefly from torrent-beds and nullahs, either feeders of, or branches from, the Mahanuddee, and from the bed or along the banks of the Mahanuddee itself, at different points along its course, from the town of Sumbhulpoor to the estuary of the river at Cuttack.

At Sumbhulpoor, the Mahanuddee, from bank to bank, is more than a mile in breadth, and has a very rocky channel, some of the rocky masses and fragments being very large. The main stream runs rapidly in a south-easterly direction, and in the month of March is about 300 feet wide, and the average depth of some four feet. In the rains, however, the river rises to such a height that the rocks in its channel disappear.

Mr. Rose has forwarded several specimens taken from the channel at the confluence of the river Eeb and the Mahanuddee, about eleven miles north-west of Sumbhulpoor. Diamonds are frequently found in the sands of the Eeb, and there is a particular class of natives, called Jharras, who search for them on account of the rajah. Diamonds are also found in the bed of the Mahanuddee; but never below Sonepoor, about sixty miles from Sumbhulpoor.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

The Society held an extraordinary meeting, in the Asiatic Society's Hall, on the 14th January, for the pupose of receiving the report from the Garden Committee, agreeably to the resolution of 3d December last;* Mr. Leycester, president, in the chair.

The president read a paper, partly on the state of the funds of the Society, and partly on the state of the garden.

Mr. Robinson begged to be informed whether the Society was to consider the paper now read as the report which the Garden Committee had been requested to submit to this special meeting, or merely as an essay for which the Society was indebted to the president himself; because if it were a paper offered by the president individually, he (Mr. R.) would consider himself precluded from making any remarks upon it, however much it was obnoxious to animadversion.

Mr. Leycester said that the paper was entirely from himself; and Mr. Robinson thereupon stated that his object in making the motion at the previous meeting had not been obtained, and that this special and extraordinary meeting had taken place in vain; he therefore moved that a committee be appointed to take the present state of the Society into consideration, and to report upon its finances and laws. This was seconded by Mr. Calder, and carried, when the following gentlemen were named as the members of the committee:

Mr. Bruce, Capt. Jenkins, and Mr. Hurry, secretary.

The paper read by Mr. Leycester having included some letters, to his address, from Mr. Mitchell, head-gardener, which were considered improper; it was proposed and agreed to, that the committee now named should particularly investigate Mr. Mitchell's conduct in regard to these letters.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Moore resigning the Society; and from Mr. Chester resigning his situation as member of the Garden-Committee, on the ground that he had been chosen by the president without the sanction of the Society.

Mr. Robinson proposed that the meeting should come to a resolution of ascertaining whether the Asiatic Society would receive the Agricultural and Horticultural Society as a branch of it, in the same manner as the Physical Committee of that Society is now constituted, and this with the view of introducing more regularity, energy, and unanimity into its proceedings. The proposal, after some discussion, was agreed to be postponed; and the committee of finance, now appointed, was requested to take this matter into its consideration, and report its opinion to the Society on the expediency and practicability of the measure.

Dr. Strong submitted six coffee plants reared in the shade and six reared in the sun, with the view of showing, contrary to the received opinion, that the plants which had always been exposed to the sun's rays, were both better wooded and had finer roots than the others.

The meeting adjourned *sine die.*—*Ben. Chron.*

SYMBOL OF THE TRINITY.

"The mention of the name of Sir Isaac Newton, one of the greatest mathematicians

* See vol. xxvii. p. 594.

thematicians (if not the greatest) that existed, has brought to my recollection a mathematical argument which I some time ago heard a divine adduce in support of the Trinity, and which I feel inclined to consider here, though I am afraid some of my readers may censure me for repeating an argument of this kind. It is as follows:—That as three lines compose one triangle, so three persons compose one Deity. It is astonishing that a mind so conversant with mathematical truth as was that of Sir Isaac Newton, did not discover this argument in favour of the possible existence of a Trinity, brought to light by Trinitarians, considering that it must have lain so much in his way. If it did occur to him, its force may possibly have given way to some such considerations as the following:—This analogy between the Godhead and a triangle, in the first instance, denies to God, equally with a line, real existence; for extension of all kinds, abstracted from position or relative situation, exists only in idea. Secondly, it destroys the unity which they attempt to establish between Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; for the three sides of a triangle are conceived of as separate existences. Thirdly, It denies to each of the three persons of God, the epithet 'God,' inasmuch as each side cannot be designated a triangle; though the Father of the universe is invariably called God in the strict sense of the term. Fourthly, It will afford to that sect among Hindoos, who suppose God to consist of four persons or চতুর্ব্যূহাত্মক, an opportunity of using the same mode of arguing, to shew the reasonableness of their sentiments, by comparing the compound Deity with the four sides of a quadrilateral figure. Fifthly, This manner of arguing may be esteemed better adapted to support the polytheism of the majority of Hindoos, who believe in numerous persons under one Godhead; for instead of comparing the Godhead with a triangle, a figure containing the fewest sides, and thereby proving the three persons of the Godhead, they might compare God with a polygon, more suitable to the dignified rank of the Deity, and thus establish the consistency with reason of the belief that the Godhead may be composed of numerous persons. Sixthly, This mode of illustration would, in fact, equally suit the atheist as the polytheist. For as the Trinity is represented by the three sides of a triangle, so the eternal revolution of a nature without any divine person may be compared to the circle, which is considered as having no sides nor angles; or, seventhly, as some great mathematicians consider the circle as a polygon, having an infinite number of sides, the illustration of the Trinitarian doctrine, by the form of the triangle will by analogy justify those sects, who maintain the existence of an infinite number of persons in the Godhead, in referring for illustration of their opinions to the circular, or rather perhaps to the globular figure, in which is to be found an infinity of circles, formed each of an infinite number of sides."—*Rammohun-Roy.*

FRENCH SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO THE MOREA.

Some letters from M. Bory de Saint Vincent were read at the Academy of Sciences, Paris, dated in March and April, respecting the progress of this eminent scholar in the Morea, which seems likely to be attended with satisfactory results, though he states that the country has been ravaged by disease beyond description. His archæological researches have discovered relics of the ancient town of Pylos of Messenia, the capital of Nestor, which he says was certainly on the site of Old Navarin. "I cannot conceive," he adds, "why M. Poqueville should have gone in search of the ruins at the little hamlet of Pyla; the conformity of the name being a very insufficient evidence. Old Navarin has the wrecks of its ruins and wall still visible: these were doubtless erected by the French crusaders, who invaded the Peloponnesus, during the confusion of the Latin empire; but the materials they used were from buildings evidently Hellenic. There still remains the grotto where the ancient Glaucus concealed his flocks. I have taken so accurate a topographical sketch of the place, that there is not a stone which I have not remarked; and I have entirely discovered many things which have hitherto entirely escaped prior travellers." M. de Saint Vincent proceeds from Messenia to Argos, passing Coron, Nissi, Calamata, Leondari, Tripolizza and Stymphole; he will then return to Sparta, where he expects to arrive in August.

FEAT OF ARCHERY AT THE COURT OF JEHANGUEIR.

"Another of the ameers of my court distinguished for courage and skill was Bauker Noodjum Thauni, who had not in the world his equal in the use of the bow. As an instance of the surprising perfection to which he had carried his practice, it will be sufficient to relate, that one evening in my presence they placed before him a transparent glass bottle or vessel of some kind or other, a torch or flambeau being held at some distance behind the vessel; they then made of wax something in the shape of a fly,

fly, which they fixed to the side of the bottle, which was of the most delicate fabric: on the top of this piece of wax they set a grain of rice and a peppercorn. His first arrow struck the peppercorn, his second carried off the grain of rice, and the third struck the diminutive wax figure, without in the slightest degree touching or injuring the glass vessel, which was, as I have before observed, of the very lightest and most delicate material. This was a degree of skill in the bowman's art amazing beyond all amazement: and it might be safely alleged that such an instance of perfection in the craft has never been exhibited in any age or nation."—*Autobiography of Jehangueir.*

SULTAN MAHMOOD.

"I had read in some traveller, that the Grand Seignor's complexion was deadly pale, and that the expression of his countenance partook of the *doomed* melancholy that used generally to mark that of his cousin and predecessor, the unfortunate Selim. The complexion I saw was as far from pallid as it well could be—it was excessively sun-burnt, a manly brown; but I was informed of the correctness of the traveller's statement, and that he had got rid of the sickly hue of the seraglio only lately, or since his passion for the military life and the field had developed itself. Manly exercise, and a constant exposure to sun and wind, could not plant roses on a cheek of forty; but they had given what suited a soldier and reforming sultan better. Instead of melancholy, and the air of a doomed man, I remarked an expression of firmness and self-confidence, and of haughtiness not unmixed with a degree of ferocity. His lofty and orientally arched eyebrows, his large coal-black eyes (which are habitually however rather heavy than otherwise), his thick black beard and mustachioes, which completely veil the expression of the lower features, the lordly carriage of his head, are all calculated to strike, and coincide perfectly with our picturesque idea of an eastern despot. There was perhaps more than one Turk in his suite who had the same traits in greater perfection, and whom a stranger might have fancied to be the sultan; but there is a decided character in Mahmood's person that no incognito disguise can conceal from those who have once seen him. This I have been told by Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, who have often recognised him with fear and trembling when he has been wandering with only one attendant (meanly travestied like himself) through the obscure quarters of Constantinople—an amusement, or an occupation, that up to the last winter he was accustomed frequently to give himself. His stature is not tall; but a fine breadth of shoulders, an open chest, and well set arms, denote robustness and great bodily strength. Indeed, up to his late exclusive devotion to the arts of war, to drilling and manœuvring, his great pride used to be, to pull the 'longest bow' of any man in his dominions; the numerous little stone columns stuck up in the hollow of the Utmeidan at extraordinary distances, to mark the flight of the imperial arrow, still attest the strength of his arm. The lower part of his frame is not so good; like nearly all the great Turks I have seen, there is a defect and ungracefulness in his legs, derived from the Turkish mode of continually sitting with those members crossed under the body,—a mode that must check the circulation of the blood, and tend to distortion. Besides, the youthful life of Mahmood was passed in the inactive imprisonment of the seraglio, in the most sedentary manner, among time-worn women and slaves, shut up from all manly exercise. The Turkish gentlemen, as well as ladies, are proud of a fine smooth hand; but hitherto they are obstinate enemies to those adventitious coverings and preservers considered by us indispensable to both sexes. Gloves no Turk has yet worn; and the Sultan's hands were bare, like those of all the rest—a trifle, but a trifle a European could scarcely help remarking, when he saw him in his almost European military dress. Another insignificant variation from our personal equipment was his boots: they were not of leather, but of black velvet, every time I saw him in his military costume; the form, however, was European, and they were worn under the trousers, like our Wellingtons.

"Mahmood appears to the best advantage on horseback. Except on going to the mosque on Fridays, or in any other grand ceremonies prescribed by religion, when every thing is strictly oriental, he rides on a Frank military saddle, and in our style. In this recent study he has certainly made great progress: his seat is good; he sits firm and erect, and might really pass muster among a regiment of our fine horse-guards, and that with credit. The difference to this from the Turkish style of equitation is so immense, as to offer no trifling difficulty to one accustomed to the latter, with huge saddles like cradles, and short and almost immoveable stirrups that tuck up the knees in close contact with the groin. Indeed, so considerable is this difficulty, that but few of the regular imperial guard could yet keep a steady seat with their long stirrups, which they were often heard to curse as an invention of the devil to break men's necks. Mahmood was indisputably the best horseman *à la Européenne* in his army; and this acquirement, together with another proficiency he was fast arriving at, *viz.* that of commanding and manœuvring

manœuvring a squadron of horse, formed then his pride and his glory."—*Constantinople in* 1828.

THE FALLS OF GERSUPPAH.

The following description of the falls of Gersuppah, in North Canara, appears in a letter, published in a Madras paper; they are represented to be the grandest in the world.

"The falls are situated at the distance of a mile to the west of a small village called Kodakainy, which forms the boundary of the Bilghy Talook, in North Canara, and lies contiguous to the Sagara district of Mysore, receiving a continual supply of water from twelve streams, which conjoin, as the name implies, at Bäringee, in Mysore; five of these pursue their course from Ramachendapoorah; four from Futty Pettah, or the Town of Victory, so named by Hyder; and the remaining three at Koodolee; and after being precipitated down the cataract, and then gently winding the current through a rugged way, which it has forced through the base of the mountains at the verge of their declivity, widens at Gersuppah, and forms a beautiful river, called Sarawati, navigable for sixteen miles for boats to the town of Honore, where it falls into the sea.

"Like most other places to which the natives have given names from something remarkable in their soil or site, this was called *Gersuppah*, because the ground, before the buildings had been erected, was covered with cashewnut trees; *Ger* signifying, in Canarese, the tree of this description, and *Sooppoo*, a leaf.

"It was asserted by the bramin who accompanied me, in their usual exaggerated style, that the old city here contained, in its flourishing state, a lakh of houses, and I have no doubt, from the extent of the ruins, that its population may have been above half that number. Out of seventy-four temples called *Busty*, there remains but one, well constructed of granite, covered with a stone roof, where the *Chatour Mookee*, or four-fronted idol of the Jain caste (the then inhabitants) sits, surviving the homage of its long silent worshippers, a prey to the moles and to the bats.

"On leaving Gersuppah, we commenced the arduous undertaking of ascending the Ghauts. The pass here is neither so steep, rugged, narrow, or so much intersected with conical loose rock, as those in other directions through the same range; but is much longer, being fully twelve miles in continued undulations, so that the line of road (and it is surprising how it could have been first traced out) is disheartening, as well as unsatisfactory; for imagining that considerable progress has been made, descent and rise alternately succeed ere the long wished-for summit be gained, which occupies, at the least, six hours to accomplish.

"The morning having proved fair, seemed, independently of the solemnity of the day (Sunday), to fill our hearts with cheerfulness at the thoughts of making towards the scene from which we expected our curiosity to be so soon amply repaid for the distance we had come. The solemn silence that pervaded the thicket in our approach to it threw a lambent gloom on the mind; the noise, however, of the waterfall, bursting suddenly on the ear, soon enlivened our anticipations; but here again a momentary disappointment supersedes these eager expectations, for, standing on the bed of the rocks, not thirty feet distant, the eye can discover nothing to awaken amazement: a few steps, however, nearer, the stranger is so overwhelmed with the immensity of the dread abyss, that he requires some seconds to collect himself before he gets sufficient courage to make the attempt to examine the awfully grand view that presents itself beneath him—he feels as if he were looking into the brink of eternity! nor is the situation in which he is compelled to be seated to enjoy the sight less strikingly perilous; he has also to lie down horizontally and look perpendicularly over a projecting rock at the very edge of the immense basin, into a descent that the eye can scarcely fathom from its profundity, and beholds a dreadful chasm hollowed out by the weight of the dashing torrents, which cause to ascend from the white spray that they form below, volumes of vapour which, rising into the atmosphere, mingle with the clouds above the highest mountains in the neighbourhood, and bouyant upwards borne, would rather seem to be the smoke of Ætna's fiery bowl, than the subtle extricated particles from the whirlpool of an equally dangerous element. The spectator sees the heavenly bow with all its prismatic colouring and splendour, reflected downwards through the salient aqueous globules athwart the surface of the unfathomed gulph, in the perfectness of the mundane semi-arch.

"I should imagine the circumference of the crater, which is shaped like a horse-shoe, to be about a quarter of a mile. In front of its open end, a descending forest majestically slopes down from the mountains, making the effect of the whole truly sublime; and some fields at the top, to the left, give a singular and pleasing combination to the aspect. Five separate bodies of water are hurled down this stupendous pool, the largest, at the N. E. angle, tumbles perpendicularly with its foaming current from the edge of the river, already described, clear to the bottom,

tom, in two distinct columns. At the next curve, and facing the position where we had a bird's-eye view of the whole, another large mass is seen to be propelled headlong; then aslant the hollow channel it has formed, and gradually enlarging its surface in its descent, is buried in the boiling depth in union with the other. A more gentle rill, passing immediately over the second fall, makes a striking variety to the rush of its noisy neighbours. The fourth cascade is more distinctly observed, without the same exertion, in its southern direction, skirting the rocky steep of this enormous basin, and being expanded by the obstruction it meets from some projecting irregularities of stone. Hundreds of pigeons, about the size of butterflies, were sporting over the spray. We had to move round to a rising mound at the south-west corner, where the precipitated floods flow off, to be enabled to have a full view of the fifth fall, whose rolling foam, like soap-suds, edging from the summit to the termination of a solid mass of laterite, of several hundred feet in altitude, flashes through scattered fragments that lie rounded at its agitated base, and seek their repose in the general outlet. On the right rise the stupendous bulwarks of the western Ghauts, peering in the pride of their primeval magnificence. Several attempts were made to ascertain the depth of this wonderful reservoir: one by letting out strong twine, to which a weight was suspended, but this plan did not succeed after 300 or 400 feet; so another experiment was resorted to, and frequently repeated, of throwing down a coco-nut, and timing it as long as it continued visible, which always gave the same result of eight seconds; and by my calculation, computing the centripetal force of the falling body to be at the rate of $15\frac{1}{12}$ Paris feet in a second of time, and increasing in proportion as the square of the distance, I make to be, from my product, $965\frac{1}{8}$, or about 1,030 English feet, as far as I think it possible to ascertain it with any degree of accuracy.

"The falls of Niagara, of the Montmorency, the Missouri, and Tuccoa, are remarkable for the vast expanse of the falling sheets that are precipitated down them; but their height, in proportion, is very insignificant, with the exception of the first: neither do the celebrated falls of Gocauk, in Beejapoor, or that of Courtallum, in the district of Madura, exceed 200 feet in their descent; from which comparison it may be seen that those of Gersuppah are not unworthy of being recorded among the 'wonders of the world;' and the same remark, which has been made by a writer in his account of those of Niagara, fitly applies to the subject of my narrative, and shall be added by way of conclusion.—'To attempt an adequate description would be a fruitless task. Their wonderous reality puts to flight the most sublime ideas of anticipating fancy, and overpowers the soul of an intelligent spectator with such enthusiastic feelings as can never be rightly conceived unless by those who have, in some occasion, contemplated a similar scene.'"

FOSSIL REMAINS IN THE CAVERNS OF BIRE.

In our last vol. (p. 596) we inserted an account of some remarkable antediluvian remains at Bire (not Bize, as erroneously printed), which were supposed to include fossil human bones. It now appears, from a memoir laid before the Academy of Sciences at Paris, that the human bones found amongst those of mastodons and other animals which are not now existing, are deposited in beds evidently different from those of the true fossils; and that therefore there is abundant reason to doubt whether this discovery will make any change in the axiom of philosophers, that no human bones exist in a fossil state.

East-India College, Haileybury.

GENERAL EXAMINATION, May, 1829.

On Thursday, the 28th May, a Deputation of the Court of Directors visited the College, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Examination of the Students at the close of the term.

The Deputation, upon their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's lodge, were they were received by him and all the Professors and the Oriental Visitor.

Soon afterwards they proceeded to the Council Room, the students having been previously assembled, where the following proceedings took place:—

A list of the Students who had obtained prizes and other honourable distinctions was read.

Mr. John Hallett Batten delivered an English essay: the thesis was—"*The power of the Romans in the West compared with that of the British in the East.*"

The Students read and translated in the several Oriental languages.

Prizes were then delivered by the Chairman according to the following report:

Report of Students who have obtained Medals, Prizes, and other honourable Distinctions at the Public Examination, in May 1829.

Medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions obtained by students leaving college.

Fourth

Fourth Term.

Charles Dumergue, medal in classics, in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

David Robertson, medal in mathematics, and in political economy.

Alexander Shank, medal in Persian, prize in Hindustani, in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

John Laird Mair Lawrence, medal in law, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Francis Lowth, highly distinguished.

Great Credit: Todd and Young.

Third Term.

Christopher Weston Fagan, prize in classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

John Hallett Batten, prize for best English essay, and highly distinguished.

Matthew Malcolm, prize in Bengali and with great credit in other departments.

White was highly distinguished.

Great Credit: Cochrane and Trotter.

Second Term.

Carruthers, highly distinguished.

Great Credit: Garrett, Reid, and Hodgson.

Prizes and other honourable Distinctions, obtained by Students remaining in College.

Third Term.

Robert Henry Stuart, prize in mathematics, Hindustani, Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

John Marshall Davies, prize in law, and with great credit in other departments, also the first prize in drawing.

Wm. Henry Elliott, prize in Persian, and with great credit in other departments.

Henry Chas. Hamilton, prize in political economy, and second prize in drawing.

Second Term.

Hon. Humphrey Bohun Devereux, prize in classics, Bengali, Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Charles James Bird, prize in mathematics, Sanscrit, and with great credit in other departments.

William Edward Frere, prize in law.

Wilton Rees Bayley, prize in Persian.

Metcalf Larken, prize in history.

Jonathan Duncan Inverarity, prize in Hindustani.

Highly Distinguished: Thornton.

Great Credit: Skelton.

Rohde, prize in Devanagari writing.

First Term.

Hatley Frere, prize in classics, mathematics, and with great credit in other departments.

Martin Richard Gubbins, prize in Persian, Bengali, Arabic, Bengali writing, and with great credit in other departments.

Edward Strachey, prize in Sanscrit, and with great credit in other departments.

Michael P. Edgeworth, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Charles Turton Kaye, prize in English composition, and with great credit in other departments.

Henry Carr Tucker, highly distinguished, and prize in Persian writing, and the prize of his term in drawing.

Highly Distinguished: Money, Timins, Winn, and Atherton.

Great Credit: Davidson, Goodwyn, Monckton, Maltby, and Bidwell.

Rank of Students leaving College, as settled by the College Council:

Bengal.	
1st Class.	
1. Robertson,	
2. Shank,	
3. Lawrence,	
4. Fagan,	
5. Malcolm.	
2d Class.	
6. Batten,	
7. Todd,	
8. Young,	
9. White,	
10. Trotter,	
11. Lowth,	
12. Carruthers,	
13. Reid,	
14. Garrett,	
15. Hodgson.	
3d Class.	
16. R. Campbell,	
17. Quintin,	
18. Taylor,	
19. Farquharson,	
20. Travers,	
21. Halkett.	
Madras.	
First Class.	
1. Dumergue.	
2d Class.	
2. W. Elliott,	
3. J. H. Cochrane.	
3d Class.	
4. Williamson.	
Bombay.	
3d Class.	
H. P. Malet.	

It was then announced to the students that the certificates of the College Council were granted, not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to *conduct;* and that this latter consideration had always a decided effect in determining the order of rank.

It was also announced, "that such rank would only take effect in the event of the Students proceeding to India within *three months* after they were so ranked; and that should any Student delay so to proceed, he should only take rank among the Students classed at the last examination previous to his departure for India, whether that examination should be held by the College Council or by the London Board of Examiners, and should be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him."

Notice was then given that the next Term would commence on Monday the 27th of July 1829, and that the Students were required to return to the College within the first four days of it, unless a statutable reason, satisfactory to the College Council, could be assigned for the delay; otherwise, the Term would be forfeited.

The Chairman (John Loch, Esq.) then addressed the Students, expressing his high gratification at the favourable result of the Examination; and the business of the day concluded.

Wednesday the 15th, and Wednesday the 22d July, are the days appointed for receiving Petitions at the India House, from Candidates for admission into the College, for the Term which will commence on the 27th July 1829.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RE-OCCUPATION OF MHOW.

Head-Quarters, Camp Gohud, Dec. 31, 1828.—The Commander-in-chief has been pleased to direct, that the detachment of Bengal troops which is to re-occupy the station of Mhow, in pursuance of the General Order by government, shall be composed as follows:—

A troop of European horse artillery from Meerut.

The 3d comp. 3d bat. of artillery.

The 10th regt. of L.C.

The 40th regt. of N.I.

The 57th regt. of N.I.

The 67th regt. of N.I.

A company of pioneers from Allyghur.

The following movements are to take place in order to carry this arrangement into effect at the time specified opposite to each corps.

Routes will be transmitted to the officers commanding corps and detachments from the office of quarter-master general of the army.

One troop of European horse artillery—from Meerut to Mhow as soon after the receipt of this order at Meerut as may be practicable.

3d Comp. 3d bat. foot artillery—now at Benares for the annual practice to Mhow, to join the 67th regt. on its arrival at Benares, and proceed with that corps to its destination.

10th Regt. L.C.—from Kurnaul to Mhow, as soon after the receipt of this order as may be practicable.

One company of pioneers—from Allyghur to Mhow to join the troop of horse artillery on its arrival at Allyghur, and proceed with it thence to Mhow.

40th Regt. N.I.—from Mynpoorie to Mhow, on being relieved by a wing of the 70th regt. from Futtyghur.

51st Regt. N.I.—from Cawnpore to Mynpoorie, on the 20th of Feb.

57th Regt. N.I.—now on the march from Pertaubghur to Agra, to Mhow, to continue its march to its new destination.

65th Regt. N.I.—now in progress from Barrackpore to Muttra, to Agra, to stop at Agra, the station hereby assigned to it.

67th Regt. N.I.—from Dinapore to Mhow, as soon after the receipt of this order at Dinapore as the necessary arrangements can be made.

A wing of the 70th regt. N.I.—from Futtyghur to Mynpoorie as soon as possible after the receipt of this order. This detachment will return to Futtyghur, on being relieved from the duties at Mynpoorie by the 51st regt.

Head-Quarters, Camp Dubrah, Jan. 7, 1829.—The Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct the following alteration in the movements, which were ordered to take place in G.O. of the 31st ult.

The 3d comp. 3d bat. of artillery will march, at the close of the annual practice, to Agra, where it is to be stationed.

The 1st comp. 3d bat. of artillery, now at Agra, is to form the detachment of foot artillery with the Malwa force; it is to be held in readiness to join the troop of horse artillery ordered from Meerut, on its reaching Agra, and will accompany it to Mhow.

Head-Quarters, Camp Paharee Bunka, Jan. 17, 1829.—The Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, that the 4th troop of the 2d brigade of horse artillery, shall be attached to the 3d brigade, and that the 4th troop of the 3d brigade shall be attached to the 2d brigade. This interchange of the native troops of the 2d and 3d brigades is to have effect from the 1st instant.

On the 2d troop 2d brigade marching from Meerut for Mhow, the head-quarters of the brigade will remain with the 4th troop until further orders.

CONDUCT OF H.M.'S 47TH AND 59TH REGTS.

Head-Quarters, Camp Gwalior, Jan. 3, 1829.—The Commander-in-chief cannot permit the 47th and 59th regiments to quit India without expressing the high sense he entertains of their uniform good conduct in quarters, and meritorious services when employed in the field, since the period they have been attached to the Indian army, and his Excellency requests these regiments will be assured, that he shall ever retain the warmest interest in their prosperity.

His Lordship will not fail to report the good conduct of these two excellent regiments in the strongest manner to the General commanding in chief in England.

STAFF OF KING'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Camp Gwalior, Jan. 3, 1829.—In continuation of the G.O. of the 27th July 1821, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, that when any officer who shall have been appointed by his Majesty to a staff situation shall arrive in this country previous to the notification of his appointment in General Orders, he

shall, on satisfying the general officer of the station where he may disembark, that he has been so appointed, be permitted to assume the duties of his appointment as a temporary local arrangement until the nomination shall be regularly notified.

H.M.'s 16TH AND 49TH REGIMENTS.

Fort William, Jan. 9, 1829.—His Majesty's 16th and 49th regiments of Foot are to be considered as attached to this presidency from the date of their landing at Fort William.

RESPONSIBILITY OF ADJUTANTS.

Head-Quarters, Camp Jhansi, Jan. 12, 1829.—The Commander in-chief having reason to believe that the adjutants of some of the corps of local horse, and of the provincial battalions, are in the habit of signing papers, which they have not examined, on the grounds that satisfactory reports not being made to them, the examination would be ineffectual, is pleased to intimate that he will hold every adjutant responsible for the accuracy of the papers to which his signature shall have been affixed.

Officers commanding corps of the description above-mentioned will give directions where it may be necessary that reports be made to their adjutants similar to those which are made in corps of the line.

INCREASE OF PAY TO JEMADARS.

Fort William, Feb. 5, 1829.—The Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in announcing to the native army, that the Hon. the Court of Directors have been pleased to sanction an increase of pay in the rank of jemadar of four rupees per month in infantry regiments of the line; the pay of that class is accordingly augmented from thirteen to seventeen rupees per mensem from the 1st instant.

The native commissioned, non-commissioned, and privates of the regular battalions of Golundaz, being in receipt of the same rates of pay as the corresponding ranks in the native infantry, the increase above authorized is extended to jemadars in the Golundaz corps.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

At Cawnpore, July 22, Serjeant R. H. Vinson, barrack serjeant, attached to the 7th division of the department of public works, was charged "with mutiny, in having, at Cawnpore, on the night of the 20th June 1828, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, gone to the quarters of Capt. Warlow, executive engineer, seventh division department public works, and his (Serj. Vinson's) immediate superior officer, armed with a sword or sabre concealed about his person, and having then and there assaulted Capt. Warlow with the intention to take away his life, inflicting a severe cut and wound with the said sword or sabre on his head, a stab in his back, and several bruises on his left thigh: such conduct being disgraceful to the character of a soldier, and in breach of the articles of war." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer death, by being shot to death by musketry.

At Cawnpore, Aug. 14, Gunner James Delaney, 2d troop 1st brigade Horse Artillery, was charged "with mutiny, in having, on the parade at Cawnpore, on the morning of the 8th July 1828, attempted to assault with a drawn sword Capt. Roberts, of the artillery regiment, his superior officer, in the execution of his office; also in having, at the same time, on being taken away to be placed in confinement, assaulted and several times stricken Staff Serj. Neil McLean, of the artillery regiment, his superior officer, in the execution of his office." The court found the prisoner guilty of both counts of the charge, with the exception of the words "drawn" and "several times," and sentenced him to one year's confinement within the fortress of Allahabad.

At Dinapore, Aug. 19, Private John Fanning, H.M.'s 13th Foot, was charged "with mutiny, in having, on the evening of the 10th Aug. 1828, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, on the parade of the regiment, fired a musket loaded with a ball cartridge, at Matthew Duncan, serjeant of the same company and regiment, his superior officer, then in the execution of his duty, thereby inflicting a mortal wound, of which he the said Serj. Duncan died shortly after." The court found the prisoner guilty of all and every part of the charge alleged against him, and adjudged him to be shot to death by musketry.

At Agra, Nov. 8 (in continuation), Private John Sennett, 1st comp. 1st European Regt., was charged "with having, on the parade of the 1st Europ. Regt., on the morning of the 16th Dec. 1828, whilst undergoing corporal punishment (1,000 lashes), awarded by the sentence of a general court-martial, and ordered to be carried into effect by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, turned round his head towards the commanding officer and adjutant of the regiment, and said, 'I will have blood for blood, if I go to hell for it,' or words to that effect: such conduct being highly mutinous and subversive of good order and military discipline." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to twelve months' solitary confinement within the fortress of Agra.

At Agra, Nov. 8 (in continuation), Private John Carter, grenadier comp. 1st European Regt., was charged "with having, at Agra, on the evening of the 17th

17th Nov. 1828, on the private parade of the grenadier company, addressed himself in mutinous language to Lieut. F. Beaty, the officer in charge of the grenadier company, and when ordered to be silent and go to the guard, having, in grossly abusive and mutinous language, and in the presence of Lieut. Beaty, expressed an intention to take the life of that officer: such conduct being highly mutinous and prejudicial to good order and military discipline." The court found the prisoner guilty of the charge preferred against him, and sentenced him to twelve months' solitary confinement in the fort of Agra.

At Dinapore, Dec. 8, Serjeant H. Stevens, H.M.'s 13th Foot, and Mary Ann Sutherland, camp follower, and widow of the late Serj. R. Sutherland, H.M.'s 13th Foot, were charged "with having, at Dinapore, in the months of July and August 1828, or in either of the said months, wilfully, maliciously, and unlawfully attempted to poison and murder Serj. Robt. Sutherland, of H.M.'s 13th Light Inf. Regt., in the following manner: that she, Mary Ann Sutherland, did administer to the said Serj. Robt. Sutherland, with intent to murder him, a quantity of vitriol and some noxious powders, and that he, Serj. H. Stevens, did furnish to the said Mary Ann Sutherland the said vitriol and noxious powders, and did instigate her to administer the said vitriol and noxious powders to the said Serj. R. Sutherland with intent to murder him." The court found the prisoners not guilty of the charge preferred against them, and therefore acquitted them of the same.

At Dinapore, Dec. 3, Private John Byrne, H.M.'s 13th Foot, was charged "with mutiny, in having, on the evening of Monday, the 1st Dec. 1828, between the hours of four and five o'clock, on the parade of the regiment, killed Ens. W. J. Hutchins, adjutant of the same regiment, his superior officer, then in the execution of his duty, by wilfully and deliberately shooting him with a musket loaded with ball cartridge." The court found the prisoner guilty of the whole of the charge, and adjudged him to be hanged by the neck until dead, and, on account of the peculiar atrocity of the case, the Commander-in-chief directed that the body should be hung in chains after execution.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

Feb. 6. Mr. W. A. Law, assistant to magistrate and collector of land revenue at Dacca.

Mr. B. J. Colvin, assistant to magistrate and collector of land revenue in southern division of Cuttack.

Mr. A. C. Barwell, collector of land revenue and customs, with charge of salt chokees at Dacca.

Mr. C. C. Parks, deputy collector of sea customs at Calcutta.

Mr. W. R. Young, first assistant to collector of sea customs at Calcutta.

Commercial Department.

Feb. 6. Mr. C. Becher, commercial resident at Radnagore and Keerpoy.

Mr. C. C. Hyde, commercial resident at Jungypore.

Mr. J. Dewar, commercial resident at Rungpore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Jan. 13, 1829.—*26th N.I.* Ens. T. C. Walker to be lieut., from 25th Dec. 1828, v. J. H. Le Feuvre dec.

Cadet of artillery, John Innes admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Cadets of cavalry W. H. Hepburne and Geo. Jackson admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.

Cadets of infantry Arch. Macdonald, Rob. Stein, S. W. Gardner, Rich. Parker, and W. W. Davidson, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. W. B. Webster admitted as an assist. surgeon.

Lieut. Sampson, 22d N.I., app. to charge of invalids, &c. of H.C.'s service proceeding to Europe on ship *Abberton*.

Jan. 15.—Cadet of engineers John Anderson, admitted on estab., and prom. to 1st-lieut.

Ens. W. H. Flemyng, 36th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Jan. 17.—*Infantry.* Maj. Gen. Hunter to be lieut. col., v. E. C. Browne retired, with rank, from 21st Sept. 1828, v. H. Weston dec.

16th N.I. Ens. Arch. Balderston to be lieut. from 2d Nov. 1827, v. Dormer resigned.

41st N.I. Capt. J. C. Odell to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Wm. Ramsay to be capt. of a company, and Ens. J. K. Phibbs to be lieut. from 31st Sept. 1828, in suc. to Hunter prom.

Assist. Surg. J. R. Martin to be surg., v. Halket retired, with rank from 2d Oct. 1828, v. Luxmoor dec.

Qu. Mast. General's Department. Capt. Wm. Garden, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., 1st class, to be assist. qu. mast. gen.; and Capt. J. G. Drummond, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., prom. from 2d to 1st class, in suc. to Capt. Morrieson proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Cadet of infantry H. G. Mainwaring admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 29, 1828.—Lieut. Col. B. Roop removed from 44th to 52d N.I.

Lieut. Col. John Delamain removed from 52d to 44th N.I.

Major A. Brown, 1st Europ. Regt., app. to charge of 44th N.I., at Cawnpore.

Dec. 30. Lieut. E. S. A. W. W. Wade to act as adj. and qu. mast. to Benares division of artillery, during practice season, v. 1st-Lieut. Dallas, app. adj. and qu. mast. to 2d bat.; date 19th Dec.

J. Munro to act as adj. to 21st N.I., during absence on leave of Lieut. and Adj. Farmer; date 21st Dec.

Assist. Surg. W. L. McGregor, posted to 2d brigade horse artillery, and app. to medical charge of troop.

Assist. Surg. G. G. Brown, posted to 1st brigade horse artillery, and app. to medical charge of 1st troop, on its marching from Cawnpore to Muttra.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Elliot app. to 1st L.C.

Fort William, Jan. 24, 1829.—*31st N.I.* Capt. John Thomson to be major, Lieut. J. W. Rowe to be capt. of a company, and Ens. Robt. Beavan to be lieut., from 30th Dec. 1828, in suc. to D. H. Heptinstall, dec.

35th N.I. Capt. Thos. Monteath to be major, Lieut. John Hay to be capt. of a company, and Ens.

Ens. J. Sissmore to be lieut., from 17th Jan. 1829, in suc. to Glover, retired.

50th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. R. Impey to be capt. of a company, and Ens. Rich. Ouseley to be lieut., from 10th Jan. 1829, in suc. to Smith, dec.

62d N.I. Capt. Alex. Dick to be major, from 22d April 1826, v. E. B. Higgins (dec.), struck off from expiration of two years after date of his arrival in England; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. G. Nash to be capt. of a comp., from 22d April 1826, v. Dick prom.; Ens. C. E. Davis to be lieut. with rank from 28th Aug. 1828, v. Macdonald, resigned.

Lieut. W. Parker, 10th L.C., to be an additional brigade major on estab., for duties of station of Mhow.

Surg. C. Robinson to be a superintending surgeon on estab., v. Williams proceeded to Europe, on furlough.

Cadet of Infantry F. P. Fulcher admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Major H. G. Maxwell, 43d N.I., transferred, at his own request, to invalid estab.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 7.—Ens. G. Short, 45th N.I., to act as adj. to 5th Local Horse, during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Hamilton; dated 28th Dec.

Jan. 8.—Lieut. C. J. Oldfield to act as adj. to left wing of 4th N.I, during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 14th Dec.

Regt. of Artillery. Lieut. and Adj. C. Dallas removed from 3d comp. 3d bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat. —Lieut. A. P Begbie removed from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 3d bat.—2d-Lieut. F. G. Mackenzie removed from 1st comp. 1st bat. to 2d troop 1st brigade of Horse Artillery.

Ens. G. E. Hollings, at his own request, removed from 73d, and posted to 51st N.I.

Ens. A. A. Sturt app. to do duty with 48th N.I., instead of 1st Regt., as formerly directed.

Ens. A. C. Rainey directed to join and do duty with 29th N.I. at Meerut, instead of 13th regt., as formerly ordered.

Maj. T. J. Anquetil, 14th N.I., app. to charge of 57th N.I., v. Heptinstall, dec.

Assist. Surg. R. Laughton app. to 20th N.I.

Jan. 12.—Lieut. Col. T. Newton directed to join and take command of 28th N.I.; date 29th Oct.

Lieut. A. A. L. Corri to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 54th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Learmouth; dated 22d Dec.

Lieut. Col. T. Newton removed from 59th to 28th N.I.; and Lieut. Col. T. Wilson, from 28th to 59th ditto.

Jan. 13.—Cornet E. Taylor, 5th L.C., and Cornet J. D. Macnaghten, 6th do., permitted to exchange corps, as juniors of their rank.

Fort William, Jan. 24.—*1st Europ. Regt.* Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. H. Howard to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Chas. Clark to be lieut., from 15th Jan. 1829, in suc. to Davison dec.

Jan. 31.—*Infantry.* Maj. E. Barton to be lieut. col. from 21st Jan. 1829, v. Hay retired.—Maj. Abr. Lockett to be lieut. col. from 21st Jan. 1829, v. Baldock retired.

43d N.I. Capt. John Tulloch to be major, Lieut. Jos. Nash to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. O. Campbell to be lieut., from 24th Jan. 1829, in suc. to Maxwell transf. to inv. estab.

57th N.I. Capt. H. Morrison to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. C. Holroyd to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. J. Richardson to be lieut., from 21st Jan. 1829, in suc. to Barton prom.

63d N.I. Capt. Jos. Harris to be maj., Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. E. Isaac to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. R. Lumsden to be lieut., from 21st Jan. 1829, in suc. to Lockett prom.

Lieut. G. W. J. Hickman, 70th N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 29th Jan. 1829.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 14.—*1st-Lieuts. of Engineers appointed to do duty.* J. W. Fraser, J Glasfurd, and J. R. Oldfield with sappers and miners, Allyghur.

Ensigns of Infantry appointed to do duty. C. E. Steel, 43d N.I., Benares; R. W. C. Doolan, 48th do., Allahabad; H. V. Stephen, 19th do., Bareilly; J. C. Innes, 43d do., Benares; E. S. Capel, 33d do., Cawnpore; W. B. Legard, 30th do., Mirzapore; J. Flyter, 27th do., Benares; P. R. Ramsay, 43d do., Benares; C. Carlyon, 51st do., Mynpoorie; R. Grange, 13th do., Dinapore; J. Gifford, 1st do., Muttra; O. J. Younghusband and J. N. O'Halloran, 24th do., Cawnpore; E. H. Showers, 72d do., Mullye; J. S. Harris and H. M. Becher, 4th do., Sultanpore (Oude); J. Gibb, 44th do., Cawnpore.

Veterinary Surg. G. Griffith app. to do duty with 2d brigade Horse Artillery, Meerut.

Assist. Surg. A. C. Spurgeon directed to place himself under orders of superintending surg. at Cawnpore.

Lieut. P. Harris to act as adj. to right wing of 70th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of corps; date 5th Jan.

2d-Lieut. F. G. Mackenzie to officiate as adj. and qu. mast. to 1st bat. of artillery, v. Lieut. Edwards, absent on medical certificate; date 5th Jan.

Lieut. C. Arding to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 58th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Mee; dated 3d Jan.

Ens. W. Bridge directed to do duty with 43d N.I., instead of 33d regt., as formerly directed.

Ens. T. F. Pattenson directed to join and do duty with 59th N.I., at Barrackpore.

Officiating Assist. Surg. F. Hartt directed to do duty with 74th N.I.

Jan. 15.—Brigadier J. W. Sleigh re-appointed to station of Cawnpore, and Brigadier W. Stewart appointed to Meerut.

Surg. H. Cooper app. to do duty with 28th N.I., at Allahabad.

Assist. Surg. F. Fleming posted to 28th N.I., at Juanpore.

Jan. 17.—Ens. P. Martin app. to do duty with 59th N.I. at Barrackpore, instead of 47th, as formerly directed.

Assist. Surg. G. Craigie app. to do duty with 30th N.I.

Ens. J. S. Harris app. to do duty with 44th N.I. at Cawnpore, instead of 4th regt. at Sultaunpore (Oude), as formerly directed.

Capt. R. Blackall, 50th N.I., app. to command of pioneer corps, v. Anquetil.

Fort William, Jan. 31.—Lieut. W. A. Tayler, 1st Bengal Europ. regt., placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief at Madras.

Feb. 5.—Brigadier J. O'Halloran app. to general staff of army from 24th Dec., v. Brigadier Gen. Price, whose regular tour on staff expired on that date.

Lieut. Col. Com. G. R. Penny, 11th N.I, to be a brigadier, v. O'Halloran.

Lieut. Wm. Palmer, 39th N.I., to be a deputy judge adv. gen. on estab., v. Pratt resigned.

33d N.I. Ens. T. Bremer to be lieut. from 25th Jan. 1829, v. McMurdo dec.

Lieut. Col. F. A. Weston, invalid estab., app. to command of Dehly prov. bat.

Lieut. Sir A. Mackenzie, Bart., 48th N.I., to be deputy paymaster at Dinapore, v. Thompson prom. to a regimental majority.

Assist. Surg. G. Craigie app. to medical duties of civil station of Asimghur.

Assist. Surg. W. M. Buchanan to officiate as civil surgeon at Asimghur, during absence of Dr. Cragie.

Capt. R. Ross, 18th N.I., to have command of Agra prov. bat.

Surg. J. R. Martin to be garrison surg. of Fort William.

Assist. Surg. W. Twining to be first assistant to presidency general hospital, and to have medical charge of prisoners in Calcutta jail.

Assist. Surg. W. W. Hewett, to be 2d-assistant to presidency general hospital, and nominated by Governor General to medical charge of his Lordship's body guard.

Cadets of Artillery R. H. Baldwin and W. M. Craig admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieuts.

Cadets of Infantry W. H. E. Colebrooke, A. P. Phayre,

Phayre, and C. E. Burton, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messr. S. Davies and J. Eccles admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Capt. J. C. C. Gray, 21st N.I., to officiate as deputy paymaster at Muttra during absence of Capt. Christie.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 20.—Surg. W. A. Venour app. to officiate as superintending surg. to troops in Meywar and Rajpootanah, from 1st Jan. (also to have superintendence of troops stationed at Mhow).

Ens. H. M. Becher directed to do duty with 7th instead of 4th N.I., as formerly directed.

Jan. 21.—Ensigns J. C. Thompson, J. E. Grounds, and J. Macadam, directed to do duty with 63d N.I., at Berhampore; date 11th Jan.

Lieut. F. W. Hardwick to act as adj. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Welchman, and Capt. W. M. N. Sturt to continue to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 10th N.I.; date 1st Jan.

Lieut. D. Balderston to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 72d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Boisragon; date 4th Jan.

Lieut. J. Platt to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 23d N.I., v. Bean resigned; date 6th Jan.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Baddeley removed from 53d to 41st N.I.

Lieut. Col. T. Murray removed from 41st to 69th N.I.

Lieut. Col. A. Stoneham removed from 69th to 53d N.I.

Jan. 22.—Lieut. H. Timings, 1st tr. 1st brig. Horse Artillery, to be adj. to Malwa div. of artillery.

Capt. J. B. Hearsey, 6th L.C., app. to charge of 2d Local Horse, during absence of Lieut. Dougan.

Jan. 23.—Lieut. E. T. Spry to act as adj. to 24th N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Singer; date 15th Jan.

Removals in Artillery Regiment. Capt. I. Pereira from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 7th comp. 6th bat.; Capt. J. E. Debrett from 7th comp. 6th bat. to 3d comp. 3d bat.; Capt. R. S. B. Morland from 3d comp. 3d bat. to 2d comp. 3d bat.

Lieut. W. S. Pillans directed to do duty with 2d troop 2d brigade Horse Artillery.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Surg. C. Robinson.—Maj. Geo. Williamson, 69th N.I.—Capt. Jas. Gouldawke, 60th N.I.—Lieut. Alex. Watt, 27th N.I.—Surg. Geo. Playfair.—Lieut. Col. Abr. Stoneham, 69th N.I.—Lieut. R. W. Halhed, 28th N.I.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 28, 1828.—*To be Capts. by Brevet in East-Indies only.* Lieuts. C. Walker, 3d Foot, from 12th Oct. 1827; J. Higginbotham, 14th do., from 16th Dec. 1828; J. M. McGrath, 16th do., from 26th Sept. 1826; N. N. Strode, 16th do., from 12th Jan. 1825; J. S. Rae, 20th do., from 18th Nov. 1828; M. McInnes, 26th do., from 9th July 1824; T. W. Boyes, 26th do., from 16th Nov. 1824; M. Painton, 26th do., from 4th Oct. 1825; A. Calder, 26th do., from 3d Dec. 1827; Lieut. W. Kelly, 26th do., from 26th Aug. 1828; R. G. C. Coote, 54th do., from 25th Sept. 1828.

Jan. 8, 1829.—*To be Capts. by Brevet in East-Indies only.* Lieuts. T. Meldrum, 2d Foot, from 22d July 1828; J. Carr, 3d do., from 25th Dec. 1828; R. Barker, 20th Dec., from 13th Sept. 1826; S. O. Goodwin, 31st do., from 25th Dec. 1826; J. Sutton, 49th do., from 25th June 1827; J. Stean, 49th do., from 5th July 1827; J. Otter, 49th do., from 9th July 1827; J. Simpson, 49th do., from 13th May 1828; G. Mathew, 49th do., from 24th June 1828; J. Fleming, 49th do., from 22d April 1828; D. Macandrew, 49th do., from 25th April 1828.

Jan. 14.—Major Cotton, 41st N.I., to do duties of deputy adj. gen. of H.M.'s forces in India, until arrival at Fort St. George, of Lieut. Col. Fearon, app. deputy adj. gen. by his Majesty.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 9. Lieut. C. H. Thomas, 11th N.I., for one year, on private affairs.—Mr. C. Hunter, pension estab., late a lieut. in H.C.'s service.—Capt. Geo. Bryant, inv. estab., for health. Capt. R. Colebrook, ditto, for health.—Lieut. R. W. Ebhart, 10th N.I., for health.—13. Ens. J. G. W. Curtis. 37th N.I., for one year, on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Hodgson, 42d N.I., for health.—Lieut. T. E. Sampson, 42d N.I., on private affairs.—15. Capt. J. A. Thompson, 2d Europ. Regt., on ditto.—17. Lieut. Col. G. D. Heathcourt, 32d N.I., for health.—Capt. Arch. Dickson, 60th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. Com. Sir Jas. Mouat, corps of engineers, on ditto.—Lieut. H. P. Cotton, 7th L.C., for health.—24. Lieut. Col. Com. H. Hodgson, 51st N.I., for health.—Lieut. Alex. Wilson, 64th N.I., for health.—31. Capt. Rich. Home, 72d N.I., for health.—Lieut. Robert Menzies, 31st N.I., for health.—Lieut. Fr. Hunter, 53d N.I., for health.—Lieut. Gilb. Hamilton, 53d N.I., for health.—Ens. Jas. Hunter, 53d N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. L. J. Cameron, for health.—Feb. 4. Lieut. Col. C. J. Doveton, 38th N.I., on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. J. A. Lawrie, for health.—5. Major B. Sissmore, 1st N.I., on private affairs.

To Isle of France.—Jan. 17. Lieut. Col. St. J. Hearda, 15th N.I., for ten months, for health.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—Jan. 3. Capt. Courtayne, 59th F., to precede his regt. to England.—Lieut. Dormer, 14th F., for health.—Lieut. Taylor, 20th F., for health.—Ens. Lomax, 2d Queen's, for health.—8. Lieut. Hartford, 59th F., to precede his regt. to England.—Capt. Crawford, 6th F., for health.—Capt. Stanley, 20th F., for health.—Lieut. Daintry, 41st F., for health.—14. Lieut. Bell, 48th F., for health.—Qu. Mast. Goddard, 14th F., on private affairs.—Lieut. Grimes, 38th F., on ditto.—Lieut. Robinson, 44th F., on ditto.—Lieut. Butcher, 11th L.Dr., for health.—Lieut. Guthrie, 26th F., for the purpose of retiring on h.p.—17. Lieut. Boyne, 26th F., for health.—Maj. Smith, 11th L.Dr., for health, Lieut. Roebuck, 11th L.Dr., on private affairs.—23. Brev. Capt. Keith, Queen's Royals, for health.—Assist. Surg. Forrest, 20th F., for health.—Cornet Reynolds, 11th L.Dr., for health.—Major Robinson, 45th F., on private affairs.

To Bombay.—Jan. 17. Capt. MacPherson and Lieut. O'Brien, 48th F., for four months, on private affairs.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *Jan.* 23.

Womischunder Paul Chowdry v. *Isserchunder Paul Chowdry.*—This was a very important case affecting the execution of the process of the court.

The plaintiff had obtained an order so far back as June last, directing the defendant to pay him a large sum of money for costs of a suit. The money was not paid, and the usual processes of contempt issued to the length of a commission of rebellion. There was another commission of rebellion against the defendant for disobedience of a similar order of August 1826. Both commissions were delivered to the late sheriff, who had attempted to execute them, by arresting the defendant at Ranaghat, in the zillah of Nuddeah, but he was prevented from doing so by an armed force. The complainant, in consequence, applied to the court for an order on the sheriff to take more effectual means to arrest the defendant, by breaking into his house or into any house in which he might

might be, or even the zunana, if necessary: but he was met by an application by the defendant for the suspension of the commissions, on the plea that, while his house was beset by the officers it was impossible for him to raise money to obey the orders of the court. The Doorgah Poojah was at hand, and the defendant's application was refused, but the complainant notwithstanding agreed to stay execution of the commissions, and that his own application should stand over till the first day of the ensuing term in October, the defendant, on the other hand, undertaking to deposit in court the sums mentioned in the different orders against him, with liberty, on consent of complainant, to move in the mean time for a retaxation of the bills. The defendant having failed in his part of the agreement, the court was pressed for a decision on the complainant's application. The application was refused, on the ground that the court would not point out to the sheriff his duty, and that if the complainant's counsel thought he had neglected it, they should move against him directly. The complainant accordingly obtained, on the 11th of December last, an order on the sheriff, to shew cause why he should not execute the commission of rebellion, or be himself committed; and on this day Messrs. Clarke and Cleland moved to make the order absolute. Messrs. Pearson and Turton shewed cause against the order on behalf of the defendant, and Messrs. Compton and Dickens for the present sheriff.

The *Advocate-General* (Mr. Pearson) contended that the rule should be refused. His client was unable to deposit the money required of him; from his inability to pay his attorney, he had been prevented from shewing cause against the rule obtained against him, which had been made absolute in his absence; and the present proceeding was only a cover to obtain their Lordships' directions, which had been formerly refused.

Mr. *Compton* said it was hard to make the present sheriff responsible for the sins of his predecessor. It appeared from the plaintiff's own affidavits, that the late sheriff had been opposed with a force of 300 or 400 men, armed with guns, swords and shields, matchlocks, spears, and bludgeons, when attempting to execute this writ. It was quite clear that the sheriff could not execute it without bloodshed, which was one strong reason why their lordships ought to refuse the application, and that the defendants had still their remedy by sequestration. It was true there was an affidavit, that the sequestration could not be rendered effectual without service of notices on 40,000 or 50,000 tenants, at the enormous charge of eleven rupees for each notice: but where was the necessity of such service? There was a house at Ranaghat and another in Calcutta, which might be sequestered, and he was sure that the court would never on such grounds direct their officer to execute a writ in the face of 300 or 400 armed men, with almost the moral certainty of bloodshed ensuing.

Mr. *Clarke*, in support of the rule, would not persist in pressing it on their lordships, who seemed disinclined to grant it, if he did not believe that his client would be left without any remedy if he failed in his present application. The learned counsel, amongst other instances of contempt on the part of the defendant, mentioned the following:—

"Among these affidavits of mine there is one of Mr. Reeve, the sheriff's officer, who says that, accompanied by an European of the name of Kenley, and several peons, and armed with the process of this court, and a letter of protection from the zillah magistrate, he proceeded on the 18th of August last to execute the said process on the defendant at Ranaghat; that he found the doors wide open, but on attempting to enter, was met on the threshold by about 200 armed men, struck on the right shoulder with an iron club, and driven out, notwithstanding your Lordship's writs were read and explained to them at the gateway, which was left still open, and was not shut till the magistrate, informed of the resistance offered to his officers, issued a new purwanah to the darogah of Ranaghat to overcome all resistance; that when this purwanah was revoked the gate was again opened, as if in defiance of your Lordship's officers, who were kept at bay, as before, by the armed men, and at length forced to retreat to Calcutta, after finding all their exertions to execute their writs to be fruitless. If your Lordships think this is not a case strong enough to justify your interference, I could shew 130 contempts of a peculiar nature, of which this defendant had up to that time been guilty in the progress of these suits; 130 times has Issurchunder Paul Chowdry come into direct collision with your Lordships and your predecessors, and so often has he come off victorious; 130 times has he trampled upon his Majesty's process and laughed at his judges, and so often has he done it with impunity; and no wonder that, flushed with so many successes, he should now throw off all decency, and, disdaining the protection which a closed door affords to an Englishman, should muster his forces and set your Lordships at defiance. It is considered discreditable for a wealthy native to be obliged to keep his door shut, and why should he submit to that indignity when he has no longer the zillah magistrate to contend with, but only your Lordships, over whom he has so repeatedly triumphed. Having experienced your Lordships'

Lordships' indulgence or your fears on so many occasions, he considers himself perfectly safe in treating you with contempt; but so far am I from apprehending bloodshed, as my learned friend would persuade you, that I am sure you have only to order that your process be executed, and this refractory zumeendar will soon be brought to reason. The slightest shew of a determination on the part of your Lordships to vindicate your process will prevent any one from daring to oppose it. A single peon was sufficient to command respect for the purwanah of the zillah magistrate, because Isserchunder well knew it would be followed by a sufficient force if opposed; and it is surely not too much to expect that similar respect should be paid to your Lordships' writs, if he saw you were equally resolved to support them. If you only direct that his resistance be overcome, you will find, in all probability, that the defendant will have the decency to dismiss his force and shut his door; and if you go a step farther, and direct the door to be broken, the money will be instantly paid. I am confident that such will be the consequence of your Lordships' granting me the order I am applying for, and my confidence is founded on a previous experience of the same defendant's conduct to this court, as well as his recent respect to the perwanah of the zillah magistrate; no sooner had the sheriff, on a former occasion (Jan. 1827), given orders for a sufficient force to proceed to Ranaghat than the money was immediately paid into court."

The *Chief Justice* was of opinion that the rule must be discharged with costs, the application being the same which had been refused already. Its object was to get the directions of the court to its officer. There was nothing in any of the cases referred to which shewed that the courts at home interfered before the return of the writ. If the writ were returned falsely, the plaintiff was assuredly not without remedy; for if he thought proper to proceed at common law, he would not find this court any obstacle to him. It ought never to be forgotten that this court, though it had different jurisdictions, was still essentially the same. Had he granted this application when it was made, or one to the same effect, which was made before him in chambers, and parties had been indicted in consequence for their conduct, he should have been in a fine predicament had they pleaded the positive order of a judge of this court. As to what had been said about sequestration, it was in some respects an unavoidable evil; but he was far from thinking the case so bad as represented. If a motion were made on the grounds that sequestration was necessary for the purposes of justice, but the process unavailable, the court would assuredly find some mode of enabling the sheriff to serve notices at less expense.

February 4.

Laloo Baboo v. *The United Company.*—This was an action to recover the amount of bank-notes, sent in a letter through the General Post-Office, but which never reached their destination. The trial of the case was reported in our last vol., p. 606. On that occasion a verdict was entered for the defendants, with liberty for the plaintiff to move to have that set aside and a verdict entered for the amount of the money lost. On a motion of this nature, the case was again brought before the court on the 2d inst., by Messrs. Compton and Cleland, and opposed by the Advocate General and Mr. Cochrane.

Their Lordships this day gave judgment.

The *Chief Justice* began by stating that as it was a case of very great importance, he did not at present wish to give his final judgment, and should be happy to hear the suggestions of the counsel on both sides, should further investigation be deemed necessary; but he was not, on the whole, inclined to think that his present view of it should materially, if at all, be altered.

The declaration consisted of twelve counts. The first, second, third, seventh, and eighth counts contained averments of the regulations of a post-office, and the substance of the fourth, fifth, sixth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth was, that the plaintiff was a banker, and that he had sent notes in letters through a post-office, which was under the management of the defendants, and it was for the transmission of letters to different places; that a certain sum was taken for the transmission of each letter, that a certain sum was paid on each of these, and that the notes were lost by the negligence of some person in the post-office.

On these counts, his Lordship thought that it had on the trial been proved that there was a post-office under the guidance of Mr. Stockwell, who was shown to be a civil servant, and that he held his situation by a letter from Mr. Malony, as secretary to government. That it appeared that he considered himself as responsible to the Board of Revenue, who had made alterations in the rates of postage, and that he, having paid some of the expenses of the establishment, delivered the surplus over to the general treasury. That he, as well as other servants, drew his salary from thence, and that the plaintiff did put valuable notes into letters, which were delivered to the post-office, and which were lost. These, his Lordship said, were all the essential facts proved; and it was contended by counsel that the defendants were liable to make good the losses, as carriers having received hire and reward; but the majority of the bench, at the time of the trial,

trial; were inclined to think that there was no liability. It now, said his Lordship, comes again before us on a motion for a new trial; and the first question to be determined is, will an action for neglect, brought by an individual, lie against a corporation? His Lordship was inclined to think a trading company were liable to be so prosecuted. The second difficulty arose from the consideration of Mr. Stockwell's evidence. We must allow that the letters were delivered, with the hire or postage, to the post-office: this would be sufficient if it were shown to be given to a servant of the Company's. On this point we see, that though Mr. Stockwell is a civil servant, his power is not given him under the seal of the Company, but by the Governor in Council, and it is here material for us to trace the connexion between these two parties. The East-India Company have two separate and distinct powers; for nearly 100 years they have existed under the King's charter, at first limited to trade, but since they have acquired trade, places have been given them to govern. It was not till 1773 that it became material to keep these two characters distinct; this has been one of the principal objects of the different acts of Parliament, and they are now perfectly distinct. With respect to their powers of trade, they hold it as other corporate bodies do, and to lose it they must do something to forfeit it. With respect to their governing power they are limited; that may be taken away by notice or by act of Parliament. These powers are distinct; that distinction it is material to understand; and the question to be decided is, in which of their capacities do the Company receive this sum paid from the post-office? If a post-office was established for the purposes of government and for the public good, and not for the purposes of private gain, then the liability asserted did not exist. It was plain out of what the liability of a carrier arose; if he established an office, and induced the public to send their goods by him, he was bound to make good all losses, for he had it in his power to make such charges as would guarantee him free of all losses; but no person could hold that an office established for the public good was thus liable. The money received for the transmission of each letter did not go into the private pockets of the party sued, but to the revenue of the country. If it was public revenue, there were no funds from which the plaintiff could be reimbursed in the hands of those persons, who had not power to raise the rates of postage so as to save themselves from all losses; therefore, if the profit did not go into the coffers of the defendants, by what principle of justice could they be held answerable? If any losses were sustained through neglect, in the private or commercial capacity of the defendants, they would be liable, in the same way as common carriers, with certain exceptions. They have ships; and if they took the cargoes of different persons, they would then be liable for the loss. It, therefore, becomes necessary for us to say whether this goes to the Company in their private capacity, or to the government of the country. If it is a part of the revenue, I have already stated why I think no-government should be held liable. I will now state why I do not think that the defendants are bound to pay this demand; and the first reason is, that the Company are not the entire government of the country; if they were, it might be said, "this office is under your control; you have power to regulate this office as you please, so as not to make yourselves liable, or you can charge such postage as will cover any losses you may sustain." The supreme government vests in the Crown, and a Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India has been appointed by act of Parliament; they have a co-ordinate power with the Court of Directors, and even a controlling power; if this falls under the head of government revenue, then by what principle of justice could it be said damages should come out of the pockets of the Company, who are but part of the government?

The second objection is, if this is not commercial profits but revenue, there are special acts of Parliament which say how it is to be applied. The revenue is appropriated to the payment of both the King's and Company's troops, the civil establishment, and the Indian debt, which is as much the public debt as the national debt at home. On these grounds, and the general principle, that an establishment for the public advantage should not be liable, I think that the Company are not bound.

The question is, am I or am I not to consider this revenue, and that the post-office is a government establishment? I cannot say, sitting here as a judge, that Mr. Stockwell was acting as a servant of the Company; he did not produce the usual covenant, which of my knowledge, I know is passed; but on this I will not dwell, for I do not think that it is very material. The servants of the Company are not only employed by them in their trading capacity, but they are also employed for the purposes of government; and Mr. Stockwell holds his appointment from the Governor General in Council. It has been said that the Governor General acts as the principal agent of the Company. This I will admit; but at the same time I know that his principal charge is for the purposes of government; and what is to lead us to suppose that this gentleman was appointed on account of the Company in their trading capacity? It was

was for the plaintiff to show that Mr. Stockwell considered himself as a servant appointed for the private advantage of the Company, and not a civil servant of the Company appointed for the purposes of government. I am accountable, in a certain degree, for the conduct of my servant; but if he takes it into his head to drive a stage-coach and upset it, I am not accountable for the damage he may commit. It was necessary for the plaintiff to show this; it has not been proved;—and if I am to go further and say, that the money is paid into the Board of Revenue, then I say he should have proved that it was paid in on account of the Company in their commercial capacity, and not as revenue.

His Lordship was of opinion that the motion should be refused: the plaintiff had not made out his case, he had not shown those circumstances out of which a common-law liability arises.

Sir *John Franks* agreed in opinion with the Chief Justice, that the motion ought to be refused.

Sir *Edward Ryan* began by stating his wish to give this important question further consideration; but as the other judges had stated the grounds of their opinions, he felt it necessary to do the same, particularly as he had the misfortune to differ from them; he was of opinion that the motion ought to be allowed, and that the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict for the amount of the notes stolen. The action was brought to recover a compensation in damages for loss sustained by the plaintiff, through the negligence of the defendants or some of their servants. All the allegations had been made out on the trial of the cause; that the letters were delivered into the post-office, but that they had never reached their destination. A question had arisen, as to whether Mr. Stockwell was, in the capacity of postmaster, a servant of the United Company: but this had been sufficiently and clearly shown; and also that the money received in the post-office was paid into the general treasury. There was one fact in this case which he did not think the counsel for the plaintiff had dwelt forcibly on, that this very office is not only a post-office, but also a place for the receipt of parcels for carriage; and the public are there provided with palanheens for travelling, or, as it is called, dawk-bangey. The profits arising from these, together with the postage of letters, is paid into the treasury; no separate account of each is kept; it is delivered in, Mr. Stockwell has proved, in one sum. The Advocate-General had stated that the defendants are exempt from making good losses sustained, except in their mercantile capacity; but I should have thought it was therefore material to show to what particular fund the postage received was applicable. I say, at present, that there is no evidence to prove this before us of which we can take judicial notice. He has cited the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, sect. 57; but he does not produce any accounts laid before Parliament. He says the funds are specially applied by Act of Parliament; that application is as to the revenue of the territorial acquisitions, but whether it applies to this I do not know; but this I do know, that it was incumbent on him to make this fact out. But suppose it to be applied to the revenue, the case has not been brought within the meaning of the act; for look to the 59th sec. of the 53 Geo. III., and it is there stated, that in case of a certain surplus of revenue, "one-sixth part, from time to time, shall be reserved and retained by the said United Company, for their own use and benefit, and the remaining five-sixths shall be deemed and shall be the property of the public, and at the disposal of Parliament."—"Is there," said his Lordship, "no ground, under any state of things, to suppose that this goes to a fund which they have a right to apply to themselves?" His Lordship was of opinion that all the revenue was not appropriated to public purposes, but that there was a residue for the private advantage of the defendants. The action was brought against those who had the benefit of the profits, and by whom the loss ought to be sustained. The plaintiff had made out a *prima facie* case, and it was for the defendants to show by Act of Parliament, or by some evidence which the court could take judicial notice of, that they were not liable.

His Lordship concluded by remarking, that he could not take the same view as others of the effects of rendering the Company liable; but even if he did, he should, as he was bound, give this as his opinion, and he thought it was very unlikely he should change it.

February 10.

The Rev. James Bryce, D.D., v. *Samuel Smith.*—This was an argument on demurrur to the amended pleas of justification put on the file by the defendant, of an alleged libel on the character of the plaintiff, published in the *Hurkaru* newspaper about two years back.

The *Advocate-general* contended, that being engaged in the conducting of a magazine, and being the proprietor of a printing press, were not inconsistent with the character of the plaintiff as a clergyman of the church of Scotland. He admitted that the editing of a daily newspaper stood on somewhat higher grounds, but he said the publication in the *John Bull* of trials of infamous crimes and matters, alleged in the defendant's pleas to be of an infamous, indecent, immoral, and vicious nature, were not, in his opinion culpable in any person, as they tended rather

ther to promote the cause of morality, by holding up the individuals convicted of such offences to public reprehension, and by painting in strong colours the fatal consequences of vice.

The learned gentleman made some further remarks on the pleas, and said that they were no justification of that part of the libel which insinuated, that the plaintiff was not a follower of Jesus Christ, did not inculcate his spirit, and was not a promoter of piety, charity, and Christian love.

Mr. *Turton*, in support of the pleas, combated the doctrine laid down by the Advocate-general as to the moral tendency of the publication in India of the reports of trials of an indecent nature in England. The libel, he said, was written of the plaintiff as a Scotch clergyman, and that must be, at least for the present, taken as the fact; first, because it was so stated by the defendant in his pleas; secondly, because the plaintiff had allowed it to be so in his demurrer; and he thought it was indecent for any man, much less a clergyman (for Dr. Bryce had admitted that nothing was published without his consent), to employ his time in culling from English newspapers matters of the nature set forth in the pleas, for no end but to increase the circulation of the *John Bull;* he did think it immoral and indecent for any person to pander to the vicious appetites of mankind.

The court gave judgment on the three pleas to which the general demurrer had been filed. Sir *C. Grey* and Sir *John Franks* were of opinion that all were bad, on different grounds. Sir *Edward Ryan* thought that the second and third pleas ought to be allowed.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff, and both parties to pay their own costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVESTMENT OF MONEY IN LAND.

The following is copy of a petition of the merchants of Calcutta for an extension of the power of investing money in land.

To the Right Hon. Lord W. C. Bentinck, G.C.B., Governor-general, &c.

My Lord: The various inconveniences experienced by indigo planters, from their inability to hold lands in their own names, have opposed such obstacles to the successful prosecution of their industry, as could never have been compensated but by extraordinary fertility of soil and cheapness of labour. The losses resulting from the insecurity of lands held in the names of natives, from the failure of ryots (peasants), who have received advances to perform their contracts, and from the litigation and affrays they are liable to be involved in by the relation in which the existing regulations compel them to stand to such persons, are an unnecessary expense which cannot be estimated at less than 25 per cent. on the total outlay, and a serious bar to all experimental improvements in agriculture. Notwithstanding the disadvantageous nature of the tenure, about one-third of the entire quantity of indigo plant is grown by the planters themselves, and two-thirds purchased on contract from ryots (cultivators): the number of bigas appropriated to this crop is between 35 and 40 lakhs (about 1,166,000 and 1,330,000 acres).

The value of the indigo annually produced, say from 2½ to 3 crore of rupees (£2,500,000 and £3,000,000 sterling), whereof perhaps 2 crore (£2,000,000) are expended in this country for rent, stock, wages, interest on capital, &c., and a large portion, probably three-fourths, of the balance remitted to England, competition among planters has increased the cost of production from 80 to 100 per cent., so as greatly to reduce the superiority which this country has long possessed over the other countries from which Europe is supplied with indigo—namely, Manilla, Java, the Caraccas, Guatimala, and the West-Indies. The necessity of removing artificial obstructions, in order to secure the success of this most important branch of trade, and to promote the manifest interests of this country and of England, is thus continually rendered more urgent.

Until Parliament shall be pleased to apply a more adequate remedy to the disadvantages of our position, we are satisfied that there is no measure which would tend so immediately to give a new impulse to the trade, and to augment confidence in its stability, as the extension of the provisions of a resolution passed by the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council, on the 7th of May 1824, for the encouragement of the cultivation of coffee. We do therefore respectfully solicit that your Lordship in Council will be pleased to pass a regulation rendering the same provisions, with the exception of those contained in the 19th and 20th paragraphs, applicable to the cultivation of indigo, and all other agricultural produce.

we are, my Lord, &c. &c.

(Signed) Palmer and Co.; and thirteen other firms.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Governor-general in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ult., and to inform you that his Lordship in Council has resolved, that the resolution of the 7th May 1824, shall no longer be confined to lands required for coffee plantations; but that the same principle shall be applied to all cases, in which Europeans may desire to occupy lands for the cultivation of indigo or other agricultural purposes.

2d. His Lordship in Council has further

ther resolved, that the 19th, 20th, and 21st sections of the abovementioned resolution shall be rescinded.

3d. The rules contained in regulation 38, 1793, and other corresponding regulations, requiring only that before Europeans occupy lands they shall obtain the permission of Government, no new enactment appears to be necessary, and his Lordship in Council considers it to be advisable to postpone any measure of that nature until the exigencies of the case shall be practically developed. In the mean time, the above resolution will sufficiently define the conditions on which the required permission is to be granted.

HOLT MACKENZIE, *Sect. to Govt.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Lordship's tour in a direction where no governor-general ever before, we believe, extended his peregrinations to, will, we doubt not, be productive of good; for though his Lordship's stay, we have reason to suppose, will be but short at the different stations, yet, as his Lordship travels by day, he will possess the great advantage of personal observation as regards the apparent resources, agriculture, and population of the places through which his progress lies.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Jan.* 19.

The Governor-general has had a severe attack of bilious remittent fever, and was so seriously indisposed at one time, that Lady Wm. Bentinck determined to join his Lordship by dawk. The last accounts from Rungpore, however, received by yesterday's post, were of such a favourable nature, as to induce Lady Bentinck to give up her intention of proceeding to Rungpore. The Governor-general, accordingly, may soon be expected at the presidency.—*Ibid., Jan.* 29.

The Governor-general, with Capt. Benson and Dr. Turner, left Rungpoor on the 24th ultimo, rested, we understand, one day at Dinagepoor, one at Malda, and a night each at Berhampore and Kishnaghur. On Saturday morning his Lordship joined Lady Wm. Bentinck at Santipore, to which place her Ladyship had proceeded on Friday, on board the *Berhampooter* steamer, attended by Mr. Dobbs and Capt. Caldwell. The Governor-general, we are glad to learn, sustained the fatigue of a dak journey remarkably well, and his Lordship's speedy recovery from his equally sudden and severe attack, cannot fail to afford the most cordial and general satisfaction.—*Ibid., Feb.* 1.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND.

The *Gov. Gazette* of Jan. 29 prefaces an account of the proceedings of the first general meeting of the Oriental Translation Fund, on the 7th May 1828,* with the following remarks:

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxv. p. 301.

"Considering the apathy that had for a long time prevailed in Europe on the subject, it is extremely gratifying, and no less pleasing than surprising, what a vivid and general interest has, within a very recent period, manifested itself in the field of oriental research. That this would, in the end, be the case, has always been the conviction of those few determined and generous spirits, who, undaunted by the difficulties that obstructed their progress, and not to be discouraged by the ignorant neglect of the million, have felt the importance of oriental learning, and have consoled themselves with the reflexion that if but few of their contemporaries could properly appreciate their labours, a day would assuredly come when their value and importance would be duly and generally acknowledged.

"The labours of individuals, however meritorious they may be, are, in such a very extensive field, scarcely capable of embracing that multitudinous body of oriental learning and composition, belonging to ages that are gone, and supposed to lie neglected and unknown, in old manuscripts and dusty records.

"To such of our countrymen as have assiduously devoted themselves to the development of the genius and erudition of the East, it must be a source of sincere satisfaction to be witnesses of that revival which has taken place, sooner, perhaps, than their most flattering hopes could have anticipated, no less than of just pride at the recollection of their own instrumentality in the good work. Nor must we forget what we owe to other and more disinterested sources. In France and Germany, oriental research has been prosecuted with a degree of ardour, perseverance, popularity, and success, that might, in a measure, be called national, and that may well make Britons blush for the national apathy which, with a few distinguished exceptions, they have hitherto exhibited towards the same object.

"But this reproach, it is to be hoped, can be no longer justly urged, for if we mistake not, we behold the first movements of a grand revival of Oriental literature, from which the most brilliant results may be augured; and the spirit of generous national emulation that is apparent in its workings is, we trust, calculated to give it strength and permanency."

MALARIA.

In the removal of the causes of *malaria* in Calcutta and its vicinity a great deal has been done: but a great deal more, infinitely more than has yet been accomplished, remains to be done. We admire the elegant palaces of Garden Reach on the banks of the river, the situations of which appear as salubrious as they are picturesque and beautiful; but they only *seem* so: if we

we refer at least to the rainy season. Let any one take a glance in any direction from the windows or verandahs of the upper stories of these spacious mansions, and it will appear to him that he is in the centre of a forest almost, the open space surrounding the houses being in this extended view, which his altitude gives him, reduced to its really comparative insignificance. The fresh southerly breeze blows full upon him, but it comes through an atmosphere impregnated with the exhalations of vegetable matter in a state of decomposition. "All woods, coppices, thickets, &c., even rivers, send forth more or less of this noxious vapour," says Dr. McCulloch. If this be so, let any one take a survey of the city and suburbs of Calcutta, and say whether the causes of *malaria* enumerated must not be here in constant and extensive operation. If we come to speak of stagnant pools, a still more prolific source of *malaria*, generated by "the decomposition of vegetables on water," he need not go beyond the Mahratta ditch; let him examine merely the spots in which the native dwellings are huddled together in the neighbourhood of topes or clusters of trees, and filthy shallow ponds or tanks. The Lottery Committee, in their improvements, have done infinite good, as we have admitted, in the diminution of some of these causes, in the destruction of superabundant vegetation, opening out spacious streets, &c.; but still we are surrounded by a forest of jungle, from the Circular Road to Garden Reach; and acres of trees might yet be cut down with advantage.—*Beng. Chron., Feb.* 12.

SAUGOR ISLAND.

We are glad to observe such good accounts of the growing importance and prosperity of the island of Saugor as are given by a cotemporary paper. To the species of "colonization" that is to be found in "that portion of the Indian world," we are most decidedly friendly, and wish it most sincerely all manner of success. The spirited individuals who first took the island of Saugor in hand have had to encounter difficulties and expense of the most formidable nature, such as would certainly have discouraged many of even the most sanguine temperament. If they are at length beginning to reap the reward of their labours, every one will admit that they richly deserve it. A detailed and authentic statement of the progress that has been made in clearing the island, and rendering it productive and profitable to the speculators, is a desideratum we should be very glad to see supplied. The success of this experiment would go farther than any thing we have yet seen, to strengthen and confirm the views we have uniformly taken on the subject of colonization. It would prove the value of that system of improvement which is safe and applicable under the circumstances of our Indian empire, and the folly and empiricism of those wild and visionary schemes about which so many goodly volumes have been written.—*Cal. John Bull, Jan.* 20.

The account we have heard of the pleasing prospect which some parts of the island of Saugor now exhibit, have led us very much to desiderate a visit to that portion of the Indian world; but since the will and the power are not in the regard to ourselves co-existent, we recommend those of our readers who are more happily circumstanced in that respect, and are fond of sea breezes and fresh fish, to make a trip to Saugor, where they will enjoy both in perfection, and be gratified with some evidences of the value of colonization, which will have more effect than the most powerful arguments of theory. The tracts of cleared land are now very extensive, and the number of families domiciled on the island under European zemindars is very considerable; the value of the land is greatly superior to any under native management: there is no screwing on the part of the zemindar, no want of faith on the part of the ryot. Their mutual relations appear to be well understood, a perfect confidence exists between them; the rents are regularly paid, and the cultivator, being secure in his rights, applies himself zealously to the improvement of the soil. As a proof of the perfect security of property which prevails, we may mention, that there is no such thing as a police on the island. We need not advert to the innumerable difficulties which have opposed the success of this infant experiment in colonization in Saugor island, difficulties which in other places do not exist. They have, however, in a great measure been overcome, and the results may even now be appealed to as a proof of the immense benefit which would accrue to India were the system generally encouraged. In Saugor island there have been no attempts made to introduce the more valuable products of the country, no indigo making, no cultivation of sugar. The improvements which are exhibited are now the result of the mere cultivation of paddy, under that encouragement which naturally arises from such a state of relationship as that which grows up out of the system we advocate.

Another striking example of the benefits accruing from colonization, of the confidence which the natives soon learn to repose in European zemindars, is to be found within sixteen miles of us, at Fort Gloucester. Some thousand beegahs of land there are the freehold property of a European gentleman, the title having been granted to his predecessors by Warren Hastings:

Hastings: this land lets out at double the price of that which is on the other side of the nullah that marks its boundary. Its owner has no trouble with collection, the natives come voluntarily at a stated period to pay their rent, and the number of settlers is constantly increasing. These are facts which supply an answer to pages of the sophistry of the defenders of monopoly and exclusion.—*Beng. Chron., Jan.* 20.

NATIVE THIEVES.

A correspondent has furnished us with an account of a remarkable robbery committed a few days ago in the Chaundney Choke, which proves that the sable light-fingered gentry in this metropolis have arrived at a degree of skill in their profession equal to any Jonathan Wild in times by-gone. The individual who favoured us with this communication can vouch for the truth of it, and this makes us believe that the instance related by him is one of many bold strokes successfully practised by a gang of villains who have hitherto escaped the hands of justice, for we remember being told five years ago of a circumstance exactly similar that occurred at Soba Bazar, where the rogue got off as expertly and quite as unmolested as in the present instance. We believe the city of Calcutta contains numerous blacklegs, whose only employment consists in playing off their tricks on the unwary and unsuspicious; and, as a case in point, we will relate an occurrence which took place about a month ago. A baboo, or native gentleman, sent his servant, who was a stranger in Calcutta, with a large bundle of foul linen to his washerman, who was living at Narkuldunga. On his way the servant met with a man who, pretending to pick up something in the street, came up to him, and said, "I have found a ring, pray can you tell me if it is gold or not?" While the servant was examining it, another man, who appeared to be a goldsmith, as the implements used in that trade were in his hand, inquired of the two former what they were about; when the first man immediately replied to him that he had found a ring, and asked him (if he was a goldsmith) to tell him the value of it: the feigned goldsmith examined the ring, and said that it was worth from eight to ten rupees, and then walked away. The man then offered to sell it to the baboo's servant, who told him he had no money. "Oh, never mind," observed the other, "you can give me a chudder or any piece of cloth in exchange." The servant, on this, took from his bundle some linen, worth about two or three rupees, and bartered it for the ring. Very highly delighted with his bargain, the poor fellow returned; but [illegible] it to a real goldsmith's [illegible] stead of gold he had obtained a brass ring.—*Cal. Reg., Feb.* 4.

EMPLOYMENT OF EAST-INDIANS.

A writer in the *Calcutta Gazette* suggests the following employment for East-Indians.

"The Indo-Britons, as is well known, are eligible to appointments in the Mofussil courts, and considering what a field is here open to them for honest and profitable employment, it is surprising they have never availed themselves of it. The Mofussil courts swarm with vakeels, mooktearkars, &c. utterly devoid of every moral principle; and notwithstanding the small degree of trust that can be reposed in them, they generally manage to support themselves with comfort, and often to live in splendour. Is it too much then to suppose that honest, well-educated, and industrious Indo-Britons might gain in Mofussil courts as genteel a livelihood as karaneeship in Calcutta affords? I need not point out the advantages which would result to government, as well as to the country at large, by the adoption of the plan now proposed. The listless indifference and indolence of some judges in zillah courts, the corrupt system that prevails among all the inferior officers of these courts, the practice of suborning witnesses to perjure themselves—in short, the mockery or prevention of justice might, to a considerable degree, be obviated, if qualified East-Indians could be persuaded to think it no degradation to earn an honest and honourable livelihood."

MR. TURTON.

On Tuesday evening last, a farewell dinner was given at the Town-Hall, by the solicitors of the Supreme Court, to Mr. Turton and his friends, upon the approaching departure of that gentleman for Europe, at which Mr. Strettell presided in the chair, and Mr. Charles Hogg as vice-president. After the health of Mr. Turton had been drank, the president, on the part of the profession, presented him with a beautiful and richly chased vase, as a tribute of their professional regard. The party sat down eighty to dinner, and did not separate till a late hour.—*Cal. John Bull, Jan.* 23.

There was a farewell party given at the Town-Hall on Saturday, by several gentlemen of the mercantile community, to Mr. Turton. At seven o'clock, about one hundred sat down to an excellent dinner, where there was a profusion of every delicacy of the season, and excellent wines. After the removal of the cloth sundry toasts were drank, and the health of Mr. Turton was pledged early in the evening, amidst the most cordial peals of applause from all present. Mr. Turton, in a neat and

and appropriate speech, returned thanks for the honour that had been done him, and it was a late hour before the last lingerers of the jovial party quitted the festive board.—*India Gaz., Jan.* 26.

THE RAJAH OF BENARES.

The Rajah of Benares has arrived at the presidency on a pious visit, it is said, first to Kali-ghaut, and then to Juggernauth. The retinue of elephants, camels, horse, and foot, attending the Rajah is said to be magnificent, both in number and accoutrements. It is, however, surmised that the Rajah's visit is not altogether of a pious character; other objects more secular and profane are said to be in view, to which a residence within the Mahratta ditch is a preliminary step.—*Cal. John Bull, Jan.* 27.

VASES PRESENTED TO THE COUNSEL AGAINST THE STAMP REGULATION.

A dinner was given on the 2d February, at the Town-Hall, to Messrs. Clarke and Dickens, at which were presented the honorary vases voted to them and the late Mr. Winter, for their zealous and disinterested exertions against the registration of the stamp regulation; John Palmer, Esq. in the chair. After the usual toasts, the vases were placed before the chairman, who addressed the professional gentlemen to whom they were to be presented, in a neat and appropriate speech, touching in the course of it, with much feeling, on the lamented loss of Mr. Winter. Messrs. Dickens and Clarke returned thanks in their own names; Mr. Bathie in behalf of his departed relative, Mr. Winter. The health of Mr. Minchin was then proposed by the chairman in a speech, in which he took occasion to recapitulate the services which that gentleman had rendered to the cause, on the occasion of the late memorable stamp prosecutions, who replied in a suitable manner. Many other appropriate toasts followed, with the healths of various gentlemen more or less connected with the proceedings in the matter of the stamp act.

In the course of Mr. Clarke's speech he alluded to the following passage in the speech of Mr. Courtenay in the House of Commons on the 18th of June, and it was afterwards read from the chair, and received with tokens of the highest applause by the company, *viz.*—"In speaking of occurrences which took place so long as sixteen years ago, it becomes me to be diffident; but as well as I can recollect, the clause which was then introduced gave a power to the governor-general in council to levy taxes and duties of customs, subject to the control of the directors at home. *This was the full amount of the power then granted.*"

The party was not numerous. The following is a description of the *ornaments* of the vases: "The emblems of justice are inverted, the crown humbled to the earth, the sword broken." The paper in which it appears adds, "We consider this inversion to render them still more appropriate; for undoubtedly justice is denied when an unrepresented body of British subjects is liable to an unlimited taxation, and the crown is humbled to the dust when a company of merchants assume a power far beyond any which appertains to it." We agree with the editor of another paper, who observes that "nothing but the very worst taste could have placed this appendage to the vases where it is, and nothing but a want of good sense could imagine it to confer an honour on those to whom this well-earned testimony of respect is to be paid."

STORM AND SNOW.

Extract of a letter dated Mussoorie, the 7th January 1829.—"The winter set in here on the night of the 23d inst. with heavy snow, hail, a hurricane, and most awful thunder and lightning. I never recollect so violent a storm; at daybreak it seemed to increase, and the lightning was more vivid (I slept at Landour). The cloud whence it issued appeared stationary. I left my bed and went into a room less exposed, and in a few minutes received a tremendous shock, at the same instant the loudest explosion took place I ever recollect hearing; the electric fluid passed through the chupper, entered the wall, rent it down to the mantle-piece, escaped by the floor under my feet, and hurt a native in the adjoining room. The chupper took fire, and the occupants had barely time to move their little property which was soon covered by the drifting snow; merely the bare walls are left of the house. Since that day the weather has cleared up, and we have hard frosts and sliding on the pools. The snow is about two feet deep at Landour, and perfectly hard: the thermometer at sunrise has been 28° and 29°."

NICOBAR ISLANDS.

The *John Munro*, from Madras, was driven to the Nicobar islands, and the commander gives the following account of them and the distress of his crew:—"We left Madras on the 29th Nov. last, and owing to baffling winds, were entirely out of provisions when we got to the Nicobar Islands. We endeavoured to make Car Nicobar, but could not fetch, so were obliged to go to Chawny. The natives of this island would not give us provisions except for tobacco. We offered them muskets, cutlasses, silver spoons, &c. (which at Car Nicobar are good articles of barter), and even our clothes; but they would give us nothing

nothing in return for them. So, being reduced to the last extremity, half the voyage before us, and starvation staring us in the face, we ventured upon opening a bag of tobacco, which happened to be on board on freight, out of which we took a few pounds, in exchange for which we got about 200 coco-nuts and seven fowls, upon which we subsisted for twelve or fourteen days, until we fortunately fell in with the *Enterprize*, steamer, Capt. Johnson, who kindly supplied us with water and provisions; at which time we were upon a coco-nut and one-third of a seer of rice per day, and the people upon one-third of a seer of paddy alone."

BENGAL MARINERS' AND GENERAL WIDOWS' FUND.

At a general meeting held 22d January, Mr. C. Smith, in the chair; a report from the committee appointed to examine the state of the accounts for the last six months was unanimously approved.

Statement of the Funds.

By balance to 30th June 1828 ..Sa.Rs.		3,51,552 5 5
Received from 2d class members, annual subscription	10,920 0 0	
Do. from 3d class do. do.	1,672 8 0	
		12,592 8 0
Do., from new members, entrance and subscription	20,029 4 0	
Do., for premiums on children	340 0 0	
		20,369 4 0
Do., donation from govt., 6 months, at 500 per month	3,000 0 0	
Do., interest on govt. loans, securities, and mortgages	15,338 3 3	
Do., profit and loss.....	129 13 0	
		18,468 0 3
		4,02,982 1 8

Disbursements.

Paid pensions	30,772 5 0	
Do., interest on govt. loans purchased	1,028 15 6	
Do., contingencies, advertisements, and postages	186 12 0	
Do., establishment and management, including aircars and peons	780 0 0	
		32,769 0 6
Balance ....Sa.Rs..		3,70,213 1 2

COMMISSIONERS OF INQUIRY.

We understand the civil and military commissioners from Madras have reached this presidency, and of course the operations of the finance committee may be expected to commence without loss of time. —*Cal. John Bull, Jan. 26.*

THE DRAMA.

Chowringhee Theatre.—To get up one of Shakespear's plays is always an arduous attempt, inasmuch as they possess a standard excellence, deviations from which are much more glaringly apparent, when they occur, than in the enacting of dramas of a more ephemeral cast, and less national character. Bearing this in mind, and also the very short period there was for preparation in bringing out such a popular and deep tragedy, the amateurs and stage management certainly deserve great credit for the eminent proofs of ability in their Thespic vocation, which the highly praiseworthy results of last Friday evening exhibited. With reference to more recent lapses of memory, scenery, and so forth, the fault, we observe, has been partly attributed to the frequency with which pieces succeed each other. This, at any rate, is erring on the right side; but, judging from the manner in which Romeo and Juliet passed off, we can hardly imagine the objection to be a just or valid one.

His Highness the Rajah of Benares was present at the representation.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Feb. 9.*

The India Gazette adds: "It affords us pleasure to observe such a number of respectable natives among the audience every play-night; it indicates a growing taste for the English drama, which is an auspicious sign of the progress of general literature among our native friends."

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Jan. 23. Jean Henri, Baudoin, from Bordeaux and Madras, and *La Belle Alliance*, Francis, from Mauritius.—29. *Lord Amherst*, Edwards, from Bombay and Madras, and *La Rose*, Cannier, from China, Singapore, and Bordeaux.—30. *Fairlie*, Fuller, from London, Madeira, Cape, and Madras; *London*, Huntley, from Liverpool; and *Royal George*, Wilson, from London and Bombay. —*Feb. 4. Eugene*, Cautin, from Bordeaux, Lima, and Singapore.—6. *Richmond*, Grimes, from Mauritius.—7. *Protector*, Waugh, from London and Cape, and *John Munro*, Roe, from Madras.—11. *Cartha*, Lindsay, from Bombay, Ceylon, and Madras, and *Woodbine*, Austen, from Hamburgh and Rio de Janeiro.—16. *Lord Melville*, Bell, from London.—20. *Hope*, Morse, and *Gipsey*, Henderson, both from Liverpool.

Departures from Calcutta.

Jan. 28. Lord Hungerford, Heathcote, for London; *Mountaineer*, Canney, for London; and *Courser*, Sturges, for Boston.—30. *Eole*, Videt, for Bordeaux.—*Feb. 2. Sophia*, Dawson, for London; and *Mary Ann*, Boucaut, for Bombay.—7. *Minerva*, Watson, for London.—9. *Œdipe*, Lafort, for Havre.—11. *Nancy*, Guezenec, for Bordeaux.

Freight to London (Feb. 12) £2. 5s. to £3. 10s for dead weight, and £4 to £5 for light freight.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 7. At Monghyr, Mrs. J. P. Ledlie, of a daughter.

Jan. 1. At Jynughur, in Tirhoot, the lady of Capt. G. W. Mosely, of a daughter.

10. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. T. Bagley, of a daughter.

14. At Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Arch. Cameron, assistant commissary of ordnance, of a son.

17. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Fleming, of a son.

18. At Serampore, the lady of Lieut. Col. H. Griffiths, regulating officer of Shahabad and Sircar Sarun, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. C. Ferreira, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. G. Grieff, of a son.

19. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Barradge, of a son.

20. At Allahabad, the lady of R. Laughton, Esq., assist.surg., of a daughter.

20. At

20. At Allahabad, the lady of R. Barlow, sen., Esq., of a daughter.
22. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. M. Reed, of a daughter.
23. At Benares, the lady of Major John Tulloch, commanding 43d regt. N.I., of a son.
— At Lucknow, the lady of Mordaunt Ricketts, Esq., of a daughter.
24. At Tirhoot, the lady of W. H. Woodcock, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Picachy, of a son.
26. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut. C. D. Blair, 10th L.C., of a daughter.
29. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Grieff, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Phillips, of a daughter.
30. At Calcutta, the lady of Emin Joseph Emin, of a son and heir.
— At Chowringhee, the lady of Geo. Chester, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
Feb. 3. At Entally, Mrs. Chas. Esperança, of a son.
4. At Mirzapore, the lady of B. Tayler, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. P. H. Reed, of a daughter.
5. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Cook, of a daughter.
— At Chandernagore, the lady of Mr. Richard Evans, of a daughter.
— At Allipore, the lady of C. R. Barwell, Esq., of a son.
9. At Rutnagiree, the lady of L. R. Reid, Esq., civil service, of a son.
10. At Fort William, the lady of J. R. Martin, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Ravenscroft, H.C.'s marine, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Smith, of a daughter.
Lately. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Donald Campbell, H.M.'s 47th regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 20. At Futtegurh, Mr. P. B. Reid to Miss S. C. Dyce.
Jan. 9. At Cawnpore, Lieut. T. F. Flemyng, 36th N.I., to Charlotte, third daughter of J. Tritton, Esq., late captain of H.M.'s 24th Dragoons.
12. At Serampore, Mr. Wm. Thompson, of Leicester, to Eliza Dalston, only daughter of Capt. J. P. Griffin.
— At Nusseerabad, Lieut. and Adj. G. A. Barbor, 8th L.C., to Harriett Eliza, second daughter of Capt. Pereira, of artillery.
15. At Calcutta, Mr. Lewis Christian, clerk of the Serampore Roman Catholic church, to Cecilia, daughter of Wm. Cox, Esq., of Penang.
— At Palluky Mahul, Futtyghur, Nabob Cullookhan, to Mary, youngest daughter of Stephen Birch, Esq., formerly a captain in the Mahratta service.
22. At Agra, Lieut. Chas. Farmer, adjutant 21st N.I., to Miss Eliza Gillanders.
24. At Benares, R. A. Burnard, Esq., civil assistant-surgeon, to Miss Eliza Read.
27. At Calcutta, Mr. John Cripps, H.C.'s marine, to Miss Clarissa Nicholson.
29. At Berhampore, Mr. Wm. Rose, of Bogwongolah, to Miss Hannah Marshall.
31. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Crouch to Miss Charlotte Crouch.
Feb. 7. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Leach to Miss Caroline Lee.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Lindquist to Miss Amelia Cohen.
9. At Serampore, Lieut. Henry Havelock, H.M.'s 13th L.Inf., and adj. to the depôt Chinsurah, to Hannah Shepherd, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Marshman.

DEATHS.

Nov. 18. At Dinapore, George King, only son of M. Sheridan, Esq., H.M.'s 13th L.Inf., aged seven years.
Dec. 30. Near Bhurtpore, Major D. H. Heptinstall, commanding 31st regt. N.I.
Jan. 15. On board the *Lord Amherst*, proceeding to Kedgeree, Capt. Wm. Davidson, 1st regt. European infantry.
16. At Calcapore, Mr. John Leger, watch and clock maker, aged about eighty.
18. At the great gaol of Calcutta, Mary Anne, wife of Capt. Chas. Gardner.
23. At Calcutta, the Rev. Dionysius George, a Greek chaplain, aged 70.
25. At Cawnpore, Lieut. A. E. McMurdo, 33d N.I.
26. At Chandernagore, Miss Charlotte Versaill, aged 13.
27. At Calcutta, Mrs. Joanna Pereira, aged 64.
29. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Frances D'Costa, daughter of the late Mr. Jos. D'Costa, aged 21.
30. At Midnapore, Mary, daughter of Lieut. and Adj. Henry Templer, 7th regt. N.I.
— At Dacca, John Drew, Esq., Bengal civil service, aged 37.
Feb. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. Lewis Delanougerede, gauger in the European distilleries attached to the police establishment, aged 40.
— At Calcutta, Mr. J. Chew, formerly branch pilot in the H.C.'s marine, and late commander of the state boats, aged 62.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Rose Ward, in her 36th year.
2. At Calcutta, Miss E. J. Sinclair, daughter of Mr. P. G. Sinclair, H.C.'s marine, aged 11 years.
4. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Marshall, aged 27.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DOOAB FORCE.

Fort St. George, Oct. 7, 1828.—In order to avert the inconvenience to which officers of the Dooab force are exposed under the existing regulations, when compelled by sickness to resort to the stations of Vingorlah, Goa, Malwan, and Rutnagherry, for the recovery of their health, from not being entitled to receive their pay during their absence, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the military paymaster at Belgaum shall issue the pay and allowances of such officers during their absence on sick certificate, on abstracts countersigned by the officer commanding at that station.

EUROPEAN HOSPITALS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 2, 1828. — The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having had under his consideration the very extraordinary increase in the expenditure of wines and spirits in European hospitals which has taken place since the commencement of their supply at the public expense, is pleased to notify in G. O. that he will not fail to mark with his displeasure the conduct of any superintending surgeon who may appear not to have exerted himself to prevent any lavish expenditure of these articles in the hospitals under his supervision.

SIZING OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 6, 1828.—Some doubts having arisen as to the correct mode of sizing a corps, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to publish the following regulations to obviate such difficulties, and to direct that they be strictly attended to in all regiments of this establishment. Any deviations from these rules that may now exist are to be immediately corrected.

Formation of Troops and Companies.

Proper men for flank companies of infantry

fantry are to be selected from the whole corps, and the remaining companies are to be made as equal as possible. This will be best done as in the instance of new levies or recruits, by forming all the men in rank entire by size, from right to left, then taking the eight right-hand men (when there are eight companies), and appointing one to each company; then the next eight in like manner, and so on until all are posted: this will equalize all the companies as nearly as possible in personnel. To size each company, the whole of its men should first be accurately sized in rank entire from flanks to centre, when, being told off into four sections, the two centre sections stepping back will form the rear rank, and the two flank sections closing to the centre will form the front. The whole company will thus be correctly sized and formed.

VOLUNTEERS FROM H.M.'S SERVICE.

Fort St. George, Dec. 31, 1828.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, for the information of such men of his Majesty's regiments as may hereafter volunteer for service in the Company's army, that the Hon. the Court of Directors have prohibited the indulgence heretofore granted them, of benefiting by their actual service in his Majesty's regiments in India, whether as regards pay, or their transfer to the invalid and pension establishments, when unfit for further effective duty.

No non-commissioned officer, or rank and file, hereafter transferred to the Company's service, will be removed to the non-effective establishment, who has not served ten years in it, unless he shall have been disabled by wounds or lost his health upon actual service subsequently to his transfer.

Men found unfit for the service, and not coming under the foregoing description, will be discharged from the service, and sent to Europe.

Men hereafter transferred from his Majesty's regiments to the Company's service, will be entitled only to the pay allowed privates under seven years' service, until they have completed that period, and are entitled to the increase under existing regulations.

PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 5, 1829.—The Commander-in-chief calls upon officers in command of divisions and stations, and especially upon officers in command of regiments, to satisfy themselves that the officers under their orders carefully peruse and make themselves thoroughly acquainted with "the Compendium of the Law of Evidence," which has been expressly compiled and circulated for the purpose of placing easily within the reach of every officer in the army a competent knowledge of that which is absolutely necessary to regulate the due administration of justice in military courts, and ignorant of which, he must be perpetually in danger of becoming a party concerned in acquitting the guilty or convicting the innocent.

At all European courts-martial, the "Compendium of Evidence" should be in the hands of the president and members, for ready reference on all doubtful points which may occur; and the card containing the axioms of that law must invariably be circulated round the table for general information.

It is still more important that the members of native courts martial, entirely uninformed as they must be, from the circumstances of their education, of the principles which are intended to guide the proceedings of military courts held under British authority, should be informed and instructed accordingly; and it is the express duty of the superintending officer to explain to such members, through the interpreter, the bearings of the law of evidence upon the particular matter at issue; so that the court may not, from want of information, arrive at such illegal sentences as have too frequently been passed in this army, and have, in too many instances, been carried into effect by officers in command of stations and regiments.

These remarks especially apply to courts-martial inferior to general; whereupon, considering their more frequent occurrence and their more immediate connexion with the interior economy of corps, the army at large is specially dependent for the due support of its discipline.

Officers commanding divisions and forces are required, at the annual inspection of regiments, to report specially, whether or not the foregoing orders have been duly attended to.

PUNISHMENT WITH THE RATTAN.

Fort St. George, Jan. 6, 1829.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following regulation be published in General Orders by Government, with reference to the provisions of Art. 6, sec. xii. of the Articles of War for the native troops.

A.D. 1828. *Regulation VIII.*

A Regulation for abolishing the use of the rattan as an instrument of punishment, and for substituting in lieu thereof the cat of nine-tails. Passed by the Governor in council of Fort St. George, on the 29th April 1828.

I. Whereas it has been found that stripes with a rattan are a very unequal mode of punishment, varying with the size of the instrument and the strength of the

the person using it, and occasioning serious bodily injury, far beyond the intention of the law; therefore the Governor in council has enacted this regulation, to be in force from the date of its promulgation.

II. The use of the rattan as an instrument of punishment is abolished.

III. Henceforward, persons who, under any regulation heretofore in force, would have been sentenced to receive stripes with a rattan, shall in lieu thereof be sentenced to receive lashes with a cat of nine-tails.

IV. Five lashes with a cat of nine-tails shall be considered equivalent to one stroke of a rattan.

V. The cat of nine-tails to be used shall be invariably supplied from the stores of government; and no other cat of nine-tails shall be used but such as shall be so supplied, nor shall any additional knot be tied, nor any new material introduced, nor any alteration made in any cat of nine-tails in use, by way of repair or on any pretence whatever; and any native officer offending herein shall be liable to be fined at the discretion of the criminal judge or magistrate, to whichsoever he may be subordinate.

ABSENCE OF OFFICERS ON STAFF EMPLOY.

Fort St. George, Jan. 6, 1829.—In consequence of orders which have recently been received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, relative to the selection of officers for staff and other appointments, and the number required to be present with each corps, the Right Hon. the Governor in council has deemed it expedient to rescind that part of the G. O. of the 8th Feb. 1828 which restricts the number of regimental captains who are permitted to be absent from a regiment at one time, on staff or other permanent employ, to two; and resolves that hereafter the general rule shall be, that no more than five officers shall be simultaneously absent on staff or other employment from any other corps, whether cavalry or infantry, and that under this rule, it shall rest with the Governor in council to determine in each case, with reference to the number of officers available for the regimental duty of the corps and the number of officers present with other regiments in excess of the number required for regimental duty, whether a subaltern officer holding a staff or other detached appointment shall, on his promotion to the rank of regimental captain, be required to vacate such appointment or be permitted to retain it.

TEMPORARY COMMAND OF REGIMENTS.

Fort St. George, Jan. 9, 1829.—The allowance granted in G. O. by government of the 26th Sept. last, to officers holding the temporary command of regiments during the absence of commanding officers *on duty*, being considerably less than what they were entitled to before that order was issued, the same reason for precluding an adjutant or quarter-master, when in temporary charge of his regiment, from drawing his staff allowance, in addition to the command allowance (namely, that the two together would place him in the receipt of larger allowances than belong to the regimental command), does not exist. The Right Hon. the Governor in council is, therefore, pleased to resolve, that an adjutant or quarter-master succeeding to the temporary command of his corps, in consequence of the absence of the commanding officer *on duty*, shall be permitted to retain his personal staff allowances, in addition to the allowance authorized for the command in G. O. by government of the 26th September last, and that the office allowance shall be drawn by the officer who performs the duty of the adjutant or quarter-master.

2. When the temporary command of a corps devolves on an adjutant or quarter-master, by absence *on leave* of the commanding officer, the G.O. by government, dated the 21st July 1826, is to be considered (as hitherto) applicable to the case.

REGIMENTAL COLOURS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 12, 1829.—The Commander-in-chief has ascertained, with considerable surprise, that the very unmilitary practice obtains in some corps of allowing the regimental colours to be used as articles of decoration at public parties, and *even at native festivals.* His Excellency most positively forbids its repetition, and he desires that henceforth the colours of a regiment may be used only for their proper purposes.

ENLISTMENT OF RECRUITS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 15, 1829.—The Commander-in-chief has had submitted to him since the 1st Jan. 1828, applications from officers commanding regiments of native infantry for the discharge from the service of men, stated to be under size (the standard height being five feet four inches) of bad character, of low caste and connexions, or otherwise unfit for the duties of soldiers, to an extent entirely exceeding all reasonable bounds. Repeated and most peremptory orders have been issued to officers in command, prohibiting them from enlisting any but men of the standard height, of good caste, strong and healthy, and holding out every promise of becoming active and efficient soldiers; yet a great majority of these discharged men are recruits of recent enlistment. It is, therefore, but too evident that officers in command of regiments have failed in obedience to the instructions so frequently issued to them on this

this important subject; and as the greater number of these ineligible men have been approved of and passed by the reviewing officers, as well as by the commandants, staff and medical officers of stations and divisions, under whose immediate supervision the various recruiting parties have been employed, it is equally evident that to these also must attach the charge of unpardonable apathy and neglect, in a matter visibly affecting the future efficiency of the army.

It now becomes an object of the greatest consequence to adopt such measures as shall prevent, in future, the admission into the service of objectionable men, as causing a great and unnecessary expense to the state, and giving a fictitious strength to the army endangering its reputation in the hour of trial.

The Commander-in-chief has therefore determined that henceforth, in every instance of an officer enlisting recruits, or transferring boys to the ranks (unless under special authority from head-quarters) that are under the standard height, above the prescribed age, or that are not of an active and well-proportioned make, and in every respect fitted for the duties of soldiers,—such ineligible men shall be discharged from the service, and all expenses incurred on their account, from the day of their enlistment, shall be charged to the officer by whom they were enlisted.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 6, 1829.—Capt. C. Hewitson and Lieut. E. J. Dusantoy, 49th N.I., app. to rifle corps.

Ens. W. M. Glascock posted to 17th N.I.

Jan. 12.—Maj. G. Field (recently transf. to invalid estab.) posted to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat., and app. to command of detachment of that corps at Salem.

Jan. 14.—Ens. Edw. King posted to 11th N.I.

Ensigns G. A. H. Falconer, 1st Europ. regt., and Thos. Mears, 33d N.I., permitted, at their own request, to exchange corps.

Assist. Surg. T. Ward posted to 35th N.I.

Jan. 15.—Lieut. Col. J. Woulfe removed from 59d to 24th N.I., and Lieut. Col. J. S. Fraser from 24th to 59d do.

Lieut. Col. W. Dickson removed from 6th to 1st L.C., and Lieut. Col. J. Collette from 1st to 6th do.

Major A. Turner removed from 2d to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat.

Cornets D. G. Taylor, J. S. Freshfield, and R. H. C. Moubray (recently admitted) app. to do duty with cavalry details at race stand.

Ensigns appointed to do duty. John Robertson with 9th N.I.; H. P. Hill and W. H. Mercer with 10th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Neilgherry Hills.—Jan. 15. Capt. J. Leighton, 27th N.I.—Capt. W. Stokes, 10th N.I.—Lieut. H. Taylor, 2d L.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Right Hon. the Governor has had it in contemplation to visit the provinces under his government for some time past. Circumstances, however, have operated to prevent the accomplishment of his wishes, until 22d January, when his departure from the presidency was announced with the usual salutes. The return of the governor will not be so distant as was originally intended; during his absence the administration of the presidency is vested in the remaining members of the government, in the name of the Governor in Council.

The governor and suite reached Vellore on the 25th, and would set out from Bangalore for Mysore about the 15th February.—*Gov. Gaz., Feb.* 12.

HISSAM MULK.

His Highness Hissam Mulk Bahauder, the fourth legitimate son of the late Nawab Wallajah, expired on the 12th February, in the 74th year of his age, and his body was removed from Chepauk the following day under the customary honours. We understand that his remains will be interred at Trichinopoly.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 1. *Baretto, junior*, Shannon, from London.—4. *Moira*, Thornhill, from Calcutta; and H.M.S. *Hind*, Furneaux, from Penang.—5. *James Pattison*, Grote, from Calcutta.—6. *Hercules*, Vaughan, from Calcutta.—13. *Helen*, Langley, from Bombay.—14. *Duke of Roxburgh*, Brown, from London; *Louisa*, Parker, from Point de Galle; and H.M.S. *Rainbow*, Rous, from Penang.—17. *Atlas*, Hunt, from Calcutta.

Departures.

Feb. 3. H.M.S. *Pandora*, Gordon, for Trincomalle.—7. *Malcolm*, Eyles, for London.—11. *Moira*, Thornhill, for London; and H.M.S. *Hind*, Furneaux, for Trincomallee.—14. *Wellington*, Evans, from London.—16. *Alfred*, Hill, for London.—17. *James Pattison*, Grote, for London.—19. *Hercules*, Vaughan, for London.—24. *Atlas*, Hunt, for London.—*March* 4. *Baretto, jun.*, Shannon, for London.

Freight to London (Feb. 19)—£2 per ton.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 17. At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. D. Archer, 20th N.I., of a daughter.

30. At Purnewaukum, Mrs. W. Cooke, of a daughter.

Feb. 2. At Vepery, the wife of Mr. Conductor James Wallis, of a son.

— At Egmore, the wife of Mr. G. G. White, of a daughter.

3. At Madras, Mrs. Longdon, of a son.

8. At Royapettah, Sarah, the wife of Mr. Edward Timmins, of a son.

11. At Madras, the lady of A. Kerakoose, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 9. At Madras, John Defries, Esq., eldest son of the late Adrian Defries, Esq., to L. Clemons, widow, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. A. Macleod, of this establishment.

— At Madras, Mr. John Daniel Barrett, to Miss Harriet M. Gillon, granddaughter of the late Capt. W. Gillon, of this establishment.

DEATHS.

Jan. 13. At Trichinopoly, of spasmodic cholera, Capt. A. Stewart; H.M.'s 89th regt.

23. At

23. At Vepery, Mr. A. T. Monin.
30. Charles Oakley, commander of the ship *Alexander*.
Feb. 5. At Madras, Tanampata Trevengada Moodeliar, employed in the accountant general's office, aged 37.
11. At Madras, Mr. Frederic Burrows, master attendant of Cochin.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ARMY ALLOWANCES.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 26, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following regulations in obedience to instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, communicated in their military general letter, under date the 28th May 1828, to the address of the Supreme Government.

Brigadiers' Allowances.

That the first class of brigadiers, *viz.* those in command of subsidiary or field forces on or beyond the frontier, for which special allowances have hitherto been fixed, shall receive, from the 1st of March next, a staff allowance of 1,000 rupees per mensem, with forty rupees for stationery, and thirty rupees horse allowance, exclusive of regimental pay, batta, and tentage.

Officers at present in command of forces who suffer a diminution of allowances under the operation of this order, are authorized to draw, in addition to the staff, salary, &c., 1,070 rupees, a compensation equal to the difference between their existing allowances and those now sanctioned.

That the second class of brigadiers, *viz.* those in command of interior district or important fortresses, shall receive from the same date a staff salary of 750 rupees per mensem, with twenty rupees for stationary, and thirty rupees horse allowance, exclusive of regimental pay, batta, and tentage, with house-rent when entitled to it.

Medical Officers.

That the hospital allowance for medicines, &c., at present drawn by medical officers in charge of corps, detachments, and establishments, European and native, be abolished; that hospital necessaries of every description, with exception of Europe medicines and instruments (to be supplied on indent checked by the medical board) shall be furnished by the commissariat, and that in lieu of the present the following allowances are authorized:

To every surgeon attached to the military branch of the service in charge of a regiment or battalion, the batta of major in lieu of that of captain, with a palanquin allowance of thirty rupees a month; and to every assistant-surgeon in charge of a corps or of a detachment of not less than five companies of natives or two of Europeans the batta of captain in lieu of that of lieutenant, with thirty rupees a month for a palanquin.

To all medical officers holding separate charges inferior to those above specified, a palanquin allowance of thirty rupees a month is authorized.

Officers commanding posts and stations are directed on the publication of this order to cause committees to be assembled, of which the commissariat officer, where one may be present, is to be a member, to report upon the number and value of the cots in use in native hospitals, and according to the determination of these committees, compensation will be allowed to the medical officers to whom the cots may belong, when they will be made over to the charge of the commissariat department.

The above regulations, in regard to the medical branch of the service will have effect from the 1st of March next.

HIS MAJESTY'S 40th FOOT.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 26, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct that his Majesty's 40th regiment of foot be admitted on the establishment of this presidency from the 21st instant, the date when the head-quarters of the regiment arrived at Bombay on the *Phœnix* transport.

SHIPS WEARING THE "UNION JACK," &c.

General Department.—The Hon. the Governor in council is pleased to publish for general information the following letter, addressed to the Superintendent of the Marine, conveying to him the orders of the Hon. the Governor of the Fort and Castle of Bombay, to carry into effect the provisions of his Majesty's proclamation bearing date the 1st of Jan. 1801, as far as regards ships or vessels within the harbour of Bombay.

To Capt. Sir Charles Malcolm, Superintendent of Marine.

Sir: It having been brought to the notice of the Hon. the Governor of Bombay fort and castle, that masters of country vessels and merchant vessels, and ships within the harbour of Bombay, have hoisted pendants and assumed other distinctions, in contravention of his Majesty's proclamation bearing date the 1st of Jan. 1801, and the governors of his Majesty's forts and castles, being directed by his Majesty's said proclamation, on their observing any ship or vessel belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects, wearing the flag commonly described as the Union Jack, or any of the distinction jacks in the said proclamation mentioned, unless such ships or vessels shall have commission

sion of letters of marque or reprisal, or shall be employed in his Majesty's service, to cause such flag, pendant, jack or ensign to be seized, and to return the names of the master or commander of such ships and vessels wearing such flag, pendant, jack or ensign, contrary to his Majesty's aforesaid proclamation, unto the judge of his Majesty's High Court of Admiralty for the time being; the hon. the Governor of the fort and castle of Bombay is pleased hereby to enjoin you to carry the provisions of the above proclamation into effect, as far as regard ships or vessels within the harbour of Bombay; and you are hereby directed to seize, or cause to be seized, by officers of the marine service of Bombay, such flag, pendant, jack or ensign worn by any ship or vessel within the harbour of Bombay, contrary to his Majesty's said proclamation, and to return to the hon. the Governor the names of the respective masters or commanders of ships or vessels so offending.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES NORRIS, Sec. *to* Gov.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 2, 1829.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 3, 1829. — The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the result of a court of Inquiry held for the trial of Commander John Betham, commanding the H. C. sloop of war *Coote*, on charges preferred against him by the superintendent of the marine.

Charges.

Commander John Betham, commanding the H.C. sloop of war *Coote*, placed in arrest by order of Capt. Sir Charles Malcolm, Knight, superintendent of the Hon. Company's marine, on the following charges, &c.

1st Charge.—For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer, and subversive of naval discipline, in the following instances.

1st Instance. For disobedience of orders and contempt of authority, in not having taken on board the sloop of war *Coote*, then under his command, three months' supply of biscuit, pursuant to a verbal order given to him by the superintendent of the Hon. Company's marine, on or about the end of last July 1828, to the effect that he, Commander Betham, should complete the stores and provisions of the said sloop of war to a three months' supply, and for which supply he indented, pursuant to the above order.

2d Instance. For undue assumption of authority, in directing the purser of his vessel to receive only one month's supply of biscuit instead of three, according to the abovementioned order of the superintendent.

3d. Instance. For neglect of duty in not having reported to the superintendent that he had given the above-mentioned instructions to the purser, and that he was in consequence about to sail with a deficient supply, notwithstanding that he had a proper opportunity of doing so when the muster of the crew was taken, on the 20th Aug. 1828, by the assistant to the superintendent.

4th Instance. For having sailed from Bombay with a deficient supply of biscuit, thus rendering his vessel unfit for urgent service, should such have become requisite, previous to his being able to purchase a supply of biscuit, or a substitute for it.

5th Instance. For marked contempt of the regulations of the service, by drawing and receiving from the Hon. Company's agent at Muscat, on the 10th Sept. 1828, the sum of one thousand German crowns, and on the 11th of Oct. 1828, from the acting president at Bushire, the sum of (4,000) four thousand Sahib keroons, and (5,000) five thousand Persian rupees, which sums were not required for the purchase of articles for the use of his vessel, in direct disobedience of the General Order dated the 2d Feb. 1828.

2d. *Charge.* For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

1st Instance. In having in a letter addressed to the superintendent of the Hon. Company's Marine, under date the 10th Sept. 1828, falsely asserted, with respect to the abovementioned biscuit, "that old bread had been imposed upon us instead of new, and on examination, I found it such abominable trash that I could not expect the ship's company would eat it."

2d. Instance. In having subjected the Hon. the Government to unnecessary expense, by leaving at Bombay two months' supply of biscuit which was ready to be delivered to him, and in having, three days after he left the harbour, assembled a committee, by which the one month's supply which he had taken on board, was condemned as unserviceable, thereby acting with the obvious and manifest intention of deriving a private and dishonourable advantage from personally supplying his vessel with the quantity of biscuit which thus became requisite for its use.

(Signed) CHAS. MALCOLM, Superint.

Finding and sentence of the court.

The court, having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion that the prisoner, Commander John Betham, of the Hon. Company's marine, is guilty of all and every part of the 1st charge which has been preferred against him.

The court are further of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty of the 2d charge which

which has been preferred against him, with exception of the latter part, *viz.* "thereby acting with the obvious and manifest intention of deriving a private and dishonourable advantage from personally supplying his vessel with the quantity of biscuit, which thus became requisite for its use;" of which part the court do therefore honourably acquit him.

The court having found the prisoner guilty, to the extent above specified, do therefore adjudge him, the said Commander John Betham, by virtue of the penal articles established by government, for the better government of the officers of the Hon. Company's marine, to be suspended from all rank, pay, and employment, and they do further recommend that he shall be dismissed from the service.

The court having performed a most painful duty in awarding a punishment which they deem adequate to the culpability, of which they have found the prisoner guilty, respectfully beg leave to recommend the case of Commander Betham most strongly to the favourable consideration of the Hon. the Governor in Council, on the grounds of various circumstances which appear to extenuate his conduct, of his long and meritorious services, and of his being a married man, with a family.

Decision of Government.

The Hon. the Governor in Council having fully considered the proceedings on this trial, concurs in the opinion and finding of the court; and accordingly directs that the sentence of the court adjudging Commander John Betham to be suspended from all rank, pay, and employment, be carried into effect, and that his dismissal from the service be recommended to the Hon. the Court of Directors.

The recommendation of the court, of Commander Betham, merits attention, and in consideration of his services, and the circumstances stated by the superintendent of the marine, the Hon. the Governor in Council will recommend to the Hon. the Court of Directors, to grant him the retired pay of a captain.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Jan. 30. Mr. Nathaniel Hornby, acting senior assistant judge and criminal judge of Surat for Broach, during absence of Mr. G. C. Wroughton, on sick certificate.

Minutes of Council, Jan. 15, 1829.—The undermentioned junior civil servants have attained a proficiency in the Hindoostanee language, which entitles them to "official employment:"

Mr. E. J. Stracy; Mr. Edw. Chamier; Mr. R. S. Frampton.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 8, 1829.—Lieut. G. Brown, fort adj. at Surat, to take charge of engineer department on departure of Brigade Maj. Mant: dated 23d Dec.

Jan. 12.—Capt. T. Gordon, major of brigade at presidency, to act as town maj. during absence of Lieut. Col. D. Barr, employed on special duty at Poonah.—Capt. C. Hagart, 1st Europ. regt., to act as major of brigade so long as Capt. Gordon continues to act as town major.

Cadet of artillery Thos. Gaisford admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Cadets of Infantry W. F. Cormack, E. C. Cotgrave, and A. W. Bearan admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. And. Munay admitted as an assist. surg.

Jan. 15.—*Commissariat Department.* Capt. J. Reynolds, second assist. com. gen., to be first assist., v. Snodgrass dec.—Capt. R. Payne to vacate his appointment as third assist. com. gen. on his prom., and to be second assist., v. Reynolds.—Lieut. R. Stack, acting third assist., to be third assist. com. gen., v. Payne.—Lieut. T. Briggs, 24th N.I., to be acting third assist. com. gen.

Jan. 16.—*Temporary Appointments confirmed.* Capt. J. Cooke, 3d N.I., to assume command of troops at Surat during absence of Lieut. Col. Clieland from station on a tour of inspection.

Lieut. G. Brown, fort adj., to have charge of bazars at Surat during absence of Brigade Major Gillum, on duty with commanding officer of division.

Lieut. E. C. Parry to act as adj. to 21st N.I. from date of departure of Lieut. and Adj. Ennis to presidency on sick certificate.

Assist. Surg. C. P. Livingston placed at disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief for military duty.

Jan. 17.—Lieut. Col. J. Kennet to command Baroda subsidiary force from date of departure of Lieut. Col. Salter for Europe.

Cadet of Infantry H. Franklin admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Temporary Appointments confirmed. Capt. M. Soppit, 26th N.I., to assume command of troops at Satara from date of departure of Lieut. Col. H. Smith from station on sick certificate.—Capt. H. Sandwith, 8th N.I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. to Malwa force from date of departure of Capt. N. Campbell to join Guicowar subsidiary.—Lieut. J. Campbell, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., to take charge of department in Poonah division during absence of Capt. Roe on sick certificate.—Lieut. C. Birdwood to act as qu. mast. of 3d N.I. until Lieut. Candy may be relieved from charge of regt.

Jan. 23.—Lieut. W. Coghlan to act as brigade major to artillery during absence of Lieut. Cotgrave.

Jan. 27.—Mr. John Mearns admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Jan. 28.—*Temporary Appointments confirmed.* Capt. E. Willoughby, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., to act as assist. qu. mast. gen. in Poona div. of army during absence of Capt. Roe, from date of departure of Lieut. J. Campbell from Deccan.—Capt. H. Corsellis, 18th N.I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. to Malwa force.—Major E. Jervis, 3d L.C., to assume command of troops at Beesa as senior officer at station from 8th Jan.—Lieut. G. J. Graham to act as qu. mast. to 6th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Farquhar on duty at Poonah.

Jan. 30.—Cadet of Engineers J. J. F. Cruickshank admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-Lieut.

Cadet of Infantry Edw. Baynes admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Mr. S. Fraser admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Feb. 3.—16th N.I. Lieut. D. G. Duff to be capt., and Ens. C. G. Munro to be lieut., in suc. to Thomas dec.; dated 25th Jan. 1829.

Sen. Supernum. Ens. Wm. Orrok posted to 15th N.I., v. Munro prom.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Lieut. O. Poole, 9th N.I.—Lieut. W. T. C. Scriven, 5th N.I.

MARINE APPOINTMENT.

Feb. 5.—Capt. Thos. Tanner, H.C.'s marine, to be capt. of Mazagon dock-yard from 1st Feb.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 8. Lieut. E. M. Ennis, 21st N.I., for health.—12. Lieut. D. Carstairs, 6th N.I., for health.—15. Lieut. T. Candy, 20th N.I., for health.—20. Lieut. G. B. Lloyd, 7th N.I., for health.—23. Surg. H. Morgan, 2d member of Medical Board, for health.—Surg. T. P. Weeks, 24th N.I., for health.—30. Lieut. J. Campbell, 2d Gr. N.I., for health.—Cornet R. H. Rickards, 3d L.C., for health.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *January 26.*

The sessions commenced this day, when Sir J. P. Grant delivered to the grand jury the following speech:

"Gentlemen of the grand jury: It is impossible to contemplate human crime, and the consequent misery which attends it, to whatever amount they may be exhibited, without extreme pain. The word pleasure, therefore, seems hardly fitting to be introduced into a discourse such as I have now to direct to you, and thus I can only say, that I address you with much less pain than I experienced on either of the two former occasions of my charging grand juries in this place. To the circumstances which attended the last of those occasions, and which marked it as one not less of public calamity than that of private affliction, it is unnecessary for me to allude: they will never lose their place in my memory, and I am sure they are still fresh in yours. To those under which I was unhappily and reluctantly compelled to speak on the first occasion, I will allude only for the purpose of contrast. I was then constrained by imperative duty to call the attention of those I addressed to a relaxation in the vigilance of the magistracy, a negligence in the execution of the law, a prevalence of crimes betokening a total contempt of the public justice of the settlement, an impunity attending the omitting of them, a confidence felt by criminals, lamentably justified by the result, and a general feeling of insecurity among the inhabitants, and want of confidence in the protection of the law, that both astonished and alarmed me. The calendar on that occasion was very heavy, both in regard of the number of offences, compared with the population, and of their nature; and, what was greatly more lamentable even than this, it was matter of notoriety that it was far from containing all those which were known to have been recently committed, many of the most flagrant description having escaped detection.

"I should indeed have felt great gratification, if I could have informed you that on this occasion the calendar contained no cases of a capital or very heinous nature. This, unfortunately, I have it not in my power to state; but I can congratulate you on the total number of offences to be brought before you being very much less than it has ever been since my arrival in the island, on their being generally of a much lighter description, and what I think of by far greater importance still, on there being no reason to believe that many very serious crimes have been committed on the island since we were last assembled here which the magistrates have not succeeded in detecting, and which are not included in the short catalogue I hold in my hand.

"Of those great and daring public outrages by large bodies of ruffians, which we had such frightful examples of only six months ago, we happily have not heard of late. In this calendar there is one accusation of a serious burglary, and committed as is alleged, by a considerable number of men; but this is the only charge of a capital offence.

"Gentlemen, although, as I have said, even this amount of crime cannot be contemplated without pain, yet the result of the comparison with what prevailed, even so short a time as six months ago, must be regarded as highly satisfactory with a view to what may be reasonably hoped to be effected for the future by a perseverance in the same course of vigilance and firmness which has already effected so much. I can have no hesitation in attributing this result to the increased vigilance and activity of the magistrates, and to the firmness, and the admirable attention to their duty, which has been displayed both by the grand and the petit juries. I think the conduct of the magistrates deserving of great commendation: and I can say with confidence, that in no case when I have been present on this bench, has any person been convicted but on the most satisfactory evidence, nor any person acquitted who ought not, and whose acquittal did not tend to strengthen the confidence felt in the certainty, as well as fairness, with which criminal justice is here administered.

"Gentlemen, in the first charge I delivered here, I ventured to say that the evils which then existed, I was persuaded, might be overcome, and within a moderate space of time, by fixing upon them the attention of the community, and of those concerned in the execution of the law. I ventured also to say that it would be singular indeed if, in this little island alone, the law of England should be found insufficient for the detection and punishment of crimes. I observed that the evil justly complained of, consisted in the number of cases of crimes committed without the offenders being apprehended and brought to trial; that nothing appeared in the mode of trial, in the reluctance of juries to convict, or in the amount of punishment inflicted where convictions were obtained,—nothing, in short, which depended on the court, that required reform; and I expressed my opinion that, although several

which has been preferred against him, with exception of the latter part, *viz.* "thereby acting with the obvious and manifest intention of deriving a private and dishonourable advantage from personally supplying his vessel with the quantity of biscuit, which thus became requisite for its use;" of which part the court do therefore honourably acquit him.

The court having found the prisoner guilty, to the extent above specified, do therefore adjudge him, the said Commander John Betham, by virtue of the penal articles established by government, for the better government of the officers of the Hon. Company's marine, to be suspended from all rank, pay, and employment, and they do further recommend that he shall be dismissed from the service.

The court having performed a most painful duty in awarding a punishment which they deem adequate to the culpability, of which they have found the prisoner guilty, respectfully beg leave to recommend the case of Commander Betham most strongly to the favourable consideration of the Hon. the Governor in Council, on the grounds of various circumstances which appear to extenuate his conduct, of his long and meritorious services, and of his being a married man, with a family.

Decision of Government.

The Hon. the Governor in Council having fully considered the proceedings on this trial, concurs in the opinion and finding of the court; and accordingly directs that the sentence of the court adjudging Commander John Betham to be suspended from all rank, pay, and employment, be carried into effect, and that his dismissal from the service be recommended to the Hon. the Court of Directors.

The recommendation of the court, of Commander Betham, merits attention, and in consideration of his services, and the circumstances stated by the superintendent of the marine, the Hon. the Governor in Council will recommend to the Hon. the Court of Directors, to grant [illegible] the retired pay of a captain.

CIVIL APPOINTM[illegible]

Judicial Departmen[illegible]

Jan. 30. Mr. Nathaniel Hornby [illegible] assistant judge and criminal judg[illegible] Broach, during absence of Mr. G. [illegible] on sick certificate.

Minutes of Council, Jan. 15, 1829. [illegible] mentioned junior civil servants hav[illegible] proficiency in the Hindoostanee lang[illegible] entitles them to "official employmen[illegible]

Mr. E. J. Stracy; Mr. Edw. Cham[illegible] S. Frampton.

MILITARY APPOINTM[illegible] PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 8, 1829.—Lieut. [illegible] fort adj. at Surat, to take charge of eng[illegible] partment on departure of Brigade Maj. Mant: dated 23d Dec.

Jan. 12.—Capt. T. Gordon, major of brigade at presidency, to act as town maj. during absence of Lieut. Col. D. Barr, employed on special duty at Poonah.—Capt. C. Hagart, 1st Europ. regt., to act as major of brigade so long as Capt. Gordon continues to act as town major.

Cadet of artillery Thos. Gaisford admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Cadets of Infantry W. F. Cormack, E. C. Cotgrave, and A. W. Bearan admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. And. Munay admitted as an assist. surg.

Jan. 15.—*Commissariat Department.* Capt. J. Reynolds, second assist. com. gen., to be first assist., v. Snodgrass dec.—Capt. R. Payne to vacate his appointment as third assist. com. gen. on his prom., and to be second assist., v. Reynolds.—Lieut. R. Stack, acting third assist., to be third assist. com. gen., v. Payne.—Lieut. T. Briggs, 24th N.I., to be acting third assist. com. gen.

Jan. 16.—*Temporary Appointments confirmed.* Capt. J. Cooke, 3d N.I., to assume command of troops at Surat during absence of Lieut. Col. Clieland from station on a tour of inspection.

Lieut. G. Brown, fort adj., to have charge of bazars at Surat during absence of Brigade Major Gillum, on duty with commanding officer of division.

Lieut. E. C. Parry to act as adj. to 21st N.I. from date of departure of Lieut. and Adj. Ennis to presidency on sick certificate.

Assist. Surg. C. P. Livingston placed at disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief for military duty.

Jan. 17.—Lieut. Col. J. Kennet to command Baroda subsidiary force from date of departure of Lieut. Col. Salter for Europe.

Cadet of Infantry H. Franklin admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Temporary Appointments confirmed. Capt. M. Soppit, 26th N.I., to assume command of troops at Satara from date of departure of Lieut. Col. H. Smith from station on sick certificate.—Capt. H. Sandwith, 8th N.I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. to Malwa force from date of departure of Capt. N. Campbell to join Guicowar subsidiary.—Lieut. J. Campbell, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., to take charge of department in Poonah division during absence of Capt. Roe on sick certificate.—Lieut. C. Birdwood to act as qu. mast. of 3d N.I. until Lieut. Candy may be relieved from charge of regt.

Jan. 23.—Lieut. W. Coghlan to act as brigade major to artillery during absence of Lieut. Cotgrave.

Jan. 27.—Mr. John Mearns admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Jan. 28.—*Temporary Appointments confirmed.* Ca[illegible] E. Willoughby, deputy assist. qu. mast. [illegible] act as assist. qu. m[illegible] in Poona div. [illegible] ring absence of [illegible] from date [illegible] of Lieut. J. [illegible] n Deccan. [illegible] orsellis, 18th [illegible] as deputy [illegible] t. gen. to [illegible] Major E. [illegible], to assum[illegible] roops at [illegible] officer at [illegible] Jan.— [illegible] ham to act [illegible] th N.I. [illegible] of Lieut. [illegible] uty at [illegible]

[illegible] of Eng[illegible] ruick- [illegible] estab., a[illegible] eut. [illegible] ry Edw. [illegible] on [illegible] ensign. [illegible] pitted o[illegible] dat. [illegible]

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 8. Lieut. E. M. Ennis, 21st N.I., for health.—12. Lieut. D. Carstairs, 6th N.I., for health.—15. Lieut. T. Candy, 20th N.I., for health.—20. Lieut. G. B. Lloyd, 7th N.I., for health.—23. Surg. H. Morgan, 2d member of Medical Board, for health.—Surg. T. P. Weeks, 24th N.I., for health.—30. Lieut. J. Campbell, 2d Gr. N.I., for health.—Cornet R. H. Rickards, 3d L.C., for health.

LAW.

Supreme Court, *January* 26.

The sessions commenced this day, when Sir J. P. Grant delivered to the grand jury the following speech:

"Gentlemen of the grand jury: It is impossible to contemplate human crime, and the consequent misery which attends it, to whatever amount they may be exhibited, without extreme pain. The word pleasure, therefore, seems hardly fitting to be introduced into a discourse such as I have now to direct to you, and thus I can only say, that I address you with much less pain than I experienced on either of the two former occasions of my charging grand juries in this place. To the circumstances which attended the last of those occasions, and which marked it as one not less of public calamity than that of private affliction, it is unnecessary for me to allude: they will never lose their place in my memory, and I am sure they are still fresh in yours. To those under which I was unhappily and reluctantly compelled to speak on the first occasion, I will allude only for the purpose of contrast. I was then constrained by imperative duty to call the attention of those I addressed to a relaxation in the vigilance of the magistracy, a negligence in the execution of the law, a prevalence of crimes betokening a total contempt of the public justice of the settlement, an impunity attending the omitting of them, a confidence felt by criminals, lamentably justified by the result, and a general feeling of insecurity among the inhabitants, and want of confidence in the protection of the law, that both astonished and alarmed me. The calendar on that occasion was very heavy, both in regard of the number of offences, compared with the population, and of their nature; and, what was greatly more lamentable even than this, it was matter of notoriety that it was far from containing all those which were known to have been recently committed, many of the most flagrant description having escaped detection.

"I should indeed have felt great gratification, if I could have informed you that on this occasion the calendar contained no cases of a capital or very heinous nature. This, unfortunately, I have it not in my power to state; but I can congratulate you on the total number of offences to be brought before you being very much less than it has ever been since my arrival in the island, on their being generally of a much lighter description, and what I think of by far greater importance still, on there being no reason to believe that many very serious crimes have been committed on the island since we were last assembled here which the magistrates have not succeeded in detecting, and which are not included in the short catalogue I hold in my hand.

"Of those great and daring public outrages by large bodies of ruffians, which we had such frightful examples of only six months ago, we happily have not heard of late. In this calendar there is one accusation of a serious burglary, and committed as is alleged, by a considerable number of men; but this is the only charge of a capital offence.

"Gentlemen, although, as I have said, even this amount of crime cannot be contemplated without pain, yet the result of the comparison with what prevailed, even so short a time as six months ago, must be regarded as highly satisfactory with a view to what may be reasonably hoped to be effected for the future by a perseverance in the same course of vigilance and firmness which has already effected so much. I can have no hesitation in attributing this result to the increased vigilance and activity of the magistrates, and to the firmness, and the admirable attention to their duty, which has been displayed both by the grand and the petit juries. I think the conduct of the magistrates deserving of great commendation: and I can say with confidence, that in no case when I have been present on this bench, has any person been convicted but on the most satisfactory evidence, nor any person acquitted who ought not, and whose acquittal did not tend to strengthen the confidence felt in the certainty, as well as fairness, with which criminal justice is here administered.

"Gentlemen, in the first charge I delivered here, I ventured to say that the evils which then existed, I was persuaded, might be overcome, and within a moderate space of time, by fixing upon them the attention of the community, and of those concerned in the execution of the law. I ventured also to say that it would be singular indeed if, in this little island alone, the law of England should be found insufficient for the detection and punishment of crimes. I observed that the evil justly complained of, consisted in the number of cases of crimes committed without the offenders being apprehended and brought to trial; that nothing appeared in the mode of trial, in the reluctance of juries to convict, or in the amount of punishment inflicted where convictions were obtained,—nothing, in short, which depended on the court, that required reform; and I expressed my opinion that, although several

veral matters demanded the attention of government, and much greater carefulness in the protection of their property, an active co-operation and exertion in the pursuit and detection of offenders was necessary, on the part of the inhabitants, to ensure them safety from outrage and depredation; yet that no extension of the jurisdiction or powers of the inferior magistrates, or sacrifice of the principles of the common law of England, was necessary to this end, or would conduce to it; but that the law of England, which is the law of this island, afforded ample means for remedying the evil without any extraordinary interposition of the government or the legislature, if those concerned, in private as well as public situations, would do their duty. The result, I think, has proved that I was not mistaken in the view I took. The matters which the government has thought to deserve their attention, I have received official information, will be brought to the notice of the court early next term: meanwhile, there has of course been no opportunity of making any alteration in these matters.

"The jurisdiction and powers of the magistrates have also remained the same, and although there has unhappily been occasion to make some severe and melancholy examples, by the sentences the court has been compelled to pass and permit to be carried into execution, both at the last sessions and the sessions before the last, yet no sentence of death has been pronounced on any crime which would not formerly have been so visited upon conviction, or regarding which, the determination of the court so to visit it had not been long since and repeatedly declared by the late chief justice from this bench. Nothing, therefore, has been altered but the watchfulness and activity of the magistrates, who have felt that greater exertion was necessary, and have employed it accordingly. To reform errors is scarcely less difficult or less commendable than to avoid them, and I am sure, however laborious the office of these respectable gentlemen may have lately proved, they cannot but feel amply rewarded, in the increasing degree of peace and security they see around them, in the increasing confidence of the inhabitants in their protection, and in the already diminished number of the offences brought under the animadversion of this court.

"Gentlemen, I think we have already proof that we want here none of what some persons may think improvements, but what I cannot but consider hazardous alterations of the law. This court has sufficient means and sufficient leisure to try all crimes which by law ought to be tried by a jury. The magistrates have at least sufficient power, I may think more than sufficient power, to try all crimes that may be safely left to a trial without a jury: I do not mean with regard only to the risk of deviations from justice in particular cases, but to those yet more essential points of confidence, of publicity, of uniformity, of certainty, of solemnity and of general interest, which are more essential because they have a greater effect on the character of the people, attaching them more to the laws, connecting them more with the administration of the laws, and impressing them with a greater reverence for the majesty of justice. The magistrates have also sufficient powers for the pursuit and detection of offenders, and this court has sufficient power and sufficient independence to watch over the exercise of all inferior, judicial, and magisterial authority. With these means only more fairly called into action, I think I may say that within the last six months much has been done, so much as to show to every man, that by a perseverance in the same course much more may yet be done, and that if we relapse into any thing approaching our former state of insecurity, the blame cannot be cast upon the law, but upon those charged to execute it. In truth, gentlemen, I have never heard of any system of law, whatever might be its defects in other respects, that did not give magistrates sufficient power if they knew how to use them. Feeble and inefficient persons are always complaining of want of power, and be assured, give them what power you may they will repeat the same complaint. But no man of intelligence and vigour was ever heard to complain that he had not power enough, nor is any one loud in demanding to be armed with extraordinary weapons, but he who has not capacity to wield those with which others in his circumstances are usually provided. Gentlemen, I am bound to repeat, that the magistrates here have given us practical and undoubted proof, in the efficiency which they have lately displayed, that, armed with the powers they have, they are capable of maintaining the peace, and repressing crimes which had been previously suffered to grow to an alarming head.

These discussions, however, are rather matter of speculation here than of practical utility, for although the local government may properly propose, and with the sanction of this court, submit to his Majesty for his royal allowance, such regulations as it may deem fit for adapting the provisions or principles of the law to the situation of this presidency, or for introducing such rules and ordinances in minor matters, of a local nature, as the law of England recognizes a power of making in other local authorities, known to the law, the altering the law of England, now established here for more than a century and a half, in the least particular, or the passing or sanctioning any regulation not agreeable

agreeable to that law, is beyond the power even of his Majesty himself in Council, and appertains only to his Majesty in Parliament. Unless Parliament, therefore, shall chuse to alter the law here, we must go on with the law of England, and I have no doubt we shall find it sufficient for our purpose.

"Though, gentlemen, I have bestowed upon the law of England those encomiums which all who have studied it most think it entitled to, I am not the less ready to admit that in many points of criminal practice it had need of revision; but, though it may seem somewhat paradoxical to say so, it is nevertheless true, that the blemishes which it was fitting to remove, though they spoilt much of its beauty, neither deprived its principles of their title to admiration, nor rendered its practical administration inefficient or unduly severe. The objects of reform were two-fold: 1st, to remove much in the letter of the law that had been heaped upon its ancient simplicity, without regard to proportion or congruity, by that unhappy passion for over-legislation which seems to grow upon the age of states as garrulity is said to grow upon the years of man. And, 2dly, in all respects to conform the letter of the law to its practice: for laws had been made to meet particular exigencies, real or supposed, which, being inconsistent with the existing state of society, had been modified or practically repealed by the discretion, or it may be by the sobriety of the judges in after times, so as in truth never to have formed part of the system of the law, and to have long since ceased to form part of its practice. This great work of reformation, and in great part of restoration, was commenced, and the foundations of it broadly laid in the public feelings and opinion, by one of the greatest and most valuable men of our times, whom I have the melancholy pleasure of recollecting as one I believe of my sincerest friends, Sir Samuel Romilly. He laboured in this vast and meritorious undertaking, against a host of prejudices and obstacles of all sorts, with partial, and but partial success, if what he actually accomplished during his lifetime be taken as the measure of his success. He was followed in this work by one every way worthy to succeed him in whatever demands splendid talents, abundant knowledge, sound philosophy, and zealous devotion to the advancement of human happiness,—a name that will ever be an honour to the records of Bombay—my also most valued friend Sir Jas. Macintosh. These two great men succeeded in laying that foundation in the public mind that rendered it impossible that the criminal statute law of England should long be suffered to remain a thing distinct and different, as well from the true system as from the actual practice of the criminal law of England; and the matter was taken up by Mr. Peel, as his Majesty's minister, to whose department it particularly belonged, and on whom too great praise cannot be bestowed for his accomplishment of a work, the whole difficulty of which few, even of those who have given their lives to the study of the laws, can duly appreciate.

"Gentlemen, that the King's subjects living under the English laws in India, should not have the benefit of Mr. Peel's reformation of the law was much to be regretted; and it was still more to be regretted that the laws of England having been introduced into different parts of the British dominions in India at different times, acts of Parliament were in force in one place which were not so in another. But in this presidency we were in the most singular situation of any, for here no statute was binding made since the gift of the island by the charter of King Charles II. to the Company. There has now been passed an act, introduced by a person to whom India owes many and important obligations, the late president of the Board of Control, the main object of which is to supply this defect. I have not as yet received a copy of the act; but I understand it is not to be in force till the 1st of March. It will have the most salutary and important effects on the criminal law here; and though it would be out of place and improper that I should enter at present on any particular exposition of what I understand to be its provisions, I was yet desirous of taking the first opportunity to congratulate you on its being passed, and of offering my humble tribute of thanks to the excellent and distinguished persons to whom we owe it.

"But to this gentleman we have to return thanks for another and very valuable boon. When I had first the honour of addressing the grand jury from this bench, I had occasion, after visiting the gaol, to lament the number of persons whom I found there confined for debt, the great length of time for which some of them had been so immured, and the hardship inflicted on this community by the statutes of bankruptcy not extending here, and your having no insolvent act. I am happy to say that a bill, introduced and carried through the House of Commons by Mr. Wynn, for the relief of insolvent debtors in India, has, I am informed, likewise received the royal assent. He could not have conferred a greater benefit on the commercial part of the community, nor by consequence on this place in particular, which subsists by commerce, and which is so admirably calculated for its unlimited extension. I know well that many small dealers, and some of those whose more extensive transactions ought to have taught them

them better, are naturally averse to insolvent acts; but these persons, like most of those whose views have been confined to the realizing of a small and immediate profit, widely mistake their essential interests. Nor can any thing be more certain than that it is yet more essential to the interest of the creditor than of the debtor, that when a man is insolvent through misfortune, his goods should be given to his creditors, and he himself be left at liberty to re-commence a course of honest industry. I have not yet received a copy of this act of Parliament either, so that if this were the proper place for doing so I could not enter into an examination of its details."

The learned judge then proceeded to speak of the state of the gaols, and to make observations on the cases in the calendar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

On Monday last the hon. the Governor returned to the presidency, *viâ* Mahabuleshwar, from his three months' tour in the southern Mahratta country, during which he visited Sattarah, Bejapoor, Culladghee, Belgaum, and Kolapore. Sir John Malcolm was every where received with the highest respect and attention by the Madras troops, amongst whom he had so long distinguished himself by his eminent political and military services.—*Bombay Cour. Jan.* 31.

BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

From what we have understood, on good authority, it appears that a mistake has taken place with respect to the list of office-bearers of the Literary Society of Bombay, as given from the *Bombay Courier*. The spirit of radical reform has even reached that society, since, at its last annual meeting, a variety of resolutions were passed, that entirely alter the principles and system on which it was instituted, and to which it has unquestionably been indebted for its prosperity for twenty-four years. During the discussions that previously took place, Lieut. Col. Kennedy was prevented, by indisposition, from attending the meetings of the society and of the committee of management; but, as he considered these innovations to be not only unnecessary, but prejudicial, he immediately resigned the situations which he held, of vice-president, and president of that committee. At the same time he fully recognized the justness of the principle, that when the majority, or even minority of any society, wish for a change, on whatever futile grounds, all opinions resulting from experience, or a competent knowledge of the subject, ought to be disregarded; because, to compare small things with great, such is the principle, upon which all reforms at present, whether in *esse* or in *posse*, appear to proceed. It is to be hoped, however, that the changes now effected will not be productive of any permanent detriment to the society, as the members will probably soon perceive that the present reforms are alterations, but not improvements.—*Cal. John Bull, Jan.* 23.

RACES.

The Bombay papers are full of accounts of the races at Bombay, Poonah, Guzerat, and Mhow. The races at the latter place were concluded with an amusing run for the untrained plate, of which we subjoin a report.

"The untrained plate induced several amateurs to try how their nags could run a mile. *St. Patrick* started off at score, and the others sailed off immediately; the *Pilgrim* once made an attempt to address the *Saint*, but he could not get within speaking distance. *Styboots* was too cunning to show foot. *M. P.* looked as if he wished to accept the Chiltern Hundreds; and *Suffolk* was almost *suffocated* on the first half mile, which *Patrick* ran in fifty-five seconds. Not content with this gallop, the *Saint* entered for the Tallyho—11st. 9lbs. to shew people that he could jump as well as run. He and *Abelard* went away together, *Rasas-bosah* some length behind, as if to get a lesson in leaping from the others, who came pretty well together to the first hedge (four feet high and three broad): but he must have forgotten his task, for he knocked the half of it down as he tried to jump over, and nearly threw his rider. *St. Pat* and *Abelard* still neck and neck, leapt the second leap at the same moment, and then made a rush for the heat, which the former won with much ease. *Rasas-bosah*, jumped into the middle of the last leap and fell with a fearful crash, threw his rider with great violence, and rolled over upon him. Then came out six or seven jackanapes to run for a donkey sweepstakes, and such a scene took place! Horses, men, women, and children, all started together, and closing in one mass, down fell half a dozen human beings; over them tumbled two or three of the brutes, and away went the rest with shouts, and roars, and shrieks, and oaths, and blows. The creatures took *three* heats too to win their money; and every time they started, the mirth and noise grew more "fast and furious." After this asinine effort, off went two batches of Tattoos, each consisting of about forty. Such tumbles, such escapes, such boltings, such jostlings, no pen can do justice to the affair, and in the midst of all this "royal row, prime fun and jollity," the fifth Mhow Turf Meeting broke up, and finished the fun of the festival

tival time at a public breakfast given by the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry."

THE COOLIES.

Some slight disturbances have lately occurred in the districts contiguous to the western Ghauts. The Coolies assembled in armed gangs to extort money from the villagers, and in some instances have carried off the ryots into the jungles. About the middle of last month, a villager of Nihee, in the district of Mahwut, was carried off, and kept a prisoner for several days. The peaceable inhabitants, situated in exposed parts, are particularly liable to suffer by inroads of this nature at the present season, when they generally have a little money with which to pay their rents. Doubtless measures will be taken by the authorities for their protection.—*Bom. Mercury, Jan.* 20.

ROBBERY AND ARSON AT POONAH.

On the 25th of December, at about one o'clock in the morning, the palace called Bhoodhwar-wadda, at Poonah, was set on fire, but it suffered no injury, as the fire was immediately extinguished. It however appeared afterwards, that all the valuable ornaments, toys, and jewels, the property of the late Shadasew Moukashwer, estimated to have been of the value of about 50,000 rupees, which was sequestered and deposited in that building, were lost. A reward is promised for such information as may tend to the discovery of the stolen property. The magistrate of Poonah exerts himself very strenously to find out the thieves, who are suspected to have set the palace on fire.—*Bombay Summachor, Jan.* 21.

GREAT GUN AT BEEJAPOOR.

"*To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.*"

"SIR,—It may be interesting to those of your readers, who may have visited Palmyra in the Deckan, to hear that the large gun, on the S. W. bastion of this city, was charged by order of the Raja with forty seers, (about 100 lbs. powder), and fired yesterday evening at sunset. The powder, from its coarse quality, threw forth an immense volume of smoke, which was truly grand, although the report was weak in comparison to what was expected, perhaps equal to that of a forty-two pounder. The gun shook the frame and rebounded on the wall without any injury. This circumstance excited a degree of sensation amongst the inhabitants (10,000); many had left their houses with their families, ten and fifteen miles; and every Bunyian shut shop, retiring from its walls. The gun had been discharged by Aurungzebe 150 years before.

The muzzle has the figure of a lion's head, with an elephant walking into its mouth. The dimensions, inside two feet, and outside four and a half feet diameter; its length twelve feet and a half; circumference thirteen feet and a quarter; throughout inside chamber fourteen inches; diameter five feet."

IMPERIAL VISITOR.

There is now at Bombay, as a casual visitor, no less a personage than Prince Mirza Mahomed Bheeram Shah, the brother of his Majesty the King of Delhi. He arrived here a few days ago, and was received with a salute from the battery. We understand he is about to proceed to Mecca on a pilgrimage.—*Bom. Cour. Jan.* 24.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

We understand that the steam vessel *Enterprize*, purchased some years ago by the Bengal government, and whose services were so efficacious in the transport branch towards the conclusion of the Burmese war, may soon be expected here, as she has been transferred to the Bombay marine, and will be employed in facilitating communication with Europe by the Red Sea, and with the British relations in the Gulf of Persia. Another steamer is on the stocks in the dock-yard in the fort; that vessel is also intended for the Bombay marine. We have been informed that the government has given orders for the instruction of four Indo-British lads in the duties of steam-engineers, with the view to their employment as such on the steamers. Whatever tends to lessen the difficulties which Indo Britons at present experience in obtaining employment, but especially, whatever indicates the desire of the government to promote the welfare of that class, we consider as matter for congratulation; and we are happy to observe, that the instance above noticed is not the only one in which the present administration has shewn such a desire.—*Mercury, Jan.* 20.

MAHABULESHWUR HILLS.

We have noticed the measures in progress for facilitating a communication with Mahabuleshwur, and the zeal with which the rajah of Sattarah was co-operating with the Bombay government to render that station a popular place of resort. We now hear it said that in order to accommodate travellers going to Mahabuleshwur by Nagotanah, it is in contemplation to build a bungalow somewhere between the latter place and Deeigaone. This, though at all times a great convenience, will be particularly serviceable during the rainy months, inasmuch as it will remove the difficulty of access which would be experienced were the route by sea the only practicable communication. At Otacum-

mund

mund on the Neilgherry hills a shop has been opened by a spirited Parsee firm, for the purveyance of all the "means and appliances" of the *savoir vivre*. We should hope it will soon be worth the while of some enterprising tradesman to do as much for the invalids who intend hereafter to seek for health at Mahabuleshwur.—*Bom. Cour. Jan.* 24.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 19. *Charlotte*, Crockett, from Manilla and Singapore.—20. *Simpson*, Warner, from Greenock.—21. *Phœnix*, Cusens, from N. S. Wales.—23. *Reaper*, Chapman, from Salem (America); *Malvina*, Murray, from London; and *Palambam*, Nash, from Calcutta.—*Feb.* 9. *Childe Harold*, West, from London.—11. *Anderson*, McMillen, from Greenock.—12. *Sesostris*, Yates, from London.

Departures.

Jan. 28. *Duncan Gibb*, Hume, for London.—29. *Cygnet*, Taylor, for Madras.—*Feb.* 3. *Bride*, Brown, for Cape and London.—5. *Norfolk*, Goldie, for Sumatra.—10. *Dublin*, Stewart, for London.—11. *Hashmy*, Lee, for London.

Freight to London (Feb. 7)—£1 per ton.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 2. At Ootacamund, Neilgherry Hills, the lady of Capt. H. D. Robertson, collector of Poonah, of a son.

14. At Colabah, Mrs. Hutchinson, of a son.

— At Bombay, the lady of J. Hobson, Esq., 1st Europ. regt., of a daughter.

17. At Bombay, Mrs. Briggs, of a daughter.

Feb. 4. At Sans Souci, the lady of John Bax, Esq., civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 8. At Bombay, Alex. Bell, Esq., of the civil service, second son of Lieut. Gen. Bell, to Anna Maria, only daughter of the late D. C. Ramsay, Esq., of the same service.

12. At Surat, W. C. Andrews, Esq., of the civil service, to Eliza Lucretia, third daughter of Geo. Taylor, Esq., of Badderly House, Hants.

14. At Bombay, Thomas Key, Esq., of the Madras medical establishment, and surgeon to H. H. Nizam's cavalry, to Emily Ure, third daughter of John Adam, Esq., Forfar N. B.

19. At Bombay, Mr. Ignacio Barretto, to Maria Francisca, second daughter of Mr. Gabriel Viegas.

20. At Bombay, H. G. Oakes, Esq., of the civil service, and second son of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Oakes, Bart., to Miss Isabella Aston.

Feb. 4. At Bombay, Senhor Jose Antonio de Castro, high constable Bombay division, to Senhoro Quiteria de Lima e Souza, relict of the late Nicolao' de Lima e Souza, Esq., merchant, and late of the firm of De Souza and Co.

DEATHS.

Jan. 4. At Rutnagherrie, Charles Edison, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.

10. At Bombay, Mr. Llewellyn Bishop, mathematical master, Engineer's Institution, aged 47.

18. At the mouth of the river Taptee, R. J. Handley, Esq., of the Bombay civil service. His remains were interred at Surat.

20. At Rutnagherry, Mr. Jose Maria de Rocha.

Ceylon.

AMERICAN MISSION SEMINARY, JAFFNA.

The public examination of this institution was held on the 22d September, and was attended by the Hon. Sir Richard Ottley, chief justice of Ceylon, and several other gentlemen of the civil and military service, as also by all the different missionaries in the district, and several ladies. The exercises were commenced by the principals reading a portion of scripture, and making some remarks concerning the studies and progress of the students, the number of whom, including a class of 29 recently entered, was stated to be 93, in five classes. These had pursued the different branches in which they were to be examined, in two languages, the English and the Tamul. The examination was confined to the English course; that for the Tamul being held at another time, for the information and satisfaction of such of the Tamul people as do not understand English. The several classes were examined in turn; and, in conclusion, after a slight examination of the two higher classes on the evidences of Christianity, one of the students of the class about to leave delivered an address in English to the Chief Justice, and the other gentlemen and ladies present as visitors, with a valedictory to the conductors and the principal of the seminary and to his fellow-students. Those addresses were well received by all; and Sir Richard Ottley kindly replied, assuring the students of his good wishes for them, his deep interest in the seminary, and his earnest desire that all might so improve the advantages offered as to procure great and lasting good.

A very favourable impression seems to have been made upon all present, as to the real utility of the system of education pursued in the seminary. In the central boarding school are now 37 girls, supported and educated by the mission, as are also the lads in the seminary and those in the preparatory school; the whole number of both sexes being 220 in the three schools. In the native free schools of the mission are more than 700 girls and 2800 boys.

Penang.

APPOINTMENT.

The Hon. J. Anderson, Esq. has been nominated provisional member of council (during the absence of Mr. Ibbetson), and acting judge of the court of judicature; and Mr. J. W. Salmond has been appointed acting deputy secretary to government.

POPULATION OF THE INCORPORATED SETTLEMENTS.

The *Penang Gazette* contains the following general census of the population of the three

three incorporated settlements taken from official documents.

	Persons.
Prince of Wales' Island and Province Wellesley	57,414
Singapore	15,834
Malacca	33,806
Total...	107,054

The itinerants, who at certain seasons of the year are very numerous at all the settlements, are not included in the totals above given.

TRADE OF THE INCORPORATED SETTLEMENTS.

We are indebted to the same paper of the 15th November, for the following general statement of the value of the imports and exports of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, during the year 1826-27 and 1827-28.

1826—27.		S. Rs.
Pr. of Wales' Island:	Imports	6,437,043
Do.	Exports	5,586,707
Total		12,023,750
Singapore:	Imports	13,619,787
Do.	Exports	13,883,063
		27,502,850
Malacca:	Imports	1,266,090
Do.	Exports	918,163
		2,184,253
1827—28.		
Pr. of Wales' Island:	Imports	4,955,645
Do.	Exports	5,613,620
		10,569,265
Singapore:	Imports	14,885,999
Do.	Exports	13,872,010
		28,758,009
Malacca:	Imports	1,341,333
Do.	Exports	1,039,220
		2,380,553

	Rs.
Prince of Wales' Island shews a *decrease* of	1,454,585
Singapore, an *increase* of	1,255,159
Malacca, Do.	196,300

While the total difference between the last and preceding year is only 3,025 *Rs.* being a *decrease* to that amount in the aggregate trade of the three settlements. The decrease of Prince of Wales' Island is made up by an increase to a nearly corresponding amount at Singapore.

Malacca.

POPULATION.

The following is the census of the population of Malacca and its dependencies up to April 30th, 1828, including Malays, Buggese, Chinese, Chuliahs, Hindoos, Bengallies, Siamese, Battas, Arabs, Native Christians and Caffres;

Malacca Town	4,795
Trankera Quarter	3,818
Banda Ileer Do	2,009
Bunga Ayer and Bukit China	2,235
Klaybang to Ramaun China	4,251
Padang Temmoo to Chin Chin	7,537
Quallam Gantee to Sembang Gajah	2,088
Pringit to Panchore	1,491
Nanning	4,593
Native Military and followers, and Convicts, about	760
Europeans and their descendants	229
Total,	33,806

EDUCATION IN EASTERN ASIA.

By Eastern Asia we mean countries situated beyond India, where the Malayan and Chinese languages are spoken. The Roman Catholic christians, so far as we know, never commenced any system of general education for the natives. Their colleges in Macao and Pinang are limited to education of converts for the priesthood. Whether the Dutch have established schools for natives in Java, and other places, where they have power, we have not heard. The Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca was, we believe, the first institution originated by Christians for the general education of natives who did not profess Christianity. After it had existed a few years, the late Sir Stamford Raffles was anxious to do something in imitation of it, directed solely to the Malays, and the various islanders in the Chinese Seas. In pursuance of this intention, the Singapore Institution was projected in 1823. Malacca being then in possession of a foreign power, the English thought of removing the A. C. College to Singapore, and associating it with Sir Stamford's Malayan College, each being independent of the other, and having a scientific department common to both. Money was subscribed by Sir Stamford, the Company, Colonel Farquhar, and others. The President of the Anglo-Chinese College advanced on its account, from his own private property, 5,900 dollars. The Hon. the Court of Directors confirmed all the grants made by Sir Stamford, subject to confirmation by the Bengal government. At that critical moment, a literary rival, although a professed friend, and pledged supporter of Sir Stamford's measures, the

late resident at Singapore, (Mr. Crawfurd) persuaded the late Mr. Harington and Lord Amherst to alienate the money granted by the Court to Sir Stamford's plan, and give it to elementary education. Thus providing only for the childhood of natives, and neglecting the education of young men. But the Singapore institution provided for both: for it had elementary schools attached to it in its plan.

The government engineer, Lieut. J. projected the Institution buildings, and estimated finishing them in two years for dols. 15,000. He is said to have spent 17,000 and not finished the centre building, which after five years, remains in a state which is uninhabitable, and fast going to ruin. There is sad mismanagement here, which is truly discouraging to the friends of education. It is said however that 3,500 dols. will now make the building available, and enable the parties concerned to commence education. There are 15 acres of well situated land behind the Institution, granted by Government, and a hill in the neighbourhood intended for its benefit. The eyes of the world are on the resident trustees who have heretofore had the management, and must expect from them a strenuous effort to give perpetuity to the benevolent views of their late friend, the founder of Singapore Settlement, and the patron of Malayan civilization. A monument to Sir Stamford has been talked of. But to finish institution buildings, and commence native education, is the best monument the inhabitants of Singapore can erect to his memory. We know the perhaps too liberal heart of Raffles was set upon the perpetuity of his Malayan institution: for he was attached to the Malays, and desired that they should be instructed in general knowledge and Christian principles, when his head should be laid low in the grave. Dr. Morrison felt for the Chinese, to whose benefit he has devoted his life, which induced him to appropriate so large a share of his small property to the institution, which he has now the mortification to apprehend will be entirely thrown away, unless the resident trustees and inhabitants of Singapore will exert themselves to render available for the object originally intended, the Singapore Institution. There has been put forth some suggestion about turning the building into a town hall and reading room. But this would alienate the property from the end designed by the founders, donors, and subscribers, which we imagine the trustees have not power to do. Lady Raffles, we hear, is anxious that the favourite, and most philanthropic intention of her late husband, should be carried into effect; and the Bengal Government, we should suppose, can now see through the sinister, if not malevolent, designs of the Company's late servant and Envoy, who was always their concealed and is now their avowed enemy in the *Edinburgh Review*. We therefore hope the Indian Government may yet retrieve the mischief done to Native education at Singapore, and confer a permanent blessing on Eastern Asia, by assisting the Singapore Institution, agreeably to the orders of the Court of Directors.—*Malacca Observer*.

Mauritius.

Mauritius papers to the 22d of February have been received. They contain two ordinances of the Governor, one of which limits the price of the beef, pork, and fish, sold in the island; and the other establishes an increase of 10 per cent. in the harbour duties for vessels not exceeding 350 tons, and of 15 per cent. for vessels exceeding that tonnage. The first regulation has been rendered necessary, as it is alleged, in consequence of the extravagant prices on the articles in question fixed by the dealers in them. The second regulation is stated to have become indispensable to defray the expenses of cleansing the harbour of Port-Louis, which was in such a state as to threaten injury to the navigation and commercial interests of the island. A dredging vessel had been procured from England, where it had been built for that express purpose. Another government order intimates, that on the 10th of March the protector and guardian of slaves would open an office, to which slaves who had any just cause of complaint against their masters were fearlessly to present themselves, and state their cases. Other offices of a similar description, in aid of the principal one, were to open in the interior. The slaves are cautioned, in the government order, as to the manner of bringing forward their complaints, in order to discourage any which might be preferred on frivolous grounds.

Netherlands India.

JAVA.

By the *Mercury*, Captain Brodie, from Batavia, we learn that the celebrated priest, Kai Modjo, the able coadjutor of Diepo Nagoro in the Javanese insurrection, had been taken, with five hundred of his followers, by the Dutch, who predict from the event a speedy termination of the war. The capture of Kai Modjo may indeed somewhat weaken the religious influence which Diepo Nagoro has possessed over the minds of the insurgents, but we are assurred by a well informed correspondent that it is by no mean

means certain that it will produce the wonderful results which the Dutch anticipate from it, since Diepo Nagoro has still a respectable force at his disposal and could easily hold out during the rainy season, were his followers even fewer than they are. It is confidently asserted that Kai Modjo has been taken by an act of foul treachery on the part of the Dutch. It will afford us nothing but pleasure to learn that this story is untrue; if however, it is well founded, the nature of the means employed to get this formidable personage into their power, must render the Dutch more hateful to the natives than ever, and may have none of the pacific results which a fair and honourable capture might have produced. Kai Modjo, at the time the *Mercury* left Java, was confined in the jail at Batavia, and was it is said well treated, but complained bitterly of the alleged iniquitous means employed by the Dutch to get him into their power.—*Singapore Chron. Jan.* 15.

SUMATRA.

The latest accounts from Bencoolen mention that the resident there, by way of putting a stop to natives quitting the place, now makes them pay two rupees for a pass. If this is indeed the true reason of making natives pay for a pass, it is a melancholy shift, and can at best only retain those who are too poor to pay for their escape.—We have understood that the mission of Mr. Ibbotson to Batavia is to provide the means of removal for the Caffres, Bangalees, and others from Bencoolen, who were on a former occasion prevented by the Dutch government from leaving that settlement in a vessel which was sent by the English government, under the orders of Mr. Prince, with the intention of affording to those poor people, in consequence of their own previous solicitation, the means of transport from a place where they found it nearly impossible to exist. They had not themselves the means of leaving Bencoolen, and motives of humanity alone ever induced the English to send a ship for them. The Dutch local government at the time admitted that all persons at Bencoolen were by the treaty at liberty to remove themselves within six years, but that it could not permit a whole class of the inhabitants to be enticed and carried away by the British government in a ship sent for the purpose. The objection was no doubt plausible: in point of fact, however, there could not have been the slightest intention on the part of the British government to use enticement, when it could gain no advantage whatever by the removal of these people. The Dutch are now reported (and we hope correctly) to have withdrawn their objection.—*Sing. Chron.*

Spanish India.

MANILLA.

The *Reaper*, Captain Rind, arrived six days ago, from Manilla the 12th December, brings intelligence of an earthquake which happened there on the 9th of last month. It occurred at half past six in the evening. The motion seemed to come from the south and was undulating, causing a rolling and creaking in the houses like that experienced in a ship at sea; though less in degree, it is to be presumed. The hanging lamps moved like pendulums, swinging about four feet at each vibration. Our informant mentions that he was lighting a cigar at a lamp, which suddenly moved away from him; he thought its motion was caused by his having touched it with the brim of his hat, but was undeceived at the next undulation, when the chair on which he stood was with himself overset upon the floor, upon which he rushed into the street where he found the inhabitants (according to their custom on such occasions) upon their knees. A gentleman, passing through the town in a buggy, observed the water in the gutters first running one way and then the other, and, not feeling the earthquake, owing to the motion of the vehicle, was at a loss to account for so strange a phenomenon, until he observed the people falling on their knees and had himself alighted. The motion caused the massive gates of the Puenta Granda, one of the entrances of the city, to swing upon their hinges, so that a gentleman passing at the time thought that there were men pushing them from behind. The earthquake lasted three minutes according to some, whilst others say only two. It caused the bells in the steeples to ring as if they had been tolled by the hands of men. After the earthquake, the river rose to as great a height as in the rainy season and overflowed the low ground in its vicinity, and the next morning it fell below its usual level in the same proportion as the previous evening it had risen above it. The ships felt the shock severely, as if it were something knocking on their bottoms. With all this, however, we are happy to learn that not much damage was done to the buildings, and that no lives were lost. Arches of two of the churches were broken, and some of the buttresses of another thrown down; the prison for debtors received some injury, and a number of dwelling-houses were cracked in different places. No subterraneous noises were heard, but, for two days previous, the weather had been more hot and sultry than usual, though perfectly clear, except on the day on which the earthquake happened, when a haze hung upon the horizon throughout the day, similar to that which preceded the

the last great earthquake at Valparaiso, a witness of which gives us our present information. It was not known that any volcanic eruption had taken place.—*Sing. Chron. Jan.* 1.

China.

THE FRENCH SHIP "NAVIGATEUR"

The Chinese government have instituted proceedings against the perpetrators of the massacre of the *Navigateur's* crew, mentioned last vol. p. 786. The surviving sailor is maintained by the government, and its whole proceedings are characterized by more humanity and regard for the rights of foreign nations, than the Chinese have credit for.

The Chinese government had notice of this transaction on the 8th August from the Portuguese authorities at Macao, and a committee of mandarins was soon after deputed to investigate the affair. In consequence of measures taken by these officers, intelligence was obtained of the Chinchew junk, the crew of which had committed the act, which had proceeded to Amoy, and from thence sailed for the island of Tungling, on the coast of Fokein, where she was wrecked in a severe gale. Eleven of her crew, being apprehended, had confessed to the mandarin of Amoy the murder of the Frenchmen, and were sent to Canton for trial. The *Canton Register* contains a full account of the proceedings against the criminals, which afford an amusing specimen of Chinese criminal jurisprudence.

The ceremony took place on the 24th January, in the Hong merchants' hall, or Consoo, where most of the foreigners in Canton assembled.

Between 11 and 12, the prisoners began to arrive, being conveyed in bamboo cages of about three feet long, two wide, and three deep, in which the prisoner was obliged to sit in a double posture, and the only relief was from a round hole at the top, sufficient to admit of putting out his head. They had light chains round their necks, legs, and wrists, and presented a most degrading spectacle of human misery. On each cage was written the name of its inmate, and the nature of the sentence which he was doomed to suffer. Attention was soon attracted by one of the prisoners, an interesting-looking man, about fifty years of age, making an attempt to address the strangers, and by directing his finger to his mouth and ears, evidently desirous of an interpreter. He was soon attended to by a gentleman whose knowledge of the Chinese language enabled him to interrogate him as to what he was anxious to communicate; but he could only say intelligibly that he was falsely accused, and that he did not understand those dialects which were spoken to him, he speaking in that peculiar to the Fokien province, which those around him knew little of. The name of Tsae-Kung-chao was on the cage, and the words *Chan fan*, by interpretation, "a criminal to be decapitated." It appeared that he had been maliciously accused by his fellow prisoners of having killed three Frenchmen, and in the extreme of torture which he had undergone, had confessed to the guilt which had been charged to him; but which he now recanted, and asserted his innocence.

The opening of the court was made under the usual cries of the lictors, and since this public proceeding was as much to satisfy the wishes of the foreigners as to serve for the purposes of public justice, it is to be regretted that the intrusion of the lowest order of attendants should have been permitted, to the great inconvenience of all, even the magistrates themselves.

The prisoners were brought up in threes and fives successively, and made to kneel whilst confronted with Francisco (the surviving seaman) who was attended by a Portuguese interpreter, and the most of them he very readily recognized, shewing only a momentary hesitation of recollection as to the persons of one or two; and as they were identified, the magistrate put a red mark against their names; one of the prisoners was described as not having taken any active part in the massacre. Francisco had frequently spoken of one man whom he esteemed as his deliverer, from the circumstance of his having intimated to him the design of the crew towards the French passengers, and expressed his intention of pleading for his pardon, describing him as having a mark on his face and forehead by which he should know him. Among the last of the prisoners that were brought up was Tsae-Kung-chao, the man who had complained that he was doomed to death while conscious of his own innocence, and was identified by all present, by the above characters, as the friend of Francisco. On his approaching Francisco, they immediately recognized each other, and the interview was particularly interesting and affecting even to the bystanders. The gratitude of Francisco was evident to all; and the joy of the prisoner at finding himself recognized, and likely to be acquitted by the interference of his friend, was very conspicuous on a countenance previously depressed with the most anxious doubts and fears. The parties were immediately in each other's arms, and Francisco saluted the man to whom he was indebted for his life, according to the usage of his own country, and

and with all the lively emotion for which his nation is famed. The judge seemed to partake of the general satisfaction, and instead of affixing a red mark to his name, which he had done in the instance of all his fellow prisoners, inserted a note, which it was supposed was in his favour, but was obliged to remand him to his cage; to be returned to his cell of confinement.

It is supposed that the sentence of Tsae-Kung-Chao will be commuted to banishment, for although he may easily be acquitted of murder, it cannot, perhaps, be so satisfactorily ascertained that he was not a participator in the plunder, as to entitle him to a general pardon.

Although the accommodations for the seat of justice were but temporarily arranged, yet the high respectability of the magistrate and his associates combined every thing that could inspire respect, but the throng of low dirty attendants, which allowed only of a crowded avenue for the culprits to approach the tribunal, detracted much from the appearance of judicial solemnity.

So predominant is compassion in well-regulated minds, that the malignity of the crimes of the prisoners was for a time obliterated, in the pitiable condition to which they were reduced; all of them sickly and emaciated; many bearing the marks, and labouring under the effects, of torture, to which they had been subjected; and so reduced, as to be absolutely, in many cases, forced into the act of genuflexion, which attitude of respect they were unable of themselves to fall into, whilst the hurried and inhuman manner of thrusting and dragging them to and from the bar, like so many dogs, conveyed a strong picture of the extreme misery that inmates of a Chinese gaol must endure from the unfeeling lictors and keepers who have charge of them.

The execution.—The execution of the criminals took place on the 30th.

The place appointed was in a spot formed into a yard, by its enclosure of a temporary railing at one end of a street, with a dead wall on one side and the backs of houses on the other, and an open room at the opposite entrance, for the officers of justice, presenting a space of about 200 feet long and thirty wide. The avenue to the place from the water-side was lined with soldiers and police, armed principally with lances, and not the least interruption was experienced to its approach; nobody was present but the foreigners, and the various attendants upon the officers presiding on the occasion. Very little ceremonial preparation was apparent, excepting that of two crosses erected for the unhappy victims that were to undergo the more dreadful operation of the law, with the executioners' instruments placed against the wall and new tube to deposit the heads, which are to be transported to the native place of the offenders. One cross was subsequently removed. The swords were of heavy blades, about three feet long and two inches deep, and remarkably sharp; one of them was with all possible indifference brought and given into the hands of the spectators to examine.

About ten o'clock the An-Chatze (chief judge), Quang-Chew-too, Namhoy-yune, Pwan-yu-yune (magistrates) and Tso-Heep, and Chong-Heep, (military mandarins), arrived at the place of execution, and took their seats at the farthest extremity. A few minutes afterwards, the culprits were brought in baskets, each having his name and sentence written on a long slip of wood affixed to his back, and placed in twos and threes, upon their knees, about eight feet apart, and commencing within ten or twelve from where the strangers were standing, in a place that was railed off, and where they were carefully protected from any molestation by a party of the Quong-Heep's guard.

Each culprit had a person to hold him in a fixed posture, by the position of cords around the arms; and about six executioners, at a signal given by the officer commanding the troops, gave the fatal stroke, afterwards continuing with hasty despatch the decapitation of the remainder. The prisoners were remarkably well clothed, presenting a decent and cleanly appearance, so opposite to their condition when brought in cages to the Consoo house. Some few lamentable expressions escaped one of the unfortunate men, and another showed some feelings of interest by moving his head around, but with these exceptions the most perfect resignation seemed to prevail.

The one affixed to the cross was in a lateral line from the spectators, about eighty feet distant, and could not be so easily distinguished, but although the mode of punishment, as described, must appear most shocking, we apprehend that humanity is usually shown to soften the severity of the law's decree, and in the present instance, life seemed to have been instantly extinguished, by a thrust from a poinard into the heart, after a hasty cut over the forehead and on each arm—no a moan was heard!

The cool indifference of the executioners—rather approaching to exultation at the opportunity of exerting their skill and indulging in their cupidity of gain, vociferating, with impudent gestures, requests for cumshaws from the foreigners was of a nature sadly disgusting, and altogether presented a scene of butchery, rather than the infliction of the sentence of the law. Their dexterity was very great,

great, for with one stroke the head was severed instantly from the body, excepting in two cases, which were completed with a knife by a person watching the failure of the first executioner. Against the wall was a railed press, containing about a hundred skulls, some of them in small cages. Two men dressed as mountebanks, in crimson satin trimmed with green and long erect feathers on each side of the head, made their appearance, who we understood were the official executioners, but they took no active part in the proceeding.

LITTLE BUCHARIA.

The governor of Little Bucharia (called by the Chinese *Hwuy Keang*, "the Mahomedan region," or *Hwuy pa-ching*, "the Mahommedan eight cities,") resident at Cashgar, Na-yen-ching, formerly governor at Canton, during Admiral Drury's expedition, has recommended to his majesty a reduction of the taxes and fees, imposed by all the courts in this region. It is now discovered that previously to the late rebellion, the chiefs and government officers continually distressed the Mahommedans, by exactions really intended for their own use, but under the pretext of public service. The emperor has applauded the suggestion of the governor, and confirmed it, ordering that the decision be engraven on the rock for ever, that all the Mahommedan inhabitants may know it. And he has sanctioned a series of appeals from court to court, up to the resident, and in case of redress being denied, he allows the aggrieved person to appeal once a year to the courts in Peking. But they must take care that their complaints are just, for if not, he who appeals will himself be punished as a false accuser, and for having presumptuously passed by the inferior courts.

This same old man now is imperial commissioner at Cashgar; and he has set his wits to work, how to prevent intercourse with foreign nations, and tribes on the north, and south, and west. Passes, by which trading people went backwards and forwards, are to be watched and stopped; and teas which found their way across the desert of Shamo or Kobi, and passed across the frontier to foreign tribes, are to be interdicted. No more than a quantity sufficient to supply his majesty's Musselman subjects, is to be allowed to go beyond the Kia-yu-Kwan gate, and that is to be sold at an eternally fixed price, which is never to be increased or diminished. There is one trading tribe called the Haou-han, to be allowed to go on with their commerce at a stated place, with an officer and 200 soldiers looking on. The price of every article is to be fixed by authority, and nothing but barter is to be allowed. No Chinese money is to go beyond the frontier. If Chinese traders or Mahommedans buy goods with money, when discovered, the property is to be confiscated, and the parties to be punished. This is considered by his majesty a good arrangement for the frontier, but he fears it will not be faithfully adhered to; that after a short time the name will exist without the reality. Therefore the president and other great officers are charged with the executive, and commanded to see that the regulation be obeyed for ever and ever.—*Canton Reg. Jan.* 17.

The Insolvent Hong.—The debts of the insolvent Hong merchant Manhop are at last brought under an arrangement for liquidation at proportional periods in six years; and the dishonourable transaction of clandestinely taking away a parcel of cotton, has been satisfactorily settled. We can discover in this affair the utility of perseverance and firmness of purpose, under the support of a good and just cause, advantages which ought never to allow any tame submission to be manifested—more especially when opposed to the principles of encroachment and oppression. And however lucrative a trade may be, in the true and honourable sense of commercial feeling, it must lose much of its real value, when the independence of the merchant is sacrificed.—*Can. Reg.*

Persia.

PLUNDER OF BUSHIRE.

Bushire was attacked and plundered, in November, by 1500 men, led by Shaik Ahmed and two other chiefs of tribes, under the direction of the prince of Timor (who was not actually present), son of the prince royal of Persia. The town is ill-protected, and being assaulted in the night it was easily taken. Abdool Russool, the hereditary Shaik, with his son and brother, escaped in an Arab vessel. The British residency was not molested; strict orders were given to the assailants to respect British persons and property. The wounded of both parties were carried to the gates of the residency, which were opened to receive them; the interior affording, by its order and stillness, a striking contrast to the havoc and confusion without. No insults were offered to the women of the town; the Shaik's wives took refuge in the house of the Mahomedan chief law officer. Before the morning all the valuables of the place, to the amount it is said of twenty lacs (a quarter of a million) were packed up and sent off under convoy to the places whence the robbers came.

The plunder, during a time of perfect peace, of the greatest commercial town in

in Persia, the source of a vast revenue to the prince-governor of the southern provinces, by that prince's son, is matter of astonishment. It is affirmed that the outrage has been committed without the concurrence of Abbas Meerza.

Much of the loss, it is expected, will ultimately fall on British subjects or persons residing under the government of India. Bushire is the *entrepôt* between Persia and India.

Prince Timor had the assurance to come to the place after the pillage; he was beset by multitudes claiming restitution of their all; he gave them promises. Some of the chief merchants wished to go and settle at Shiraz; but the prince said no one could be allowed to leave Bushire. A circumstance illustrative of the character of the people and government, is that, on his arrival, a sort of address was ordered to be prepared, and was actually signed, stating that the subscribers were overjoyed at the prince's presence, and that the place had not been injured, nor subjected to any loss.

On the 28th Nov., a week after the assault, Shaik Ahmed, the leader, went to the principal mosque, to prayer, when he thus addressed the people: "two years ago, Shaik Abdool Russool's friends with your help, drove me out of Bushire; I have done the same by them, so we are now equal. I bear no ill-will to them or to you, and I swear now on the *koran*, that no man shall be troubled for the past; you must also swear that you will not harm me or mine. If affairs remain prosperous, I shall remain here; if not, I shall return to my own country of Chaub." This characteristic speech was well received; the oaths were taken, and will be broken when convenient.

It appears that Shaik Ahmed, about two years back, usurped the government of Bushire, upon the seizure of the hereditary Shaik, Abdool Russool, by the Imaum of Muscat, in consequence of a contention between those personages for the hand of a princess of Shiraz.*

St. Helena.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

St. Helena Artillery.

Castle James's Fort, March 4, 1829.—Lieut. J. J. Pritchard to be superintendent of telegraphs, v. Thorn proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. G. W. Mellies to be superintendent of public works, v. Pritchard.

St. Helena Regiment.

Nov. 7, 1828.—Ens. T. B. Knipe to be aide-de-camp to Governor and Commander-in-chief, v. Bond allowed to join his corps at his own request.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 23, 1828.—Ens. H. Doveton, St. Helena Regt., for twelve months, for health. —March 4, 1829. Capt. T. Thorn, St. Helena Artillery, for eighteen months, for health.

DEATH.

March 2. Brev. Capt. T. W. Boyes, H.M.'s 28th Regt. of Foot.

* See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xxiii. p. 685.

SUPPLEMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Feb. 7. Mr. F. Millett, judge and magistrate of district of Beerbhoom.

Mr. H. T. Owen, judge of Allahabad.

Mr. J. R. Hutchinson, judge of Goruckpore.

Mr. J. T. McMahon, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Hooghly.

17. Mr. J. R. Best, judge of Jessore.

Mr. J. Thomason, deputy register of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and preparer of reports.

Mr. J. A. Irwin, magistrate of zillah of Cawnpore.

Mr. H. Fraser, register of Juanpore and joint magistrate stationed at Azeemghur.

General Department.

Feb. 10. Mr. H. M. Elliot, assistant to political resident and commissioner at Delhi.

Mr. John Muir, assistant to collector of land revenue and to magistrate of Furruckabad.

Mr. M. Blake, assistant to political resident and commissioner at Delhi.

Mr. H. B. Harrington, ditto ditto ditto.

20. Mr. John Thornton, assistant to collector of land revenue and magistrate of Goruckpore.

Mr. W. J. H. Money, assistant to collector of land revenue and customs and magistrate of Moorshedabad.

Territorial Department.

Dec. 30. Mr. F. Hawkins, senior member of Sudder Board of Revenue.

Mr. J. Pattle, second member of ditto ditto.

Mr. W. Blunt, third member of ditto ditto.

Mr. R. M. Tighman, senior secretary to ditto ditto.

Mr. G. A. Bushby, junior secretary to ditto ditto.

Mr. H. Lushington, sub secretary to ditto ditto.

Mr. J. B. Elliott, special commissioner for investigation of suits under provisions of Regulation III. 1828, for division of Behar.

Mr. R. Walpole, ditto ditto ditto, Calcutta.

Mr. W. W. Bird, ditto ditto ditto, Moorshedabad.

Mr. W. Fraser, commissioner of revenue and circuit for Delhy territory.

Mr. W. Ewer, ditto for division of Seharunpoor, Mozaffernugger, Meerut, and Boolundshuhur.

Mr. H. Newnham, ditto ditto, of Furruckabad, Mynpoorie, Sirpoora, and Etawa.

Mr. M. Moore, ditto ditto of Agra, Allighur, and Sydabad.

Mr.

Mr. J. S. Boldero, commissioner of revenue and circuit for division of Mooradabad, Nugeena, and Suhaswan.

Mr. W. F. Dick, ditto ditto, of Bareilly, Shajehanpoor, Phillibheet, and Kumaon.

Mr. W. Fane, ditto ditto of Cawnpoor, Belah, and North Bundelcund.

Mr. R. Barlow, ditto ditto of Allahabad, Futtehpoor, and South Bundelcund.

Mr. W. Gorton, ditto ditto of Benares, Mirzapoor, and Juanpoor.

Mr. R. M. Bird, ditto ditto of Goruckpoor, Azimghur, and Ghazeepoor.

Mr. C. Fergusson, ditto ditto of Sarun, Shahabad, and Tirhoot.

Mr. W. Lambert, ditto ditto of Patna, Behar, and Ramghur.

Mr. E. L. Warner, ditto ditto of Bhaugulpoor, Monghyr, Malda, and Purnea.

Mr. F. C. Smith, ditto ditto of Dinagepoor, Rungpoor, Rajshaye, and Buggoora.

Mr. W. Money, ditto ditto of Moorsheda, Beerbhoom, and Nuddea.

Mr. C. Tucker, ditto ditto of Dacca, Jelalpore, Tipperah, and Mymunsing.

Mr. N. J. Halhed, ditto ditto of Arrakan, Chittagong, and Bulloa.

Mr. D. Scott, sen., ditto ditto of Assam, North-east part of Rungpoor, Sherepoor, and Sylhet.

Mr. E. R. Barwell, ditto ditto of Backergunge, Jessore, Barasset, suburbs of Calcutta, and Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

Mr. T. Pakenham, ditto ditto of Cuttack, Khoorda, Belasore, and Midnapore (including Hijelee).

Mr. W. Braddon, ditto ditto of Burdwan, Jungle Mehals, and Hoogly.

30. Mr. M. Ainslie, to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit for division of Cawnpore, Belah, and north Bundlecund.

Mr. J. M. McNabb, ditto for division of Benares, Mirzapore, and Jaunpore.

Feb. 6. Mr. F. C. Smith to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit for division of Sarun, Shahabad, and Tirhoot.

Mr. R. P. Nisbet, ditto for division of Dinagepore, Rungpore, Rajshahye, and Buggoora.

Mr. J. Dunsmure, collector of Allahabad.

Mr. H. Nisbet, ditto Furruckabad.

Mr. H. J. Boulderson, ditto south Moradabad.

Mr. W. P. Okeden, ditto Allyghur.

Mr. R. H. Boddam, ditto Agra.

Mr. J. G. Deedes, collector of Saidabad.

Mr. J. Davidson, ditto Etawah.

Mr. A. W. Begbie, ditto Banda.

Mr. R. Cathcart, ditto Calpee.

Mr. T. P. Biscoe, ditto Sarun.

Mr. R. Macan, ditto, Jounpore.

Mr. W. J. Turquand, magistrate and collecter of Sylhet.

Mr. T. T. Metcalfe, collector of revenue and customs in centre division of Delhi territory, in addition to offices already permantly held by him.

Mr. G. R. Campbell, principal assistant in western division of Delhi territory.

Mr. G. W. Bacon, ditto ditto in southern division of ditto.

Mr. C. Morley, accountant-general.

Mr. W. H. Oakes, deputy accountant-general and accountant to military department.

Mr. C. T. Glass, sub-accountant general, accountant to revenue and judicial departments, and civil auditor.

Mr. J. A. Dorin, accountant to commercial and marine departments, and auditor of commercial, salt, and opium accounts.

Mr. R. Udny, deputy accountant and auditor of civil accounts.

23. Mr. Henry Lushington, principal assistant to collector of Goruckpore.

Mr. G. Lindsay, sub-collector and joint magistrate of Etawah.

Mr. W. Ogilvie, principal assistant to collector of Furruckabad.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 6. The Rev. Richard Prickett, district chaplain at Bhaugulpore.

10. The Rev. J. Proby, joint chaplain at Meerut.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Right Hon. the Governor General embarked on Tuesday morning under the usual salute on board the *Burrumpooter* steamer, to join the *Enterprize* at Kedgeree. His lordship is accompanied only by his military secretary, the secretary in the general department, and Mr. Turner his surgeon. His lordship proceeds on the *Enterprize*, we hear, direct to Penang, whence he will, after a short stay, go on a visit to Malacca and Singapore, and probably return to the presidency in all April.

A contemporary paper states, that on the return of the Right Hon. the Governor General, the government will be removed from the presidency to the upper provinces. We believe the fact to be this, that his lordship considers that wherever he may be, there ought to be the government; and that in his projected tour to the upper provinces, the Governor General will require the members of Council and secretaries to accompany him, in order to constitute the government and to conduct its business; and whoever may be left in immediate authority over us, will not have, we believe, any discretionary power in any matter of importance, but have to refer his proposed measures to head quarters unless in some very emergent case. All these changes sufficiently indicate that a very material alteration in the constitution of the government of this country is contemplated, on the expiration of the charter.—*Beng. Chron. Feb. 26.*

BHUTPORE PRIZE MONEY.

The distribution, on account of the Bhurtpore prize, commenced on the 19th Feb., at No. 1, Park Street, Chowringhee. The following is the proportion of each individual concerned in the booty:

The Commander-in-Chief (one-eighth of the whole)	Sa. Rs. 5,95,398 13 10
Major and Brigadier Generals' (7)	59,546 14 0
Lieut.-Colonels, Inspector of Hospitals, Adj.-General, Qu. Mast. General, Judge Adv. General, Commissary Generals, Brigadiers and Lieut.-Cols. Commandant (37)	14,291 4 0
Majors, Superintending Surgeons, Dep. Adj. Qu. Mast. and Commissary General (32)	9,527 8 0
Captains, Surgeons, Paymasters, Assistants, and Deputy Assistants in the Adjutant, Qu. Mast. and Commissary Generals' departments, Brigade Majors, Aide-de-camp and Surgeon to the Com.-in-Chief (188)	4,763 12 0
Subalterns, Assist. Surgeons, Qu. Masters, Adjutants, Veterinary Surgeons, and Deputy Assist. Commissary of Ordnance (367)	2,381 14 0

(*Amount to be distributed, Sa. Rs.* 47,04,456 15 10).

INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION.

The steamer Hooghly is advertised by the Marine Board we observe, to proceed to Allahabad via the Sunderbunds on the 17th March, taking light freight. We congratulate the community on this event, and hope that it is merely the commencement of a regular steam communication with the upper provinces. Nothing is said of passengers, but we should imagine, that respectable persons desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity, would be accommodated.—*Beng. Chron. Feb.* 26.

THE LATE ATTEMPT TO BURN THE "PENANG MERCHANT."

Yesterday the Court was occupied with the trial of the man Thomson for attempting to burn the ship *Penang Merchant*, in the Hooghley, in December last; he was found guilty.—*Cal. John Bull, Feb.* 28.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 7. Near Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Wm. Glasgow, 61st N.I., of a son.

11. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Clayton, deputy paym., Benares division, of a son.

Feb. 7. At Meerut, the lady of Wm. Fleming Dick, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Y. Lamb, 51st N.I., of a son and heir.

12. At Cawnpore, the lady of Dr. Daunt, H.M.'s 44th regt., of a still-born daughter.

12. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. K. Campbell, interp. and qu.mast, 46th N.I., of a daughter.

16. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. W. M. Brownrigg, H.M.'s 13th L.Inf., of a son.

17. At Fort William, the lady of Col. Ximenes, H.M.'s 16th Inf., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of A. Matthews, Esq., of a son.

20. At Benares, the lady of Robt. Limond, Esq., superintending surgeon, of a daughter.

21. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. A. Pereira, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 19. At Ghazeepore, Capt. H. Carter, executive officer, to Helen, youngest daughter of Chas. Gray, Esq., of the Carse, Forfarshire.

Feb. 16. At Patna, W. R. Jennings, Esq., of the civil service, to Henrietta Maria, eldest daughter of Capt. Jerome, Bengal army.

17. At Calcutta, A. C. Dunlop, Esq., indigo planter, to Mrs. Jane Ann Bracken.

18. At Malda, Jas. Thomason, Esq., civil service, to Maynard, eldest daughter of J. W. Grant, Esq.

— At Calcutta, Capt. Thos. Prinsep, engineers, to Lucy Anne, second daughter of the late R. Campbell, Esq., of this presidency.

DEATHS.

Feb. 10. At Calcutta, Mr. Geo. Skinner, aged 38.

— At Buxar, Mr. G. Purdy, conductor of ordnance.

14. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Bennett, widow of the late Mr. C. Bennett, aged 57.

— At Chandernagore, Mademoiselle Eugene Albert, aged 14.

15. At Benares, Lieut. Geo. Burford, adjutant 27th N.I., aged 29. His remains were borne to the grave by his brother officers.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Chas. Fenwick, aged 46.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Hepburn, aged 19.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Rowe, aged 20.

19. At Calcutta, of fever, Miss Mary Baptist, aged 16.

22. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Rogers, aged 34.

Madras.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 13. John Horsley, Esq., assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Madura.

J. C. Wroughton, Esq., sub-collector and joint magistrate of Tinnevelly.

A. Freese, Esq., sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah.

F. Anderson, Esq., head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Malabar.

17. C. P. Brown, Esq., register to Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for southern division.

James Fraser, Esq., additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah.

24. Mr. Willam Eglan, master attendant at Cochin.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 13. The Rev. H. Harper, M.A., chaplain at Vizagapatam.

The Rev. F. Spring, B.A., chaplain at Poonamallee.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Jan. 13, 1829.—*Engineers.* 2d-Lieut. W. J. Birdwood to be 2d assist. to superintending engineer in presidency division.—2d-Lieut. W. Garrard to be 2d assist. to chief engineer.—2d-Lieut. H. A. Lake to be assist. to superintending engineer with Dooab field force.—2d-Lieut. R. Henderson to be assist. to superintending engineer with Nagpoor subsid. force.

Lieut. Birdwood to take charge of works under superintending engineer in presidency div. during absence of Major Sim on duty, and to receive allowance of 1st assist. during Major Sim's absence.

11th N.I. Sen. Capt. W. Rowley to be maj. Sen. Lieut. John Clough to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. O. C. Farran to be lieut. v. Field invalided; date 10th Jan. 1829.

Assist. Surgs. S. A. G. Young and Jas. Eaton permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Jan. 16.—Lieut. H. A. Bishop, 15th N.I., permitted to resign service of Hon. Company, from 1st Jan. 1829.

6th L.C. Lieut. John Byng to be qu. mast interp. and paym., v. Knox proceeding to Europe.—Cornet C. P. Wilder to be adj., v. Byng.

Lieut. J. P. Beresford, of artillery, to be staff officer to detachment of artillery at Prince of Wales' Island and its dependencies, v. Watkins proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. W. K. Lloyd to act as staff officer from date of Lieut. Watkin's departure for Europe, and till relieved.

Surg. John Irving to be staff surgeon to Madras troops at Prince of Wales' Island and its dependencies, v. Conwell proceeded to Europe.

Assist. Surg. T. O'Neill to be garrison assist surg., Fort St. George, v. Brown dec.

Robert Clark, Esq., to be acting secretary to government in military department.

Jan. 20.—*15th N.I.* Sen. Ens. W. Cantis to be lieut., v. Bishop, resigned; dated 2d Jan. 1829.

Assist. Surg. T. M. Lane app. to medical duties of north-western district, during absence of Assist. Surg. Mack on duty.

Lieut. Col. C. Macleod, 34th N.I., to command field force in Dooab, v. Welsh permitted to return to Europe.

Lieut. H. T. Ogilvie, 33d N I., to act as a sub. assist. com. general.

Assist. Surg. Eaton app. to medical duties of zillah of Coimbatore, v. Morton.

Jan. 23.—Cadets of Artillery G. W. Harrison and C. A. S. Bruere admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieuts.

Cadets of Infantry J. W. Fothergill, Alex. Wood, and J. A. Light, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. E. Vincent admitted as an assist. surgeon.

Lieut. Fred. Minchin, 47th N.I., and Lieut. W. H. Miller, artillery, permitted to place their services at disposal of resident at Nagpoor.

Jan. 27.—*40th N.I.* Sen. Ens. T. Stacpoole to be lieut., in suc. to Baker prom.; dated 19th June 1828.

Mr. Geo. Lubbren admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under garrison surg. of Fort St. George.

Assist. Surg. E. W. Eyre app. to do duty under medical officer in charge of garrison of Poonamallee.

Capt. H. C. Lynch, 48th N.I., transferred to invalid estab., at his own request.

Jan. 30.—*48th N.I.* Sen. Lieut. J. E. Butcher to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. S. Lang to be lieut. v. Lynch invalided; date 28th Jan. 1829.

Lieut. W. Shairp, 3d Nat. Vet. Bat. transferred to pension estab.

Feb. 3.—Capt. W. G. Page, 48th N.I., Capt. Fred. Welland, 23d L.Inf., and Capt. Arch. Woodburn, 40th N.I.—to be deputies judge advocate general to complete establishment.

Lieut. D. Scotland, 7th N.I., to be cantonment adj. and deputy postm. at Moulmein, from 1st Jan.

28th N.I. Lieut. L. B. Disney to be adj., v. Bradford proceeding to Europe.

Feb. 10.—*13th N.I.* Sen. Lieut. Chas. Fladgate to be captain, and Sen. Ens. F. R. Trewman to be lieut., v. Rogers dec.; date 3d Feb. 1829.

C. H. Anchinleck and D. Kenny admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons, and app. to do duty under garrison surg of Fort St. George.

Assist. Surg. H. H. P. Major app. to do duty under cantonment surgeon at St. Thomas's Mount.

Feb. 13.—*3d L.C.* Lieut. C. B. Lindsay to be qu. mas. inter. and paym., v. Kerr proceeded to Europe.

36th N.I. Lieut. John Hayne to be adj., v. Whitlock proceeded to Europe.

Assist. Surg. S. A. G. Young permitted to place his services at disposal of resident at Hyderabad.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 3.—Ens. W. S. Robertson removed from doing duty with 4th to do duty with 39th N.I.

Deputies Judge Advocate General posted to Districts. Capt. Bullock to N gnoor subsidiary; Capt. Woodburn to light field division of Hyderabad subsidiary; Capt. Macarthur to Hyderabad subsidiary; Capt. Ardagh to northern division; Capt. Page to Dooab; Capt. O Brien to Mysore division including provinces of Malabar and Canara; Capt. Welland to ceded districts; Capt. Alves to centre division and presidency, with St. Thomas's Mount; Capt. Dun to southern division and Travancore subsidiary; Capt. Murcot to Prince of Wales' Island; Capt. Spic.r (acting) to Tenasserim coast.

Lieut. J. C. Boulderson, 35th N.I., app. a member of committee for ascertaining nearest heirs of deceased public followers, formerly attached to corps and departments employed on late foreign service in Ava.

Feb. 6.—Lieut. Henry Griffith, 11th N.I., app. to Rifle Corps.

Surg. A. Campbell removed from 1st Europ. Regt. to 50th N.I., and Surg. T. Bond (late prom.) posted to 1st Europ. Regt.

Feb. 9.—Surg J. Aitken from 3d L.I. to 22d N.I.

Surg. G. Buck from 22d N.I. to 3d L.Inf.

Assist. Surg. S. H. Royes removed from 3d L.Inf. to 21st N.I.

Feb. 11. Ens. F. C. Hawkins posted to 13th N.I.

Feb. 13.—Lieut. Col. E. Edwards removed from 17th to 5th N.I., and Lieut. Col. J. T. Trewman from latter to former corps.

Assist. Surg. O. Palmer posted to D. troop of 1st brigade Horse Artillery, at St. Thomas's Mount.

Feb. 16.—Lieut. G. Broadfoot, 34th L.Inf., app. a member of committee assembled in Fort St. George, for investigation of claims to pensions, and of which Lieut. Col. Bowes, 4th N.I., is president.

Capt. H. C. Lynch recently transf. to inv. estab. posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Lieut. Col. T. Webster, 49th N.I.—1st-Lieut. H. H. Mortimer, artillery.—Surg. Jas. Annesley.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 13. Surg. W. E. E. Conwell, staff surg. to Madras troops at Penang, for health. —16. Lieut. J. Knox, 6th L.C., for health (to embark from western coast).—20. Capt. H. C. Lynch, 48th N.I., for health.—23. Lieut. C. Bradford, 28th N.I., for health.—Lieut. G. C. Whitlock, 36th N.I., for health.—Lieut. T. G. Silver, 20th N.I., for health.—27. Capt. A. M'Farlane, 16th N.I.—30. Lieut. Col. T. Webster, 49th N.I., for health.—Feb. 10. Lieut. C. G. T. Chauvel, 35th N.I., for health.—Ens. G. P. Taylor, 33d N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 27. Surg. A. Macaulay, superintending surg., for health (eventually to Europe).

To Sea.—Feb. 10. Ens. H. Maughan, 21st N.I., for six months, for health.

To Bombay.—Feb. 3. Lieut. A. Gordon, 18th N.I., for three months, on private affairs.

Cancelled.—Jan. 16. Surg. Irving, to Europe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. SECRETARY HILL.

Mr. D. Hill who was recently removed from the situation of chief secretary by the Hon. Mr. Lushington, has been reinstated in the office by the Court of Directors.—*Beng.Chron. Feb.* 26.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 31. At Bangalore, the lady of the Rev. W. Campbell, of a son.

Feb. 1. At Dharwar, the lady of W. K. Hay, Esq., assist. surg., of a daughter.

2. At Ellichpoor, the lady of Capt. Hugh Robison, of a son.

8. At Royapettah, the wife of Mr. Edw. Timmins, of a son.

14. At Madras, Mrs. R. Franck, of a daughter.

15. At Madras, the lady of Capt. F. Anderson, of engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 7. At Bangalore, Mr. J. B. Anderson to Miss Helen McDonall.

Feb. 9. At Cuddalore, Mr. Bernard D'Vaz to Miss Isabella Guy.

14. At Madras, Mr. W. Murray, of the superintending surgeon's department, to Miss Martha Morison.

25. At Madras, Mr. Wm. Brookes, deputy assist. com. of ordnance, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Clamp.

DEATHS.

Jan. 4. On board H.M.S. *Java*, in Madras roads, the Rev. John Evans, chaplain of that ship.

29. At Trichinopoly, of cholera, Frances Catherine, wife of Major H. Smith, 1st N.I.

Feb. 2. At Secunderabad, Capt. Edw. Rogers, 13th N.I.

— On the Tenasserim coast, Major Hilton, commanding H.M.'s 45th regiment.

4. At Vizagapatam, Mr. T. Anderson, surveyor's department, aged 34.

6. At Madras, of cholera, Mr. Richard Goddard, head overseer in the commissariat departmen , in his 59th year.

14. At Madras, the Rev. J. Kindlinger, a missionary connected with the Church Missionary Society in Pulicat.

Penang.

APPOINTMENT.

Feb. 2. Mr. A. M. Bond to be assistant to resident councillor, Malacca.

Mr. H. Nairne to be accountant general to court of Judicature.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 17.

A quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

The minutes of the last General Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (John Loch, Esq.) said, "I have to acquaint the Court that certain papers which have been laid before Parliament since the last General Court, are now submitted to the proprietors, in conformity with cap. i. sec. 4. of the by-laws."

The titles of the papers were read as follows:

Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, being warrants or instruments granting any salary, pension, or annuity, agreed to since the last general court.

An account of compensations, allowances, and superannuations, granted by the Court of Directors to servants of the Board of Control, under the act of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 91 and 93.

An account of the quantity and price of raw-silk sold at the Company's sales, during the year 1828.

An account of the number of writers, cadets, chaplains, and assistant surgeons that have been sent out to the different presidencies of India, in the years 1826, 1827, and 1828, respectively.

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to inform the Court, that the Court of Directors have come to a resolution, recommending that a dividend of five and a quarter per cent. shall be declared on the Company's Capital Stock, for the half year commencing on the 5th of January last, and ending on the 5th of July next. The resolution shall now be read."

"At a Court of Directors, held on Tuesday, the 16th of June, 1829: Resolved unanimously, that it be recommended to the general court, to be held to-morrow, to declare a dividend of five and a quarter per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, for the half year commencing on the 5th of January last, and ending on the 5th of Jully next."

The *Chairman*.—"I move that the Court do agree to this resolution."

The motion, which was seconded by the *Deputy Chairman* (W. Astell, Esq.), was carried unanimously.

BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman*.—"In conformity with the by law, cap. iii. sec 2, an abstract of the by-laws shall now be read;" which was done accordingly.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTTEE OF BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman*.—Mr. Kinnaird will have the goodness to hand in the annual report of the committe of by-laws.

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird* presented the report, which was read by the clerk, as follows:

The committee appointed to inspect the East-India Company's by-laws, and to make inquiry into the observance of them, and to consider what alterations and additions may be proper to be made, have proceeded to the discharge of their duty, and have agreed to the following report.

In their report of the 29th May 1828, your committee adverted to the delay which had occurred in the transmission from India of the accounts and statements necessary for the preparation of the general state of the Company's affairs, and which prevented a compliance with the by-law, cap. 1. sec. 5, ordaining that such accounts should be laid before the general court annually in the month of December.

It is with regret that your committee have to report, that in consequence of a similar delay in the last year, the Court of Directors have been again unable to comply with the by-law.

In their report above-mentioned, your committee stated that the Court of Directors, in a despatch under date the 6th February 1828, had ordered an immediate inquiry to be instituted into the cause of the delay which had occurred in the preceding year, the result of which was to be communicated at the earliest possible period. The reply of the Bengal Government, dated the 13th November 1828, has been laid before your committee, from which it appears, that the inquiry directed by the court has been instituted, and that expectations are entertained by the Government, of an earlier and more regular transmission of the accounts in question.

Your committee find that, prior to the receipt of the reply of the Government to the letter of the 6th February 1828, the Court of Directors had again brought the subject under the notice of the Governor-general in Council, in a despatch dated the 25th February last, a copy of which has been furnished for the information of the committee; and your committee deem it unnecessary for them to notice the matter further, as the executive authorities are fully alive to the importance of it, and there is reason to believe that arrangements will be made by the local governments, providing for the more expeditious preparation and completion of the accounts in future years.

Your committee have the satisfaction to state, that they have been assured by the several officers of the home establishment, whose situations enable them to give evidence with respect to the observance and execution of the by-laws, that with the exception already mentioned, the by-laws have been duly observed and executed during the past year.

In consequence of a letter addressed to their chairman, your committee have had under their consideration the by-law, cap. 1. sec. 4, by which it is ordained, "that all proceedings of Parliament which, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, may affect the rights, interests, or privileges of the East India Company, shall be submitted to the consideration of a general court, to be specially summoned for that purpose, before the same shall be passed into a law." It has been suggested to your committee, that it would be desirable that all bills or resolutions in either house, in any wise regarding the East-India Company's territories in India, should be laid before the proprietors; the general court continuing to be specially summoned for such bills or resolutions, or other parliamentary proceedings as may, in the opinion

opinion of the Court of Directors, affect the rights, interests, or privileges of the Company.

The committee see no objection to affording to the proprietors the facility suggested for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with what may be supposed to affect their interests, and they accordingly recommend to the general court, that the by-law in question be altered as follows, *viz.*

By-Law, Cap. i. Sec. 4 (as it at present stands).

Item. It is ordained, that such accounts and papers as may, from time to time, be laid before either House of Parliament by the Court of Directors, shall be laid before the next general court; and that all proceedings of Parliament which, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, may affect the rights, interests, or privileges of the East-India Company, shall be submitted by them to the consideration of a general court, to be specially summoned for that purpose, before the same shall be passed into a law.

By-Law as now proposed to be altered.

Item. It is ordained, that copies of such accounts and papers as may, from time to time, be laid before either House of Parliament by the Court of Directors, and copies of all bills or resolutions in either House in anywise regarding the East-India Company, shall be laid upon the table of the reading-room appropriated to the proprietors, and shall be laid before the next general court; and that all proceedings of Parliament which, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, may affect the rights, interests, or privileges of the East-India Company, shall be submitted to the consideration of a general court, to be specially summoned for that purpose, before the same shall be passed into a law.

The *Chairman.*—"I have to state, that, as the report recommends an alteration of one of the by-laws, it is necessary, under the by-law cap. iii. sec. 3. that such alteration shall be made with the consent and approbation of two general courts, to be specially called for that purpose, and that fourteen days' public notice shall be given of the first of those courts. The alteration, therefore, cannot now be made, but notice must be given in the usual manner that it will be proposed at the next meeting of the proprietors."

The *Chairman* then proceeded to propose the names of the gentlemen who are to constitute the committee of by-laws for the ensuing year.

The following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:—the Hon. D. Kinnaird; P. Heatly, Esq.; G. Grote, Esq.; R. Williams, Esq.; B. Barnard, Esq.; Sir H. Strachey, Bart.; J. Darby, Esq.; J. H. Tritton, Esq.; J. Carstairs, Esq.; R. Twining, Esq.; Sir J. Shaw, Bart.; James Hallett, Esq.; W. Burnie, Esq.; and J. Hodgson, Esq.

The *Chairman.*—"I am sorry to inform you, gentlemen, that I have received the resignation of one of the hon. members of the committee of by-laws—Mr. Cumming; and I can assure the court that it is with a feeling of deep regret that I announce the fact."

The letter from Mr. G. Cumming was then read; in which he said, "I have to request of you that you will withdraw my name from amongst the members of the committee of by-laws, as I cannot attend to the duties of the committee in consequence of my infirm state of health, and my almost total loss of sight."

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird.*—"Previous to your nominating another gentleman in the place of Mr. Cumming, I beg leave to state, on the part of myself and the other members of the committee, that no individual could be more regular or more attentive in discharging the duties of his situation than Mr. Cumming. (*Hear, hear!*) and it is with great regret that I have heard of his resignation."—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Twining.*—"As an humble member of the committee of by-laws, and a friend of Mr. Cumming, I hope I shall not be considered presumptuous in bearing my testimony to the high value which was placed on the services of Mr. Cumming, and in expressing the great regret I feel at his resignation."—(*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman.*—"I now propose, gentlemen, that W. Ward, Esq., one of the members for the City of London, be elected a member of the committee of by-laws for the year ensuing, in the place of Mr. Cumming."

Agreed to unanimously.

TRANSFER BOOKS.

Mr. *S. Dixon.*—"May I ask, what is the reason why the transfer books of this Company are shut so long prior to the annual election?"

The *Chairman.*—"It is necessary that they should remain shut for five or six weeks, on account of the lists."

Mr. *S. Dixon.*—"That is a long time. Such a period may be necessary at the Bank of England, because their concerns, compared with those of the Company, are very great. I wish to know whether so long a time is absolutely necessary?"

The *Chairman.*—"No inconvenience arises from it. The hon. proprietor knows that transfers can be made at any time."

Mr. *S. Dixon.*—"I am glad to hear it. Though old, I am anxious to learn, and I was not aware of this fact before."

The *Chairman.*—"An application to the Court of Directors is necessary; and the permission is never refused under any circumstances."

Mr. *S. Dixon.*—"I might want money in a hurry, and yet, as I understand, I could not get it without encountering this delay."

The *Chairman.*—"It is necessary, under the by-law, that a list of the candidates, at the annual election of directors, shall be published thirty days prior to the election; but I am sure, if any hon. proprietor wanted to transfer stock, and applied

applied to the chairs for that purpose, they would take upon themselves the necessary responsibility.

LAND REVENUE OF INDIA.

Mr. *Trant.*—" Sir, I have very reluctantly determined, in conformity with the notice which I gave at the last general court, to bring under the consideration of the proprietors a subject of great importance, and one in which I feel a particular interest, because, in the course of my service in India, I was frequently brought in collision with it. I allude to the land revenue of that empire; and before I proceed farther, I shall read the motion with which I mean to conclude :—

That there be laid before this court copies of any letters to the Governor-general in Council relative to the settlement of the land revenue in the ceded and conquered provinces acquired during the government of the Marquis of Wellesley, dated since the year 1820, in which the Court of Directors have prohibited the Governor-general in Council from adopting any measures for declaring the permanency of the settlement of those provinces.

Also copy of any minute or protest by Mr. Edmonstone, one of the members of the Court of Directors, on the subject of the settlement of the ceded and conquered provinces.

" If, Sir, you shall be pleased to signify your willingness to agree to this motion, I shall have very little to say on the subject; but if it shall appear that my proposition is to be opposed (as I believe it will), then I shall deem it to be my duty, as shortly as I can, though I fear at greater length than I am accustomed to deliver my sentiments in this place, to lay before the court the grounds on which my motion rests. Sir, I am very happy to find, that this subject has already been discussed, in a recent publication which I hold in my hand. Mr. Tucker, a gentleman now behind your bar, has favoured the public with his opinions on this question, and from his work I mean to read a pretty long extract; because I am sure the court will feel, that the sentiments of a gentleman possessing the character, knowledge, and experience of the writer of this book, are much more worthy the attention of the proprietors than any thing which I can offer. Mr. Tucker, after noticing the settlement of the conquered and ceded provinces by the Marquis Cornwallis, proceeds to say:—

Lord Wellesley, actuated by similar views of an enlightened and benevolent policy, enacted certain regulations in the years 1803 and 1805, for the formation of a decennial settlement in the " ceded and conquered provinces;" and in these regulations a formal pledge was given (subject to the approval and confirmation of the Court of Directors), that the settlement would be rendered permanent in all cases where the cultivation of the lands should have been sufficiently advanced, and the landholders should have punctually fulfilled their engagements with the government, throughout the term of the decennial lease. The hon. court is understood to have recognized the promise made to the landholders of the " *ceded* provinces," by the regulations of 1803, but no such recognition appears to have been extended, otherwise than by application, to the landholders of the " *conquered* provinces," although the circumstances of the two cases being precisely similar, the spirit of the hon. court's instructions applied equally to both.

There is, Sir, a note affixed to this passage to which I wish to call the attention of the Court. It is as follows :—

This question has been most ably examined by Mr. Edmonstone, in a late minute, which, unfortunately, is not before the public.

Now, Sir, I think it right that the minute here referred to should be placed before the public, or, at all events, should be laid before the court. The note goes on to say—

The Court of Directors, if they had disapproved of the promise made by the Supreme Government to the landholders of the " ceded provinces " in 1803, could scarcely have written as follows, on the 28th of August 1804 :—" As the permanent settlement of these extensive districts is not to be carried into execution for ten years from the commencement of the first triennial settlement, there will be full time, under the operation of that principle and during the continuance of the respective periods of intermediate settlement, to ascertain their full value, and for enabling you to conclude a permanent settlement, on such terms as shall be fair and equitable."

The author, in the body of the book, then goes on to say, Sir, that

Sir George Barlow and the late Lord Minto, impressed with a deep conviction of the great advantages which had resulted from the " permanent settlement," both to the government and to the people, were solicitous to extend the benefit of the measure to the " ceded and conquered provinces," even before the expiration of the decennial leases; and a board of commissioners was deputed in 1807 to those provinces, for the purpose of carrying the arrangement into immediate effect. Upon grounds, however, which are fully detailed in a report from the commissioners, bearing date the 13th of April 1808, the expediency of postponing the measure, except in two particular instances, was strongly urged to the government; it was accordingly suspended for the time, and, the country continuing from that period under temporary settlements, an increase of revenue has been obtained, abundantly sufficient to justify the delay which had been contended for by the commissioners in the first instance. But the pledge of the government to grant a permanent settlement on the expiration of the decennial leases, remained in full force; and if, in any one instance, the two conditions of the pledge were complied with (and it is matter of notoriety that they were complied with in very many instances), the benefit of the measure could not be withheld without an absolute breach of faith. For the reasons which have caused it to be so long withheld, I must refer to the Hon. Court's letter to Bengal, of the 16th March 1813, and other official correspondence on the subject. It has been stated, that it would be inconvenient to sanction two different kinds of settlement, permanent in one place and temporary in another; but this objection is not entitled to the slightest weight, even if considerations of expediency could be admitted to supersede the obligations of justice. *Mokurrery* and *Istimrary* grants (perpetual grants at a fixed assessment) were made not unfrequently by our Mahomedan predecessors, and the people throughout our provinces were familiarised and attached to them, long before they had before their eyes " the permanent settlement " concluded by Cornwallis, in the Bengal districts. If one single landholder had then complied with our conditions, his claim ought to have been admitted, and we could have no plea for withholding the boon, on the ground that his neighbours had not performed their engagements. By conceding his right, we should not only have done an act of justice, but we should have encouraged others to follow his salutary example. It is of importance to all governments that they should preserve faith with their subjects; but situated as we are in India, our dominion resting in a great degree upon moral influences, it is of peculiar importance that we should command the confidence and esteem of the people. By granting fixed tenures, and limiting the public demand upon the land, we give the landholders an interest in the stability of our government. This is a great point gained in any

any part of our territory; but it is more especially desirable and essential to our security that such an interest should be excited in our favour in our western provinces, where we have an open frontier, accessible to our most formidable enemies, and where we have a brave and warlike population, ready at all times to exchange the ploughshare for the sword.

Here, in a note, Sir, Mr. Tucker proves the truth of this position by an extract from a secret letter from Bengal, in which the writers say—

It is under circumstances, such as we have just stated, that we are commanded to announce to the great body of the people, that the permanency of the *jumma* no longer exists. The assurances given to the landholders in the years 1803 and 1805, and which, for the reasons already stated, we consider to be in full force and effect, may, in some degree, alleviate the disappointment which must be experienced from the operation of the present orders. Still it is impossible to judge, *à priori*, of the effects with which that disappointment may be attended. It is a feeling which is nearly allied to discontent, and when these impressions are felt in any considerable degree, resistance to public authority is always to be apprehended. The people have furnished, on affairs of comparatively small and trivial interest, examples of a disposition to assist their wishes by tumult and outrage. A more powerful incitement to seek redress by combination and violence, cannot be given in any country, and cannot extend to a larger and more powerful class of the community, than injustice supposed to be done to the great body of learned proprietors.

The text then, Sir, goes on to say—

The peasantry of Rohilcund, in 1794, boldly encountered, and nearly defeated a large army of regulars, under the personal command of a gallant and experienced officer, Sir Robert Abercrombie, commander-in-chief in India. The public authorities in Bengal, with scarcely an exception, have all concurred in the propriety of redeeming our pledge to the landholders of the "ceded and conquered provinces," both on grounds of justice and of policy. We have had the country under our management for twenty years, and have become acquainted with its situation and resources; those resources have been gradually developed and improved, and we have been enabled, in consequence, to add above a million sterling to our annual revenue; and we have had, at the same time, an opportunity of acquiring better information with respect to the nature of the tenures, and other circumstances, which it was necessary to ascertain, in order that we might not compromise the rights of different parties, whose interests might be affected by the settlement.

Thus much, Sir, is stated by Mr. Tucker, with respect to the orders given by the Court of Directors on the subject of the western provinces; and I shall only say, that in every word put forth by Mr. Tucker in this publication I fully agree. And here, Sir, I will state what occurred in 1816, in consequence of the injustice said to be done to the great body of landed proprietors in Bengal. I was, in that year, in the provinces, having been recently appointed a commissioner of the Board of Revenue for the settlement and collection of the land revenue in those provinces. In the month of April 1816 a most serious insurrection broke out. Certainly it was not immediately grounded on, or incited by, any dissatisfaction on account of the assessment; it arose from a very trivial cause; but it soon assumed an aspect that threatened the most destructive consequences, not only to those who, like myself, were on the spot, but to our general interest in those provinces. It became absolutely necessary to disperse an armed multitude by force, and the consequence was that 600 persons were killed on the spot. I was in that place for some time, being attached to a commission appointed by the government to inquire into the cause of this popular commotion; and, Sir, I have not the least hesitation in saying, that, after the people had assembled, vast numbers of the peasantry, and of particular orders of farmers, were added to their strength, in consequence of the dissatisfaction which they felt on account of the breach, or the supposed breach of faith on the part of the government, with respect to the promised settlement. Sir, I have obtained a copy of a publication called "*Selection of Papers from the Records of the East-India House*," which contains, the opinion of several eminent men on this subject. I did not obtain that publication in this house, because I was informed by the secretary that it was not accessible to the proprietors—a fact which really astonished me. I have, however, no hesitation in stating the way in which those papers came into my possession. Having expressed a disposition to move for them in the House of Commons, I was told that most of them were in a set of books that had been printed by the Court of Directors."

The *Chairman*.—"I can assure my hon. friend that there is no objection whatever to allowing the proprietors to have access to these papers."

Mr. *Trant*.—"Sir, I am glad to hear it: because it is very useful that the proprietors, especially at this moment, should be put in possession of the most extensive information, prior to the discussion of the important question which will shortly be brought before the public. I am extremely sorry to find in that publication a revenue letter to Bengal, dated the 1st of August 1821, the 3d paragraph of which runs thus:—

We must again pointedly apprize you, that we are not prepared to assent to the opinion to which, you say, you have unanimously come, "that the system of a permanent settlement of the land revenue, either upon the principle of a fixed *jumma*, or of an assessment determinable by a fixed and invariable rate, ought to be extended to the "ceded and conquered provinces;" and we distinctly repeat the injunction contained in the 86th paragraph of our letter in this department, dated the 15th of January 1819, against any permanent settlement of land revenue; and we desire that you will abstain not only from making any such settlement, but from taking any measures which may raise the expectation that a settlement in perpetuity will hereafter be formed.

I say, Sir, it is with very great regret that I have read that paragraph, because I am perfectly certain, if the opinion given in this letter is to be followed up, and if the people of the provinces to which I allude are to be deprived of all hope that the promise held out to them of a permanent

permanent assessment of the land will be fulfilled: if such is the course meant to be pursued by the authorities in England, I cannot but look forward to the most disastrous consequences. Sir, a different opinion from that which I have read was held by Sir E. Colebrooke, by Mr. H. Colebrooke, by Mr. Adam, and by Mr. Stuart, now a member of the Court of Directors. I have a right also to assume that a different opinion was held by Lord Hastings, although his minute is not very clear; but he signed the letter to which the paragraph I have read is a reply. In that letter, which is signed by Lord Hastings, Mr. Adam, Mr. Stuart, and Mr. Fendall, the writers, say:—

It is then our unanimous opinion, that the system of a permanent settlement of the land revenue, either upon the principle of a fixed *jumma*, or of an assessment, determinable by a fixed and invariable rate, ought to be extended to the "ceded and conquered provinces."

"When, Sir, I look back to the past time, I find the Marquess Wellesley, Sir G. Barlow, Lord Minto, Sir E. Colebrooke, Mr. Henry Colebrooke, and, in short, every member of your government in Bengal for the last six or seven and thirty years, declaring that the Company were pledged to grant a settlement, and that it was for the general well-being of the country, and for our security, that the question should be permanently settled. Sir, when I read such statements as these, it gives me great pain to perceive, that you will not suffer any expectation to be held out, that that which you have promised shall be performed. I shall be glad to hear from you, Sir, or from any other member of the Court of Directors, that, subsequently to the date of the letter to which I have referred, a different view has been taken of this question, and that matters will be put in a train, at no distant period, for the purpose of establishing a permanent settlement; because I know that some persons say that this plan may be carried into effect at a future time, and under certain circumstances; but neither the time nor the circumstances are mentioned; so that it very nearly amounts to a *sine die* postponement of the question, and is next door to an absolute denial of justice. I, therefore, cannot avoid being the humble instrument of stating the feelings of a large mass of people, who complain that they are aggrieved; I never can be satisfied, nor shall I ever desist from introducing this subject, until I am assured that a fair and *bona fide* disposition exists to maintain the public faith. I shall say nothing farther, but reserve myself to answer any objections that may be made to the motion with which I shall now conclude." The hon. proprietor then made the motion which he read at the commencement of his speech.

Mr. *Hodgson* seconded the motion.

Capt. *Maxfield.*—"This, Sir, is a question of very great importance, and cannot be discussed without due preparation. I therefore hope, whenever it is seriously brought forward, that the hon. proprietor will give ample notice of his intention, so that the court may meet it fairly. It is a subject of great moment, and is viewed by some of your servants in a light very different from that in which it is regarded by others. Two views may be taken of this question, and doubtless the Court of Directors are disposed to take the best; still, however, it is one of the most debatable topics that can be imagined. Little as I know on this subject, from personal experience in India, yet having read much, and that very attentively, concerning it, I shall be ready to meet the hon. proprietor, whenever he pleases, notwithstanding he has been secretary to the Board of Revenue.

The *Chairman.*—"I feel it my duty, filling the situation which I have the honour to hold, to refuse the production of the papers now moved for, to this court. I take this course, not from a wish or desire to hide any thing, but because I think it would be extremely inexpedient to have this subject discussed in the Court of Proprietors. The papers are connected with a question of very great importance; a question which, I will venture to say, neither the government at home, or the local governments, have ever lost sight of. The subject is one which cannot, with any advantage, be discussed in this court, and therefore I oppose the present motion, purely on the ground of inexpediency. I could enter fully into the subject, did I deem it requisite or necessary; but as I do not think that I am called upon to do so, I shall merely touch upon a few points. My hon. friend has stated that we have given a pledge to the proprietors of land, which pledge has not been fulfilled. Now how stands the fact? In 1803, during the administration of the Marquis Wellesley, a certain promise was given, coupled with certain conditions. Those conditions have not been fulfilled—and, in my opinion, never can be fulfilled; but, whether they can, or cannot be fulfilled I will not now stop to discuss, because I do not wish to agitate this question. In fact, the more the subject has been inquired into, the greater have the difficulties appeared. I could shew that the Marquis of Hastings, a man of great talent and discernment, was not, when governor-general, adverse to a settlement; but the more he considered the subject, the more he was impressed with the feeling that no settlement could be made. There were two classes of people connected with this case. There was a middle class, who

who were anxious that the Company should make a settlement with them;—who were desirous that we should agree to a certain assessment, which was to be binding for ever; leaving the real proprietors, the *ryots*, entirely out of the question. Now we find it so difficult to protect the interest of the latter against those who desire to have this permanent assessment fixed, that we cannot make any agreement with them. My hon. friend says that we shall have rebellion, and every species of evil, if we do not forthwith make a permanent settlement; and yet, by doing what he recommends, we should, in point of fact, confer an advantage on a small class of people, while we inflicted an injury on a very large body of persons. Under these circumstances, I must say, that this is a very serious matter for consideration; and one, which, in my opinion, cannot be usefully debated here. I think the court will agree with me, that the subject had better be left in the hands of the Court of Directors and the authorities abroad, who are in possession of the best information respecting it, and who will consider it thoroughly before they come to any decision. I could, were it necessary, cite many extracts from official papers, to prove the various difficulties by which it is surrounded, but I do not wish to provoke discussion here. The Court will, I hope, feel the impropriety, or perhaps I should rather say the inexpediency, of agitating this question; and, acting from that feeling, will come to the conclusion, that these papers ought not to be produced."

Mr. *Trant.*—"I do not wish to detain the court for any great length of time, but I beg leave to say a few words in reply. You say, Sir, that the conditions under which this promise was made have not been performed, and cannot be performed. Now, I will undertake to assert, as an individual employed many years in examining this subject, that those conditions have been complied with. My hon. friend, Mr. Tucker, has stated distinctly in the work from which I have quoted, that those conditions have been fulfilled; and, Sir, I must take the liberty of saying, when it is declared by you, that this is a question which cannot be considered with any sort of advantage or propriety in this court, that I must beg leave to differ entirely from you. There are members in this court, at both sides of the bar, who are conversant with this subject, and they will tell you, that there is nothing intricate in it; it is a plain matter of public faith; an attempt may be made to mystify it, by introducing such details as cannot be understood—but it is perfectly intelligible to those who have studied it for years. I repeat, Sir, that it is no such thing as an intricate question. If you grant the papers, there is not a man of common judgment that cannot come to a decision. Sir, I beg that you and your colleagues will not deceive yourselves on this subject. The eye of the country is at present much on you, and on the government of India, and you ought therefore to conceal nothing. Indeed you will not be able to do so—and, so far as depends on me, you shall not keep this matter in secresy—because it is a question involving the national faith, and the security of the country. I am sorry to speak so strongly on this subject, but I feel strongly, for it is a subject with the importance of which I am deeply impressed. Now, Sir, I would request your attention to what Sir E. Colebrooke has stated with reference to the propriety of making a permanent settlement. His authority ought to have great weight, for he passed twelve years of his most laborious life, and during that time devoted his talents, which were of the first order, to the consideration of this question. He says:—

> The promise of permanency held out on the first acquisition of these provinces, and sanctioned by the authorities in Europe, is, however, nugatory, so long as the conditions of the pledge remain vague and undefined. The first point, therefore, towards the redemption of that pledge, and which the landholders have a right to expect and demand, is a declaration of the extent of comparative cultivation which should be deemed to warrant the measure, and of the evidence which is to be held satisfactory, in regard to the state of the cultivation. They have also a right to require that the principle, when defined, shall be immediately applied to each individual estate on its own individual merits; for a general and indiscriminate postponement of permanency, until the whole of the provinces may be in full cultivation, is naturally considered by those landholders, whose estates, taken individually, would indisputably come within the letter and spirit of the promise held out by the regulation, not merely as a delay, but as a denial of justice.

To shew the facility with which a permanent settlement could be made without deciding on the rights of parties, Sir E. Colebrooke observes:

> In the minute which I laid before the hon. board on the 17th of March, suggesting the expediency of some early measures for giving effect to the promise of a permanent settlement in the western provinces, I confined myself only to the question of limiting the demand of government from the land, without any reference to the rights of the parties with whom the engagements for such limited demand should be made; or, in other words, to the question of the permanency of the assessment, as between government and the country at large, distinct from the question of the permanency of the settlement, as between individuals holding, or claiming to hold, a right to engage. The two questions are, in fact, so entirely distinct, that either of them may be fully considered and finally decided, without any reference to the other; that is to say, the present assessment might be declared permanent without any inquiry into, or decision on the rights of the parties with whom the settlement is to be made; and, on the other hand, these rights should be finally set at rest, although the assessment should continue temporary.

Now, Sir, I cannot be deceived—I cannot shut my eyes to this conclusion—that

so long as this question is left open, as it now is, so long must our interests be endangered. While this question is left open, it does appear to me (and here I speak not of those that are before me, but with reference to those who may hereafter be in power) that there is a very great temptation to commit a breach of faith, from which the most dangerous consequences may ultimately arise. I am now addressing myself to every gentleman in the direction, and I would earnestly request of each of them that he would seriously turn his mind to this important subject. I would call on those who consider this question, not to be satisfied with the drafts and statements proposed by officers, but to look at the subject on its plain and broad basis; for very erroneous views may be taken of it, by individuals supposing themselves to be deeply skilled in political economy and other popular studies. If you can be plainly convicted (and I state that you can) of having violated a promise, where is your security? If you cannot shew that you now entertain a feeling different from that contained in the despatch of 1821, from which I have read an extract, no confidence can be placed in your promise. (*Hear, hear!*) I say, Sir, that if the Executive of the East India Company can be fairly convicted of this breach of faith, they do not deserve to wield that power which they now hold. I have now stated my decided opinion on this subject, and I shall be glad to have the opportunity, at some other time, of reiterating it before this court. I shall now sit down, expressing my wish that you, Sir, had come to a different conclusion, and that you would have permitted the information, for which I have moved, to have gone forth to the public.

The *Chairman.*—"It is, I can assure my hon. friend, very far from the wish of the Court of Directors to keep this subject secret; indeed, the magnitude of the subject places such an idea entirely out of the question. My hon. friend is desirous that we should take the subject into our serious consideration—just as if we had not done so. Now, my hon. friend, and all those gentlemen who are conversant with the question, must be well aware that it has already received every attention from us. With regard to continuing this assessment, I can say, with perfect truth, that it is the anxious wish of the Government to keep it as low as possible. It is our desire to equalize, but never to increase it. In the ceded and conquered provinces, there has not been an increase for fifteen years, and the proprietors have been told decidedly that there shall be no increase under existing circumstances;—we have not, however, given them a pledge that the assessment shall not be increased under any circumstances. With respect to the particular despatch to which my hon. friend has referred, we there merely say that we will not allow the authorities abroad to make a settlement without our permission. We say to them, 'you must give your reasons for taking a certain course, before we give you our consent; and, therefore, we caution you not to hold out hopes which, hereafter, the government at home may not be disposed to follow up.' Under all the circumstances, I trust that the Court will agree with me in thinking that these papers ought to be withheld."

Mr. *Hodgson.* "Surely, Sir, you must expect an annual increase of revenue from an increased cultivation. It appears clear to me that there will be an increase of revenue under the existing regulation."

Mr. *S. Dixon.*—"I would strongly recommend to the hon. proprietor who has brought this question before the court, to consider seriously the observations which you, Sir, have thrown out. If the hon. proprietor has any wish to benefit the population of India with respect to any promise made, or supposed to have been made, to them, he will, I think, effect his object better by recommending the Court of Directors to take the subject into their consideration, rather than by pursuing the course which he has adopted. As to laying these papers before the court, I think it would be attended with no good effect whatsoever. I must be permitted to say that, in my opinion, the language of the hon. proprietor is calculated to do a great deal of mischief. His assertion, that the Court of Directors were pledged to make a permanent settlement, which pledge they have refused to fulfil, may, I fear, create some difficulty hereafter—especially when I recollect that the hon. proprietor says, and says justly, that the eyes of the public are much upon us at this moment. Under such circumstances, the impropriety of making assertions of this kind before the court, appears to me to be perfectly clear; and the more so, when they come from a gentleman who has been so long in India. If I, or any other gentleman, wished to create disturbances in India, I think a better way could not be selected for effecting that object, than that which has been chosen by the hon. proprietor."

Mr. *Trant.*—"One word in explanation. No person can be less inclined than I am to excite an angry feeling amongst the people of India. But, Sir, I do say, that in looking at a great public question of this kind, it is the duty of every candid man to express his decided opinion. The people of India are not so ignorant, or so unobservant of their rights, as not to construe a promise strictly, and I can assure the hon. proprietor that a breach of promise has been committed. The people of India

India feel that such is the case; for they have, over and over again, stated what they thought of the matter themselves."

The motion was then put from the chair, and negatived.

PENSIONS.

General *Thornton.*—Before we adjourn I have a motion to submit to the court, to which I anticipate no objection. I wish to move, that there be laid before the court a return of all the pensions granted by the East-India Company. My attention was called to this subject by seeing a printed return of these pensions laid before Parliament; and I think that, at the present moment, the proprietors ought to have as much information as possible with respect to the affairs of the Company."

The *Chairman.*—"The returns of pensions granted by the Company are already laid on the table of the court. They are always submitted to the proprietors."

Gen. *Thornton.*—"If the whole of the pension list is laid before us, I am perfectly satisfied."

The *Chairman.*—"The pensions granted up to this period are laid on the table."

Gen. *Thornton.*—"From what time?"

The *Chairman.*—"From 1813 to the present period. The by-law ordains, that all papers presented by us to the House of Commons shall be laid on the table for the use of the proprietors, and we have done so. We have brought the account up to the present time."

Gen. *Thornton.*—"I think the hon. chairman has mistaken my object. I want a return of all the pensions granted, together with the name of each individual receiving pensions—the amount of such pension—and the sum total. The paper to which the hon. Chairman alludes, refers, I presume, only to the last few months. Now I think it material that we should have full information on this subject, and that an account of the whole of the pensions should be laid before us."

The *Chairman.*—"A list of superannuations, pensions, &c. is from time to time laid before parliament and printed. It is also submitted to this court. All the pensions are, therefore, before the court, and the hon. proprietor may call for them if he pleases."

Gen. *Thornton.*—"What I object to is, that they are not brought under our notice at one view. We ought to have as much information as possible at this moment. I do not, in asking for this information, mean to insinuate that any of these pensions have been improperly bestowed: I believe they have all been given to honourable men. As it appears to me, this return is very incomplete."

The *Chairman.*—"You will find all the information you desire on the subject in this house. If it be deficient in any point, you can come before the court and state where the deficiency is."

Gen. *Thornton.*—"As the hon. chairman appears to feel some doubt on the subject, I now give notice, that I will renew my motion at the next General Court, if I find it necessary. If I see no reason for it, I shall withdraw it."

The court then adjourned.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 25, 1829.

Government Securities.

Buy.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Sell.
Prem.	26	0	Remittable	25	0	Prem.
Disc.	0	12	Old Five per ct. Loan	1	4	Disc.
Disc.	0	4	New ditto ditto	0	8	Disc.

Rates of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10½d.—to sell 1s. 11d. to 2s. per Sicca Rupee.

On Madras, 30 days' ditto, 91 to 92 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

On Bombay, ditto, 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Bombay Rupees.

Madras, Feb. 25, 1829.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 29½ Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 27½ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... Par.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Prem.

Bombay, Feb. 7, 1829.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9¼d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 136 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.

Old 5 per cent.—107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

New 5 per cent.—109 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.

Singapore, Jan. 24, 1829.

Exchange.

Gov. Bills on Bengal, per 100 Sp. Ds. 210½ Sa. Rs.

Private Bills on ditto—none.

Private Bills on London, per Sp. Dr. 4s. 2d.—none.

Canton, Jan. 17, 1829.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. to 4s. 2d. per dollar.

On Bengal, at 30 days' sight—no bills.

On Bombay, at ditto—no bills.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, *June 5.*

East-India Trade.—The *Marquess of Lansdown*, in presenting some petitions praying for an open trade to India, took occasion to express his hope that the information laid before the house on this question would be complete, and that their lordships would employ all the time they could spare, during the recess, in preparing themselves to discuss the subject, not as a dry arithmetical question, but upon higher principles as one which must have a most important influence upon the future prosperity of India as well as this country.

House of Commons, *June 5.*

Juries.—Mr. *Wynn* presented a petition from certain Hindoos and Mahomedans of Calcutta against the jury act, and for the removal of legal distinction between them and their fellow subjects.* The right hon. gentleman supported the prayer of the petition, which he said was signed, in the English language and character, by 244 natives.

Mr. *Whitmore* supported the petition.

Lord *Ashley* stated that government intended to direct its attention to the subject of this petition. He acknowledged the advantages which had been derived from admitting the natives of India to take a part in the administration of justice in that country. He assured the house, that during the short time which he had been a member of the Board of Control, he had seen every disposition on the part of the Directors of the East-India Company to exalt natives of intelligence and respectability to offices of civil dignity.

Mr. *Hume* said that he had found as much honesty in natives with whom he had dealt as in Europeans.

Mr. *Fergusson* said, that subscribed to this petition were the names of all the natives of Calcutta who were best known for their wealth, their respectability, and their intelligence. He could say from personal acquaintance with many of them, that they were fully adequate to discharge judicial functions of the highest description. He recommended the appointment of a commission to inquire into every thing connected with the administration of justice in India.

Sir *C. Forbes* wished to admit the natives of India to a participation of all civil rights belonging to British subjects. He had had the good fortune to serve on petit juries with natives, and he frequently felt more satisfaction in being associated with them upon such occasions than with his own countrymen. He wished the odious distinction between natives and Europeans to be abolished.

Sir *J. Mackintosh* was glad that a subject had been taken up which involved the interests and privileges of 80 or 100 millions of native inhabitants of India. He felt interested in the welfare of India and his Majesty's Indian subjects. He believed there never was any absolute government so well administered as that of India, and he took this as the best confutation of the remark of a celebrated writer, that the dependencies of free states were worse governed than those of absolute monarchies. It was the public opinion of England that formed the best guarantee for the good government of India. The British government of India had two great merits: it afforded security to persons and property, and toleration in matters of religion. These were benefits of the higher class: the defects set against them were enormous taxation, and the too general and great exclusion of natives of India from office. Of all persons concerned in the government of India, Mr. Elphinstone, at Bombay, did the most to admit natives to as large a share of civil privileges as possible. The hon. gent. then eulogized the character and conduct of Sir John Malcolm, than whom no man was better calculated to carry into effect the improvement of the natives. He then proceeded to say, he rejoiced at the generous testimony that had been borne by so many gentlemen to the character of the natives of India. He believed their private character to be excellent, and if their public integrity had been impaired by the effects of an absolute government, the only remedy for the evil lay in a just government and equal laws, and in a cautious approach to the grand remedy, of political vices, a free government,—a consummation which, although only to be contemplated through the vista of ages, he considered exceedingly desirable.

Mr. *Stewart* bore testimony to the great intelligence and moral worth of the natives of India, and stated his conviction of their fitness to discharge the important duties of grand jurors. He had resided upwards of twenty years in India, and a more honourable race of men than the natives was not to be found in any country, nor had he ever heard a different opinion expressed by any one who had had the opportunity of judging of their merits by a residence among them.

Mr. *Wynn* observed, that if the privilege sought for were now granted, he should not regret that it had not been before

* See vol. xxvii, p. 213.

fore conceded. He thought it desirable that it should be granted as a boon, and so considered by the natives of India. Previously we did not know how it might have been accepted by them (whether as a boon or as a burden), because it was not asked for.

LAW.

PRIVY COUNCIL, *June* 10.

At a court held at St. James's, present his Majesty in Council, there was laid before the Board a report from the Committee of Privy Council, upon the petition of Sir J. Peter Grant, only surviving justice of the Supreme Court at Bombay, dated the 14th May last (see p. 800), wherein their lordships report as follows:

"That the writs of *habeas corpus* were improperly issued in the two cases referred to in the said petition.

"That the Supreme Court has no power or authority to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, except when directed either to a person resident within those local limits wherein such court has a general jurisdiction, or to a person out of such local limits, who is personally subject to the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

"That the Supreme Court has no power or authority to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* to the gaoler or officer of a native court as such officer, the Supreme Court having no power to discharge persons imprisoned under the authority of a native court.

"That the Supreme Court is bound to notice the jurisdiction of the native court without having the same specially set forth in the return to a writ of *habeas corpus*."

His Majesty in Council, having taken the report into consideration, was pleased to approve of the same.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DINNER TO LORD DALHOUSIE AND SIR T. S. BECKWITH.

The Court of Directors gave a sumptuous dinner, on the 24th June, at the Albion Tavern, on the occasion of the departure of the Earl of Dalhousie to take the command-in chief of the army in Bengal; and of that of Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith to the chief command at Madras. There were present the Duke of Wellington, Lord Aberdeen, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Bathurst, Lord Rosslyn, Lord Hill, the Duke of Buccleugh, the Marquess Camden, Lord Melville, Sir George Murray, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Ashley, Mr. Peel, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Herries, Mr. Courtenay, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and many other distinguished persons.

The Chairman of the East-India Company presided, supported by the Earl of Dalhousie, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Wellington, &c. on his right, and by Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, and other distinguished persons, on his left.

The dinner was served up wholly on silver, and consisted of every delicacy.

After the usual toasts,

The Chairman proposed to the distinguished guests the health of the Earl of Dalhousie, who was about to take his departure for Bengal, and Sir Sidney Beckwith, who was appointed to Madras.

Lord Dalhousie returned thanks.

The health of the Duke of Wellington, and the rest of his Majesty's Ministers, was drank with loud acclamations; and the Duke returned thanks.

Several other toasts were given in the course of the evening, and the company did not depart till late.

There was a more numerous attendance of his Majesty's Ministers at this dinner, than at any of the entertainments given in the City for some time past.*

Previous to the dinner, at a Court of Directors held at the East-India House, General the Earl of Dalhousie, G.C.B., was sworn in commander-in-chief of the Company's forces, and second member of council in Bengal; and Lieut-Gen. Sir Thomas S. Beckwith, K.C.B., was sworn in as commander of the Company's forces, and second member of council at Bombay.

DESPATCHES FOR BOMBAY.

Major Barnewall, who embarked at Portsmouth, June 13, for Bombay, on board the *Lady Raffles*, is the bearer of despatches from the Board of Control and the Directors of the East-India Company, containing the decision of the King in Council on the subject of the important question lately argued before the Privy Council, between the judges of the Supreme Court of Bombay and the government of that presidency.

BURMAN MEDAL.

We may assure "EQUES," in answer to the communication which appeared in our last number (p. 685), that the Burman medal has not "slipped the memories

* A correspondent has directed our attention to the absence of the Company's veteran and highly respectable senior officers, now in England, on this and other similar occasions, which he considers to be a mark of neglect towards individuals of distinguished merit, to whom his Majesty has been pleased to grant an equality of rank with his own army, and the honour of appearing at his court.

Whatever may be the reason assignable for the absence of the distinguished individuals alluded to, we may confidently take upon ourselves to assert that intentional neglect, or any thing like it, on the part of the Directors, could not possibly be the cause.—EDITOR.

ries of those in authority." It has been for some time past under preparation, and will probably in a few months be ready for distribution to the native troops. It is not understood that any medals are being made for the Company's European officers, none having been granted by the crown to his Majesty's officers who served in Ava.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

May 24. *Barbara*, Dunn, from Cape of Good Hope 23d Feb.; at Cove of Cork (for Liverpool.) —26. *Anthony*, Headly, from Mauritius, 23d Feb.; off Portsmouth.—30. H. C. S. *Marchioness of Ely*, Mangles, from Bengal 1st. Feb.; off Plymouth.—*June* 3. *Samuel Brown*, Reed, from Mauritius 13th Feb; off Hastings.—4. H. C. S. *Lord Lowther*, Stewart, from China 19th Jan., and Cape 25th March; at Gravesend.—4. *Janet*, Renwick, from St. Helena 5th April; at Gravesend.—4. *Juliana*, Tarbutt, from Bengal 8th Jan.; at Deal. —4. H. C. S. *Reliance*, Timins, from China 28th Jan.; off Brighton.—4. *Lord Amherst*, Ardlie, from Bengal 20th Jan., and Cape 24th March; off Portsmouth.—5. *Arab*, Ferrier, from Batavia 18th Jan.; at Cowes.—7. *Countess of Harcourt*, Harrison, from Mauritius 28th Feb., and Cape 26th March; off Portsmouth.—7. *Alfred*, Hill, from Madras 16th Feb., and Cape 7th April; off Plymouth.—7. H. C. S. *Earl of Balcarras*, Broughton, from China 2d Feb.; off Falmouth.—12. *Lama*, Steriker, from Mauritius 14th Feb.; at Bristol.—14. *Mountaineer*, Canney, from Bengal 4th Feb.; at Deal.—15. *Anna Maria*, Grant, from Mauritius 3d March, and Cape 28th do.; off Dartmouth.—16. *Marquess of Huntly*, Ascough, from Mauritius 10th March; off Portsmouth.—16. *Lord William Bentinck* (transport), Allison, from Ascension 22d April; at Portsmouth.—16. H. C. S. *Castle Huntly*, Dunkin, from China 4th Feb; at Deal.—17. *Prince Regent*, Hosmer, from Bengal 17th Feb.; off Margate.—17. *Isabella*, Fox, from Bombay 4th Dec., and Cape 25th March; off Dover.—18. H. C. S. *Thomas Coutts*, Christie, from China 16th Feb.; at Gravesend.—18. H. C. S. *General Harris*, Stanton, from China 4th Feb.; at Gravesend.—18. *James Pattison*, Grote, from Bengal 20th Jan., Madras 17th Feb., and Cape 17th April; at Gravesend.—18. *Fairy*, Wellburn, from Mauritius 22d Feb.; at Gravesend.—18. *Wellington*, Evans, from Madras 14th Feb.; off Margate. —18. *Ellen*, Taylor, from N. S. Wales; off Margate.—18. *Lord Hungerford*, Heathorn, from Bengal 3d Feb., and Cape 2d April; at Deal.—18. *Bride*, Brown, from Bombay 3d Feb., and Cape 12th April; off Dover.—18. *Moira*, Thornhill, from Bengal 17th Jan., and Madras 15th Feb.; off Portsmouth.—19. *Dublin*, Stewart, from Bombay 10th Feb.; at Gravesend.—19. *Duncan Gibb*, Hume, from Bombay 28th Jan., and Cape 28th March; at Gravesend.—19. *Francis Watson*, Bragg, from Singapore 9th Feb.; at Gravesend.—20. *John Taylor*, Atkinson, from Bengal 7th Jan., and Cape 17th April; at Liverpool.—21. *Hercules*, Vaughan, from Bengal 16th Jan., and Madras 19th Feb.; at Deal.—21. *Clifton*, Carmichael, from Mauritius; at Falmouth.—22. *Carolina*, Howey, from Mauritius 12th March; off Weymouth.—23. *Joshua*, Prowse, from the Cape; at Liverpool.—24. *Moffat*, Brown, from Bengal 16th Feb.; off Portland.—24. *Clyde*, Scott, from the Mauritius; at Bristol.—24. *Scipio*, Petrie, from Singapore 25th Dec., and Cape 17th April; off Portland.—25. *Louisa*, Mackie, from Bengal 2d Dec., Ceylon 4th Feb., and Cape 8th April; at Gravesend.—25. *George Home*, Steel, from Mauritius 15th March, and Cape 19th April; off Hastings.—25. *Atlas*, Hunt, from Bengal 1st Feb., Madras 25th Feb., and Cape 2d May; off Portsmouth.—25. *Thalia*, Biden, from Bengal 3d March; off Portsmouth.—25. *Baretto, jun.*, Shannon., from Madras 4th March; off Portsmouth.—25. *Lonach*, Noakes, from Bengal 5th Feb.; off Plymouth.—26. *Malcolm*, Eyles, from Bengal 6th Jan., and Madras 7th Feb.; off Portsmouth.

Departures.

May 23. *Albion*, McLeod, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—28. *Percy*, Middleton, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—28. *John*, Norsworthy, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—28. *Sunbury*, Pattison, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—29. *Royal Saxon*, Petrie, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—30. *Guildford*, Harrison, for Dublin and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*June* 1. *Roxburgh Castle*, Denney, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—1. *Lotus*, Summerson, for Swan River; from Portsmouth.—4. *Asia*, Ager, for China and Halifax; from Deal.—4. *Atwick*, Jeffreys, for Swan River; from Portsmouth.—5. *Duke of Bedford*, Bower, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—6. *Mangles*, Carr, for China and Halifax; from Deal.—7. *Livingston*, Pearce, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—7. *John Hayes*, Worthington, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—7. *Princess Charlotte*, McKean, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—6. H. C. S. *Marquis of Wellington*, Chapman, for Bengal; from Deal.—8. H. C. S. *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Biden, for Bengal; from Deal.—8. *Alexander*, Ogilvie, for Batavia and Singapore; from Greenock.—14. *Lady Raffles*, Tucker, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—14. *Lady of the Lake*, Pearson, for V. D. Land, with convicts; from Deal.—16. *Jessie*, Winter, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—16. *Symmetry*, Stevens, for Mauritius and Ceylon; from Deal.—17. *Joanna*, Mackellar, for Mauritius; from Greenock.—18. *Augusta* (American), Giles, for China and Batavia; from Deal.—18. *Glenalvon*, Rickaby, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—19. *St. George*, Swainson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—20. *Orynthia*, Rixon, for Batavia and Singapore; from Portsmouth; 20. *Victory*, Farquharson, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—20. *Hoopoo*, Sudell, for Manilla; from Deal.—21. *Gipsey*, Quirk, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—22. *Tranmere*, Smith, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—22. *Layton*, Hurst, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—24. *Orient*, White, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—24. *Captain Cook*, Willis, for Cape and Bombay; from Deal.—24. *Catherine*, Fenn, for Bengal; from Deal.—24. *Clansman*, Ritchie, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—25. *Margaritha*, Rouse, for Batavia and Japan; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per H. C. S. Marchioness of Ely, from Bengal: Mrs. Smalpage, wife of Major Smalpage; Mrs. Clarkson; Mrs. Floyer; Mrs. B. Meer; Mrs. Marmerique; Maj. Gen. J. Price, of infantry; Col. Sir Thos. Ramsay, Bart.; Col. J. A. Hodgson, 42d N.I.; A. C. Floyer, Esq., civil service; Capt. J. O. Clarkson, 42d N.I.; Capt. J. Fraser, 2d L. C.; J. W. Torre, Esq., Rev. W. Burkett; A. W. Shaw, Esq.; T. Jackson, Esq.; Misses E. C. Ward and J. A. Ward; three Misses Smalpage; Miss Hogg; Masters Ricketts, Ward, three Shaw, Hudson, Smalpage, and Hodgson; Mrs. Middleton, in charge of Mr. Ward's children; 8 servants.

Per Borodina, from the Mauritius, &c.: Lieut. Heath, royal artillery, from Bengal; Dr. Nisbett; Mr. C. Remnell and family, and Mr. Goodwin, from N. S. Wales; Capt. Thorne, H.C.'s Artillery, and Master Wright, from St. Helena.

Per H. C. S. Lord Lowther, from China: J. A. Maxwell, Esq., late of Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. Lane.—From the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson; Mrs. Tedler and son; Capt. Palmer, Wm. Janess, and Thos. Patterson, all late of the *Harriett*; Messrs. French and Wenge, late midshipmen of H. C. S. *William Fairlie*.

Per Juliana, from Bengal: Mrs. Croxton; Mrs Hessing; J. A. Hessing, Esq.; Mrs. Lane; Lieut. J. T. Lane; J. Vaughan, Esq., civil service; Brigadier W. Croxton; Dr. T. Henderson; Lieut. Jelf; Lieut. Blackwell, H.M.'s 13th regt.; Capt. Reese; Lieut. Alexander; Miss Ramsay; two Masters Ramsay; two Misses Weston; Misses Debrett and Croxton; Master Hessing; two Masters Lane.

Per H. C. S. Reliance, from China: Mrs. Allan and child; Mrs. Sawell and servant; six invalids from St. Helena; Mr. G. Blenkins.

Per Lord Amherst, from Bengal: Mrs. Godby; Mrs. Johnstone; Mrs. Jones; Mrs. Lindeman; Lieut. Col. Le Fevre, Bengal Infantry; Lieut. Col. Starling, ditto; Capt. Godby and Capt. Jones, ditto; Capt. Courtayne, H.M.'s 59th regt.; Assist. Surg. Johnstone, Bengal medical estab.; Lieut. Fleming, Bengal Infantry; Lieut. Ward, H.M.'s 31st Foot; Lieut. Hartford, H.M.'s 50th do.; Mr. Nahuys; G. Bennnett, Esq.; Lieut. Fullarton,

ton, Bombay Infantry; Misses Barnes, two Godby, Johnstone, Jones, and Lindeman; Masters Vanrenen, Knight, two Godby, two Johnstone, Jones and Lindeman.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Mrs. Vanrenen; Capt. Vanrenen, Bengal Artillery; Lieut. Vanrenen, Bengal Infantry; H. J. Travers, Esq., civil service; — McLeod, Esq.; Miss Vanrenen and two Masters Vanrenen).

Per Ellen, from N. S. Wales: Mr. C. Runker; Mr. R. Lewis, R.N.; H. Bailey, Esq.; J. Soames, Esq.; Capt. R. Free; two Masters Bailey.

Per H. C. S. Earl of Balcarras, from St. Helena: Rev. Mr. Boyce; Mrs. Boyce; Misses Helen and Charlotte Boyce; Master M. Boyce; 12 invalids, 6 women, and 11 children.

Per Samuel Brown, from the Mauritius: Mrs. Blackburn and two children; Mr. Royer and daughter.

Per Countess Harcourt, from the Mauritius: Mrs. Bates and two children; Miss Bates; Capt. Webstre; Mrs. Sibbald; Mrs. Aspinall.

Per Alfred, from Madras: Mrs. Wyse and three children; Mrs. Jones and one child; Mrs. Poynts and three children; Mrs. Colebrooke and one child; Mrs. Chambers and Master Chambers; Mrs. Smyth, and Miss Smith; Miss Whanell (a child); Lieut. Guthrie, H.M.'s 26th regt.; Major Powell, H.M.'s 30th do.; Capt. Light; Capt. Wray; Lieuts. Atkinson, Poyntz, Mansell, Andrews, Barrow, Boston, and Boyce; Assist. Surg. Adams; Qu. Mast. Wood; 154 privates of H.M.'s 30th regt.; 19 women; 30 children.

Per Nanci, from Bengal (arrived at Bordeaux): D. H. Renny, Esq., merchant; Capt. Hughes, H.M.'s Buffs; Col. Hudson and Mrs. Hudson.

Per Mountaineer, from Bengal: Lieut. G. H. Lloyd, 7th Bombay N.I.

Per H. C. S. Thomas Coutts, from China: Capt. Trelawny and Lieut. Vanzetti, Bengal army.

Per Prince Regent, from Bengal: Mrs. Cheap and three Misses Cheap; Mrs. Cotton; L. Kennedy, Esq., civil service; W. M. Fleming, Esq., do.; Major B. Sissmore, 1st N.I.; Capt. G. Thomson, engineers; Capt. Cotton, 9th L.C.; Lieut. T. Robinson, H.M.'s 44th Foot; Lieut. C. H. Thomas, H.M.'s 11th do.; Lieut. Vibart, 2d Cavalry: Lieut. B. W. Ebhart, 10 h N.I.; Miss H. Nation and Master Nation; Masters A. Suter, J. W. Cropley, and W. Cropley; Mr. J. Burrough; three servants.

Per Wellington, from Madras: Col. Smith; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Dangerfield; Miss Vere; Col. Webster; Capt. Lane; Capt. Mac Farlane; Capt. Bell; Dr. Macauley; Lieuts. Erskine, Wallace, Bradstreet, and Whitelock: Mrs. Whitelock; three Misses Woodcock; Miss Macaulay; three Masters Macaulay; Masters Drury, Stevenson, and Lamb; three servants.

Per James Pattison, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. D. C. Smith; Capt. Herbert, R.N.; Capt. Geddes, H.M.'s 30th regt.; Capt. Gregory, H.M.'s 98th do.; Lieut. Dixon, H.M.'s 30th do.; Lieut. Fitzroy, R.N.; Lieuts. Louit, Mac Vitie, and Passmore, native infantry; Ensigns Heard and Waldison, H.M.'s 30th regt.; 65 soldiers H.M.'s 30th regt.

Per Moira, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Clay; Miss Glover; Mrs. Hastie; Major Glover; Major Simpson; Mr. H. C. Clay; Mr. R. Gardner; Mr. H. Paulin; Mr. C. Gilmore; Miss Munro; two Misses Thompson; Miss Clay; Master Farrington; five servants.

Per Lord Hungerford, from Bengal: Mrs. Russell and two Misses Russell; Mrs. Le Gallois; Mrs. Swinton; Mrs. Cooper; Mrs. Todd; Lieut. Col. Heathcote; Lieut. Col. Swinton; Lieut. Col. Cooper; Capt. Spence; Dr. Todd; Dr. Russell; 7 children.

Per Thalia, from Bengal: Mrs. Cust; Major Cust, Capt. Gordon, Lieut. Fuller, Lieut. Barron, Adj. Calder, Qu. Mast. Ellary, and Assist. Surg. Mac Kinlow, all of H.M.'s 59th regt.: Capt. Monteith, H.M.'s Lancers; Masters R. Biscoe, Ellary, and Warden; Misses Cust and 2 Bannerman; 206 men H.M.'s 59th regt.; 10 women; 12 children.

Per Atlas, from Madras: Rev. J. Mowatt; Ens. Marlton; Master Lenares; one servant.

Per Dublin, from Bombay: Mrs. Hanley and child; Mr. and Mrs. Williams and child.

Per Hercules, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Kerr; Mrs. Forbes; Capt. Forbes, in command of invalids; Dr. Thos. Evans; Lieut. Kerr, 17th Dragn.; Lieut. Fennell; Ensigns Roper, Taylor, and Marlton; J. Baker, Esq., from Bengal; Masters Kymer and Brady; Mr. J. Faynton; Mrs. Key; Mr. Serjeant Key and two children; 39 soldiers; 3 women; 3 children.

Per Harmonie, from Bengal; Lieut. Col. Heard; Mr. A. Amanica.

Per Carolina, from N. S. Wales; Deputy Com. General Wemyss; Mrs. Wemyss; Miss Wilson; Mr. Dunn. R. N.; Mr. W. Brenen; Mr. C. Robinson; Mr. J. Osbaldiston.

Per Cæsar (expected), from Bengal; Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell; Lady Campbell; Mrs. Vantenis; Mrs. Beresford; Mrs. Hutchins; Lieut. Col. Smith, Nat. Inf; Capt. John Campbell, H. M. 88th Regt.; Capt. Scott, H. M. 44th ditto; Capt. Sands; Lieut. Beresford; Lieut. Wilson; Ens. Hutchens; Miss Campbell; Miss Holton; two Misses Graham; Miss Hutchins.

Per Malcolm, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Clarke; Mrs. Stewart; Mrs. Vincent; Mrs. H. Adams; Mrs. F. Harris; Mrs. Vansandau; Mrs. Cleghorn; Maj. A. Clarke; F. Harris, Esq.; Capt. C. H. Lynch; Lieut. J. Eman; Misses Vansandau, Strafford, Harris, and Stewart; Masters Strafford, Fulton, 3 Stewart, 2 Harris, 2 Gordon, and 2 Clarke; six servants; 52 invalids; 4 women; 6 children.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Mangles, for China: Rev. J. T. Jones; Mr. J. W. H. Campbell; several servants.

Per H. C. S. Marquis Wellington, for Bengal: Mrs. Dewar; Mrs. Blunt; Mrs. Charter; Mrs. Harding; Misses Wemyss, Brown, E. Revell, A. Revell, and Whish; Major D. H. Macdowall, H. M. 44th foot; Capt. Jas. Charter; Lieut. Jno. Revell; Chas. Harding, Esq.

Per H. C. S. Princess Charlotte of Wales, for Bengal: Lieut. Col. Com. Smith, commanding H. C. recruits; Jas. McDowall, Esq., superintending surg.; Rev. A. Belcher; Captains R. Fernie and C. Wilson, Bengal estab.; R. Houston, Esq. and W. M. Dirom, Esq., writers; Messrs. H. M. Galt and D. Ramsay, assist. surgeons; Geo. Malcolm, Esq. merchant; Messrs. H. Cooke and S. Smith, cadets; Mr. Tombs, veterinary surgeon; Messrs. Saunders and Punkney, free merchants; Mrs. Smith; Mr. N. Smith; Mrs. McDowall; Mrs. Compton; Mrs. Belcher; Miss Meguelin; Miss Brown; Miss Desbourgh; two Misses McDowall; several European and native servants.

Per Lady Raffles, for Bombay: Mr. Hammond; barrister; Mrs. Hammond; two Misses Ironsides; Mrs. Bruce; Miss Clarke; Miss Morgan; Mr. Reynolds; Mr. Marriot; Mr. Mylne; Major Barnewell (with despatches); Mr. McCres.

Per Orient, for Bengal: Col. Fagan and Mrs. Fagan and family; Mrs. Young; Mrs. Lamb; Mrs. Cromlin; Miss Ricketts; Mr. Crawfurd; Mr. Fagan; Mr. Haig; Mr. Skeavington; Miss Shottleworth; Lieut. Bolton; Miss Bryant.

Per St. George, for Bengal, Col. Brookes; Mrs. Brookes; 2 Misses Brookes; Capt. Applin; Mrs. Applin; Capt. Martin; Lieut. Hughes; Lieut. Shiel; Mrs. Bush and servant; Miss Fenden and servant; Miss Cassiday; Messrs. Willis, Earle, Ingholm, Bellares, Sellar, McGrath, and Boyd.

Per Victory, for Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Farquharson; 2 Misses Palmer; Miss Campbell; Mr. and Mrs. Palmer; Mrs. McNabb; Mr. H. Palmer; Capt. and Mr. Smith; Miss Diggle; Miss Rist; Miss Raikes; 2 Misses O'Halleran; 2 Masters Taylor; Capt. O'Halleran; Dr. Glass; Capt. Anstruther; Lieut. Jilliard; Mr. R. Farquhar; Mr. Simpson; Lieut. Eustace.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Bradock*, Wyngate, from Bengal to London, having lost her bulwarks, and being very leaky, was abandoned on the 21st Jan., in lat. 3. N., long. 55. The crew were taken out by the *Chatham* free-trader; three of them afterwards died.

The *Malvina*, McDermott, from Madras to Bombay and the Persian Gulf, was wrecked at Trevendrum, on the 6th Nov.; no lives lost.

The *Woodford*, Millbank, from Batavia to Antwerp, foundered off Madagascar, on the 13th Feb. The crew and passengers fortunately got into the boat about ten minutes before she sunk, and after being nearly three days and three nights at sea, they were picked up by the *Scipio*, Petrie, from Singapore, which took them to the Cape of Good Hope.

The *Macauley*, Aiken, from Madras, has been totally wrecked on the coast of Tenasserim, having struck on a rock within two miles of Moulmein. The

The troops on board, crew and passengers, and most of the cargo, were safely landed.

The *Ganges*, Lloyd, recently arrived from Bengal, spoke on the 14th April, in lat. 7. N., long. 26., the *Admiral Benbow*, Crawford, from London to Madras and Bengal, which ship had been boarded three days before, in lat. 13. long 27, by a schooner under French colours, with a large gun on a swivel, and about fifty men (Spaniards and Portuguese). They treated the crew and passengers in a most barbarous manner: killed the steward and cabin-boy, and Lieut. Stirling, of the 3d Buffs; wounded Capt. Crawford dangerously in eight places, the chief mate and a seaman slightly; took away the muskets, ship's colours, nautical books, watches, wearing apparel, &c., and all the live stock except three sheep. The *Ganges* supplied the *Admiral Benbow* with some live stock and various articles; and sent on board a medical gentlemen, who examined Capt. Crawford's wounds, and considered him out of danger.

The *Arethusa*, Haley, from Moulmein to Amherst, was totally lost on the 14th Jan. last. She struck on the East Bank, and in the course of a few hours was a complete wreck. Crew saved.

The *Wellington*, Evans, newly arrived, had the epidemic cholera broke out on board 21st Feb., lat. 1 N. long. 81 E., about a week after leaving Madras. Six men died.

The *Crisis*, Peabody, which sailed from Liverpool for Bengal 11th June 1828, has never been heard of since.

The *Dourado*, Portuguese brig, from China to Bombay, was lost on the 25th Jan., on one of the rocks east of Point Romania; crew saved. She had 500,000 dollars on board.

The *Caroline*, so long laid up at Singapore, sunk there at anchor on the 25th January.

The *Lord William Bentinck*, from China, which was on shore 11th May, near Halifax, Nova Scotia, has been got off with little damage, and discharged her cargo without injury.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 21. At Drynie, Ross-shire, the lady of Wm. Mackenzie, M.D., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

June 3. At Heavitree, the lady of John Stevens, Esq., of a daughter.

4. In Bryanstone Square, the wife of Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., of a son.

12. The lady of Lieut. Colonel Geo. Pollock, C.B., Bengal army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 20. At Gloster, Capt. C. H. Raymond, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Miss Warner, of the Spa.

June 1. At Carlisle, Capt. C. C. Bell, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of John Birch, Esq.

2. At West Ham, Major Edw. Pearson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Harriet, fifth daughter of the late Wm. Stanley, Esq., of Maryland Point, Stratford, Essex.

— At Ormiston, North Britain, Alex. I. Lamb, Esq., late of Dacca, Bengal, to Ann Margaret, only daughter of D. Wright, Esq.

4. At Edinburgh, Mr. Patrick Maxwell, to Maria Pringle, daughter of the late Dr. Charles Orme, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

6. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, James Carnegie, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Charlotte Ann, eldest daughter of N. B. Edmonstone, Esq., of Portland Place.

9. At Bloomsbury Church, the Rev. Wm. Brownlow, A.M., of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Fanny, only daughter of R. J. Chambers, of the Middle Temple, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Sir Robert Chambers, chief justice of Bengal.

— At Bridstow, Herefordshire, Capt. J. W. Watson, of the Bombay artillery, to Emma, sixth daughter of W. Armitage, Esq., of Moraston, near Ross.

— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. Bax, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Anne, fourth daughter of John Hanson, Esq., of Russell Square, and late of the Rookery, Woodford, county of Essex.

23. At Exeter, B. C. Greenhill, Esq., of Purlton, Somersetshire, to Henrietta Lavinia, daughter of Lieut. Col. Macdonald, F.R.S., M.R.A.S., grand-daughter of the celebrated Flora Macdonald, and of the late Sir Robert Chambers, chief judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in India.

— At Hendon, Middlesex, Samuel Babington, Esq., of the Alpha Cottages, Regent's Park, to Florence, second daughter of the late Thos. Waddy, Esq., of Norton Grange, Yorkshire.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Allan Harden, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's service, eldest son of John Harden, Esq., of Crea, in Ireland, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late James Cleghorn, Esq., state physician in Ireland.

DEATHS.

April 11. Off the Cape de Verd Islands, on board the *Admiral Benbow*, on the passage to India, Lieut. R. Stirling, H.M.'s 3d Foot, seventh son of A. Stirling, Esq., of Drumpellier, Lanarkshire.

May 9. On board the *Prince Regent*, on the passage from Bengal, Sir James Mouat, Bart.

22. At Oakfield Lodge, Honiton, Charlotte Maria, daughter of G. R. B. Berney, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

24. At Morar House, Colonel D. Macdonnell, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

30. At Camberwell, Robert Douglas, youngest son of Wm. Moffat, Esq., formerly a commander in the Hon. E. I. Company's naval service, aged 11 years.

31. At Cheltenham, Samuel Sproule, Esq., recently first member of the Medical Board at Bombay.

— T. M. Lane, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, in his 28th year.

— Major H. D. Showers, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal establishment.

June 1. In Russell Square, Myra, the wife of Wm. Fenwick, Esq., of Bombay.

4. At Bury St. Edmonds, John W. H. Rutter, only son of J. Beaumont, Esq., and grandson of Wm. Rutter, Esq., of Madras.

10. At Portsmouth, only a few days after his arrival from India, Lieut. Francis Ward, H.M.'s 31st Foot.

13. At Exeter, B. P. Longdill, Esq., a retired surgeon in the Hon. E. I. Company's service, on the Madras establishment.

19. In Manchester Street, Manchester Square, M. S. J. M'Carthy, Esq., late colonial paymaster at the Cape of Good Hope, in his 59th year.

Lately. On his passage from Ceylon to this country, the Rev. James Chater, twenty-three years a missionary in various parts of the East-Indies.

— On board the *Alfred*, homeward-bound, soon after leaving St. Helena, Capt. Colebrook, of the Madras native infantry.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 *July—Prompt* 25 *September*.

Company's—Mocha Coffee.
Licensed—Coffee—Rice.

For Sale 14 *July—Prompt* 2 *October*.

Company's and Licenced—Indigo.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Lord Lowther*, *Reliance*, *Earl of Balcarras*, *Thomas Coutts*, *General Harris*, and *Castle Huntly* from *China*; the *Marchioness of Ely*, *Providence*, *Boyne*, *Juliana*, *Prince Regent*, *Broxbornebury*, *Medina*, and *Lord Hungerford* from *Bengal*; and the *James Pattison* and *Moria*, from *Bengal* and *Madras*.

Company's. — Tea — Sugar — Pepper—Cotton—Silk and Cotton Piece Goods—Bengal Coloured Cottons—Coast White Piece Goods—Raw Silk—Bengal Raw Silk—Bengal Silks—Refined Saltpetre.

Private Trade and Privileges.—Tea—Raw Silk Wrought Silks — Nankeens—Tortoiseshell—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Coral Beads—China Ware —Paper—Bamboos—Floor Mats.

PRICE CURRENT, June 26.

EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coffee, Java ..... cwt	1	12	0	—	1	16	0
—— Cheribon	1	12	0	—	1	17	0
—— Sumatra	1	10	0	—	1	14	0
—— Bourbon							
—— Mocha	3	5	0	—	5	18	0
Cotton, Surat	0	0	3	—	0	0	5
—— Madras	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Bengal	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Bourbon	0	0	6	—	0	0	9
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	10	0	0	—	14	0	0
Anniseeds, Star	4	16	0		5	0	0
Borax, Refined	2	10	0	—	3	0	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	3	10	0	—	3	15	0
Camphire	6	0	0	—	6	10	0
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0	5	9	—	0	6	0
—— Ceylon	0	1	4	—	0	1	6
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	4	0	0	—	5	5	0
—— Lignea	4	4	0	—	4	10	0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0	1	0	—	0	1	9
Dragon's Blood ..... cwt.	3	0	0	—	22	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	2	10	0	—	5	0	0
—— Arabic	1	8	0	—	3	10	0
—— Assafœtida	1	0	0	—	4	0	0
—— Benjamin	2	0	0	—	30	0	0
—— Animi	3	0	0	—	9	0	0
—— Gambogium	17	0	0	—	23	0	0
—— Myrrh	3	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Olibanum	2	0	0	—	5	0	0
Kino	5	0	0	—	11	0	0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0	1	0	—	0	2	0
—— Dye	0	3	6	—	0	3	8
—— Shell ..... cwt.	4	2	0	—	5	5	0
—— Stick	3	0	0	—	4	0	0
Musk, China ..... oz.	1	5	0	—	1	15	0
Oil, Cassia	0	0	4				
—— Cinnamon	0	17	0				
—— Cloves ..... lb	0	0	6	—	0	0	8
—— Mace	0	1	0	—	0	2	0
—— Nutmegs	0	2	9	—	0	3	2
Oplum							
Rhubarb	0	1	6	—	0	5	0
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	3	5	0				
Senna ..... lb	0	0	9	—	0	2	0
Turmeric, Java ... cwt.	1	2	0	—	1	7	0
—— Bengal	0	18	0	—	1	2	0
—— China	1	14	0	—	1	17	0
Galls, in Sorts	3	0	0	—	4	0	0
——, Blue	3	13	0	—	4	0	0

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Indigo, Blue ..... lb							
—— Blue and Violet	0	9	6	—	0	9	8
—— Purple and Violet	0	8	6	—	0	9	3
—— Violet	0	7	0	—	0	8	3
—— Violet and Copper ..	0	6	0	—	0	7	3
—— Copper	0	5	9	—	0	6	9
—— Consuming sorts	0	5	0	—	0	6	6
—— Oude good and fine ..	0	4	6	—	0	5	6
—— Do. ord. and bad	0	3	6	—	0	4	3
—— Low and bad Oude	0	1	3	—	0	3	0
—— Madras extra fine	0	4	9	—	6	0	0
—— Do. ord. to fine	0	2	10	—	0	4	6
Rice, Bengal White ... cwt.	0	11	0	—	0	13	0
—— Patna							
Safflower	1	10	0	—	7	0	0
Sago	0	14	0	—	1	10	0
Saltpetre	1	4	0	—	1	10	6
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb							
—— Novi							
—— Ditto White							
—— China							
Spices, Cinnamon	0	4	0	—	0	8	0
—— Cloves	0	0	11	—	0	1	6
—— Mace	0	3	9	—	0	4	6
—— Nutmegs	0	2	10	—	0	3	2
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	0	15	0	—	0	16	0
—— Pepper, Black ... lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	4
—— —— White	0	0	5	—	0	0	6
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1	8	0	—	1	15	0
—— Siam and China	1	6	0	—	1	10	0
—— Mauritius							
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0	1	6	—	0	1	10
—— Congou	0	2	1	—	0	3	6
—— Souchong	0	2	4	—	0	3	9
—— Campoi	0	1	11	—	0	2	2
—— Twankay	0	2	2	—	0	3	6
—— Pekoe	0	3	6	—	0	5	5
—— Hyson Skin	0	2	1	—	0	3	6
—— Hyson	0	3	8	—	0	5	5
—— Young Hyson	0	3	10	—	0	4	0
—— Gunpowder	0	5	0	—	0	6	0
Tortoiseshell	1	0	0	—	2	14	0
Wood, Sanders Red .... ton	10	0	0				

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Oil, Southern ..... tun	25	0	0	—	30	0	0
—— Sperm	72	0	0				
—— Head Matter	70	0	0				
Wool ..... lb	0	1	3	—	0	5	0
Wood, Blue Gum ..... ton	0	0	4	—	0	0	6
—— Cedar	0	0	7				

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from 26 May to 25 June.*

May	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	210 11	87¼87½	88 88¼	96½96⅝	96½96⅝	103½103⅝	19½19 9/16	229½30	53 54p	66 68p
27	210¾	87⅜87½	88 88¼	96½96¾	96½96¾	103⅜103⅝	19½19 9/16	230	53 54p	65 67p
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	211 ½	87½87⅝	88⅛88¼	—	96½96¾	103⅜103⅝	19½19 7/16	—	54 55p	66 68p
June										
1	211¾	87½87⅝	88¼88⅜	—	96⅝96⅞	103½103⅝	19½19 9/16	—	53 54p	65 66p
2	211 ½	87⅜87½	88 88¼	96½	96⅜96⅝	103¼103⅝	19 7/16	229½30	51 54p	64 66p
3	211	87⅜87⅝	88 88¼	96½	96⅜96⅝	—	19 7/16 19½	229½	52 54p	65 68p
4	—	87½87⅝	—	96¾	96⅝96¾	—	19 7/16 19½	—	55p	68 70p
5	211 ½	87⅜87½	—	96½	96½96¾	—	19 7/16	—	55p	67 70p
6	210¾1¼	87⅜87½	—	96½96⅝	96½96⅝	—	19 7/16 19½	—	53 56p	65 68p
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	210¾1¾	87⅜87½	—	96½96⅝	96⅝96⅝	—	19⅝19½	—	52 53p	65 67p
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	211¼	87⅜87⅝	—	96½96⅝	96½96¾	—	19 7/16 19½	—	54 55p	67 68p
13	211½12	87⅜87½	—	—	96½96⅝	—	19½19 7/16	—	53 54p	64 68p
15	—	87⅜87½	—	—	96½96⅝	—	19 7/16 19½	—	53 54p	66 67p
16	211¾	87⅜87½	—	96⅝96½	96½96⅝	—	19 7/16	—	—	66 67p
17	211 ½	87¼87½	—	96½	96⅝96⅝	—	19⅝19½	—	53p	66 67p
18	211½	87½87⅝	—	96⅞	96½96¾	—	19⅝19 7/16	—	53p	67 68p
19	211¾	87½	—	96⅝96¾	96⅝96¾	—	19 7/16 19⅝	—	—	67 69p
20	—	87½87⅝	—	—	96⅝96⅞	—	19⅝19 7/16	—	—	68 69p
22	—	87½87⅝	—	96¾	96⅝96¾	—	19⅝19 7/16	—	—	67 68p
23	211 ¼	87⅝87¾	—	96⅞	96⅝96⅞	—	19⅝19 7/16	—	—	66 68p
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	211¾12	87⅝87¾	—	96⅞	96⅝96⅞	—	19⅝19 7/16	—	52p	67 68p

E. Evton, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

AUGUST, 1829.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE KING'S COURT OF BOMBAY.

In the last journal (p. 124), we published the decision of the Committee of Privy Council upon the questions of jurisdiction in dispute between the Government and the King's Court of Bombay, which were brought under their Lordships' notice by a petition from Sir John Peter Grant, the only surviving justice of that court, complaining of the course pursued by the Governor and Council of Bombay. The opinion expressed in their Lordships' report, which is approved by his Majesty in Council, distinctly negatives every pretension advanced by the judges of the Supreme Court, and thereby most fully and completely vindicates and justifies Sir John Malcolm and his Council. This decision was promulgated on the 10th June last; yet, so far as we know, not one of those periodical publications, in which the conduct of the Bombay Government was arraigned in the most bitter terms, when the questions were first agitated here, has condescended to take the slightest notice of the result. Even a certain monthly publication, which modestly assumes the title, which no mortal, besides its own conductor, would think of bestowing upon it, of being the only publication which contains a full, impartial, and early * account of Indian matters,—even this faithful and impartial chronicle, which filled its pages with *ex parte* statements on this subject, calculated to expose the government of Bombay in an unfavourable point of view, has omitted to inform its readers, that all the notions entertained by the judges, in respect to the jurisdiction of their court, are pronounced to be utterly groundless and illegal, and that the opinions of the Governor and Council of Bombay are found to be correct.

When such studied expedients are employed to misinform and bias the public mind, on questions relating to the East-India Company's government, by blazoning every asserted fault of that Government, and by suppressing whatever facts are necessary to its vindication, we esteem it our duty to bring those facts

* Most of the miscellaneous intelligence in the work we refer to is copied each month from the *Asiatic Journal* of the preceding month. See a curious circumstance relating to this practice in our journal, vol. xxii. pp. 360, 496, and 618.

facts conspicuously before the world. In other circumstances, we might have been contented with recording the decision of the Privy Council without comment, leaving observant persons to infer the opinion of his Majesty's Government, in regard to the course adopted by the surviving judge of Bombay, from the appointment of the Advocate General of that presidency to be the Chief Justice. The proceedings before the Privy Council having been printed,* we are furnished with authentic copies of the papers and reports of the speeches of counsel on this important question.

The petition of Sir J. P. Grant is an extraordinary production; its tone and language appear to us very remarkable, considering the character of the writer, the individuals upon whom he animadverts, and the exalted personage whom he addresses. After setting forth the constitution of the Supreme Court, and the appointment of the judges, Sir John exhibits the letter sent to the late Sir C. H. Chambers and himself by Sir John Malcolm and his Council on the 3d October last, which he characterizes as "a most unconstitutional and criminal attempt, on the part of those armed with the whole power, civil and military, of this presidency, to approach your Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature within the same, not by their humble petition, or by motion, by themselves or their counsel, in open court, the only ways in which the law, for the wisest purposes, permits your Majesty's judges to be addressed, but by means of such covert and private communication as is strictly forbidden by the forms reared by the wisdom of ages, for the entrenching their persons against the danger, and even the pollution, of undue solicitation or menace, and this for the declared purpose of inducing your Majesty's judges, notwithstanding their most sacred obligations to God, to your Majesty, and to themselves, to refuse to administer justice according to what they should deem to be law, in compliance with such notions as those who have thus approached them may from time to time entertain of what they shall call state policy, whenever they shall presume to allege to your Majesty's judges the existence of a state necessity, whether they put the said judges in possession of the grounds of it or not, enforcing such their desire by the menace, in case your Majesty's judges shall fail to comply with their commands, of an open collision between the authority of the Governor and Council of this presidency and the authority of your most sacred Majesty, which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to confide to your judges here for the administration of justice." The learned judge professes to understand the intimation in the letter to mean "nothing else than an opposition by the civil and military power they possess, to such as shall be bound under heavy penalties to execute the process of the court when they shall attempt to do their duty, leading, without fail, to breaches of the peace, and in all human probability, to the effusion of blood;" and he states that it was a grave and serious question with the judges whether they should not close the doors of the court "until its peaceful authority should be re-established, and the dangers removed, which appeared to surround every attempt that might be made to exert it!" But they were of opinion that, "notwithstanding the intemperance and the want of knowledge of the laws and constitution" of the Governor and Council, when they saw "the firm but dispassionate manner" of the judges, they would be "led to pause

* Proceedings before his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, in relation to the petition of Sir John Peter Grant, Knight, only surviving justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, complaining of the interference of the Bombay government with the administration of justice by the Supreme Court of Judicature at that presidency. With an appendix, containing the minute of Sir John Malcolm, governor of Bombay, of the 30th Nov. 1828, in reference to Sir John Peter Grant's petition. 1829.

pause before carrying into execution their ill-considered threats." The judge proceeds *dispassionately* to remark, that to attribute to the Legislature the intention that the court should aid and support the government of the presidency, in the manner suggested in the letter, "is a gross and scandalous libel upon that legislature," which intended the King's court as "a wholesome check and control over the acts of those entrusted with the administration of this presidency." He then, *dispassionately*, charges the government of Bombay with proposing to his late colleague and himself "to sacrifice, along with their own consciences and honour, the well-earned confidence in the Supreme Court, by shewing that its judges might be privately dealt with and corrupted, and rendered political instruments in the hands of the local government;" and, moreover, with "attempting to induce the judges to refuse to declare the law to be *such as it truly is*, and to consent to declare the law *such as it is not*, in order that the said Governor and Council might be sheltered from the responsibility of assuming a power beyond the law." After a criticism on the language of the letter, and a slight sketch of the grounds upon which the jurisdiction was claimed by the judges, Sir J. P. Grant concludes with alleging, that "the integrity and independence of the King's judges should be respected as unapproachable, and that no men be permitted with impunity to set themselves above your Majesty's laws or just prerogative: and this more especially, in countries where there is too little inclination in those who, under circumstances quite new in history, have become invested with the political administration of these countries, to teach the inhabitants to look to your Majesty as the true source of justice and power; that the distant provinces of the Deccan, although for ten years under the government of the servants of the East-India Company, are still in a very unsettled state; but this does not apply to the island of Salsette, united to the island of Bombay by a mole, and the districts of the Northern and Southern Concans and Guzerat, now for many years peacefully submitted to the British rule; that the circumstances under which the authority of the Supreme Court was invoked in the Poonah case, were such as ought to have been hailed as indicating that a great step had been made, which it was the proper business of a wise government to encourage, towards bringing these countries under subjection to the English courts and to an English purity and wisdom in the administration of justice." The prayer of the petitioner is, that his Majesty would give such commands concerning the premises as should seem meet for the due vindication and protection of the dignity and lawful authority of the court: which his Majesty has doubtless complied with by appointing persons to be the future colleagues of the petitioner who are not likely to fall into his errors.

We may observe, before we proceed further, that in the admirable minute of Sir John Malcolm (which, strictly speaking, forms no part of the proceedings), the concluding remarks of Sir J. P. Grant, as well as all his allegations not of a purely legal complexion, are unanswerably refuted, in a temperate style, which forms a singular contrast with that of the judge's petition. In regard to Sir J. P. Grant's harsh reflexions upon the state of the Bombay territories, Sir John Malcolm says: "had the opinion he has ventured to offer upon this subject not been in a petition to the throne, his observations would have required no comment. An excuse would have been found for them in the want of knowledge of a person who had only been a few months in India, who, solely occupied with his important duties, had never left the precincts of the small island of Bombay, and who had no means of obtaining that minute and authentic information, which could alone enable him to pronounce correctly upon

upon the actual condition of the provinces of this presidency. But the character of the document into which these assertions are introduced, demands that they should be examined and refuted."

The counsel in support of the petition were Mr. Denman and Mr. Alderson; but the speeches of these gentlemen are probably shorn of their brightest ornaments, owing to the injunction of their lordships which restricted them from wandering into the regions of declamation, and confined them to an argument upon the real questions at issue. When Mr. Denman began to talk of bloodshed and riots, of interference with the duty of the judges and other set topics, the Lord Chancellor calmly observed, "what we have met here for is, to ascertain the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Bombay." Mr. Denman's argument was little more than a condensation of the learned judge's own voluminous judgment, as reported in our journal (of which it consumed thirty pages in small type). He summed up his argument in the following propositions:

The prerogative of issuing writs of *habeas corpus* is inherent in the Crown, and can only be abolished by express words, and none such are found in the charter. Such writs are issuable by the law of England from the Court of King's Bench, and they run into any dominions under the sway of the English Crown. Such writs have frequently issued from the English supreme courts at the several Indian presidencies, which have all the powers of the English King's Bench vested in them by act of Parliament. Certain restrictions are imposed on the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court with regard to the persons subject to it; but those must be applied, by a reasonable construction, to its ordinary operations as a court of oyer and terminer and of gaol delivery, not extended to the power of issuing those high prerogative writs which are indispensable for the safety of all the liege subjects of the Crown, when urgent necessity demands immediate and decisive interposition. But even if subjects purely native could not be questioned for the imprisonment of a fellow subject, still the agents of those courts, which act under British judges, are manifestly excluded from the pretended exemption.

There is one passage in Mr. Denman's speech which demands particular notice. In citing authorities in favour of his client's claim, he quoted (as he supposed) a dictum in the judgment of Sir Charles Grey, the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, in the case of Mendy Ally Khan, in November last,* which he seems to have borrowed from a Calcutta paper, but which does not appear in our report, taken from the *Government Gazette*. If the learned counsel had happened to meet with the authentic report of that judgment, he would have observed the following passage, wherein that accomplished judge seems to allude directly to the occurrence at Bombay:

Nothing, as it seems to me, can be more erroneous, nothing, if I may use the expression in this place, in worse taste, than to consider the servants of the King and those of the corporate body to whom England owes almost entirely the splendid acquisition of its Indian territories, as, in any degree, conflicting authorities. We are all servants of the same government, though we may derive our appointments immediately from different parts of it. As far as my own experience extends, I am happy to say, that both in this court and in that in which I sat in another presidency, I have ever found that the government has been ready to afford all the support which the court could either require or expect; and I neither know nor apprehend any difficulties connected with the jurisdiction of this court, which may not be removed by the co-operation of the court and the government, or with very little assistance from the Legislature.

Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet commenced his argument on behalf of the Governor and

* See *Asiat Journ.*, vol. xxvii., p. 606 and 743.

and Council of Bombay by the conciliatory assumption that both the parties in this case intended to discharge their respective duties, and were anxious only to obtain from their lordships a direction respecting their future course of proceeding. He vindicated the Bombay government from the imputation that the letter referred to intended any thing more than to intimate to the judges, that in the opinion of the government, the court was exceeding its jurisdiction; there being no design whatever to request, to solicit, or in any other manner to desire, the judges to desert their duty.

The learned gentleman commences by dividing his argument into two branches of inquiry; first, whether the Supreme Court is authorized, by the legislature or by the King's charter, to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* to a native subject resident in the provinces, commanding such native subject to bring up another native subject, also resident in the provinces, before the Supreme Court; secondly, whether the court has authority to issue such writ to an officer of a provincial court, expressed so to be in the writ, for the purpose of inquiring whether the person detained by such officer of the provincial court was legally detained or not, according to the laws by which the provincial court is bound to act. He contends that the court has no jurisdiction in either case, and that there is no instance, since the passing of the Regulating Act of 1781, of any King's court in India issuing such writ.

Whatever obscurity, he observes, or ambiguity may be found in particular clauses or expressions of the charter or of the act of Parliament, in respect to the court at Calcutta, the model of the others, that court was not established as a court of general jurisdiction, throughout all the provinces, in the nature of the Court of King's Bench, as contended, but a court of local and limited jurisdiction, with an extended jurisdiction, in certain cases, over certain descriptions of persons.

Among the authorities, which the learned serjeant adduces in support of his argument, is that of Sir Thomas Strange, a late chief justice of Madras, in which presidency, it had been alleged, the jurisdiction contended for has been exercised. But in that learned judge's Reports, 1st vol. 155, he says:

> It has been truly observed, that it is impossible to argue in this court from any analogous cases of jurisdiction in the courts at home. Those courts being by their constitution, according to their respective modes and purposes of proceeding, the great depositaries of the universal justice of the realm, and as such, in every instance in which it is attempted to withdraw a case from their cognizance, bound to see, distinctly and unequivocally, that a jurisdiction adequate to the object in view exists elsewhere. If that be not stated so as to appear to the court, a plea to the jurisdiction fails, and the jurisdiction remains. But it is different here, because, though co-ordinate in its nature with those courts so far as its jurisdiction attaches, the jurisdiction of this court is limited with regard to persons not being British subjects.

The learned counsel cites a passage in the act of 53 Geo. III. c. 155, which, as well as other statutes, shews distinctly the entire exemption of the natives of India from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; that the distinction between its local jurisdiction and its personal jurisdiction is very distinctly recognized, and that there may be persons within the local limits of the jurisdiction who are not personally subject. He then proceeds:

> If I am right in supposing that there has never been any intention of giving to the Supreme Court a control over the proceedings of the provincial courts, if a regular succession of appeals has been established from the provincial courts up to the highest appellate tribunal, and in cases of sufficient magnitude to justify it, to your lordships at this board, passing by the Supreme Court and proceeding in a course of judicature entirely

entirely distinct from that of the Supreme Court, it is a most important question, whether the course of proceeding is to be entirely evaded, on a ground very similar to that acted upon between 1773 and 1781. At that time, certain natives, because they held land or because they were employed in certain transactions, were contended to be within the language of the act of Parliament and charter, which subjected persons in the service of the East-India Company to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Let it be admitted for the argument, that the gaoler of a provincial court stands in the character of a person in the service of the Company, and that he would be liable, as such, to have an *habeas corpus* directed to him, if he, as an individual, detained any person in his custody. Does it therefore follow, that his character, as a servant of the Company, would give a right to the court to direct an *habeas corpus* to that person, to bring up a person in his custody as a prisoner of the local court? Does it give a right to the Supreme Court to examine into the constitution of the court (for this has been asserted) and to review its proceedings? It has been said, the court must have before it all the regulations and laws by which the provincial court was constituted, whether such court be a part of the original establishment of the Mogul government not yet altered, or whether it be a new court, established under the authority given by Parliament to the government to make regulations. All this, according to the doctrine contending for, must be brought before the court in the shape of a return, for the Supreme Court to judge, first, whether the provincial court has been legally constituted, and in the next place, whether, if it has been legally constituted, its proceedings have been properly conducted. My lords, I do humbly apprehend, that it is manifest, from the whole tenour of the acts of Parliament and charter, that no such jurisdiction was intended to be given.

Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet then disposes shortly, but very satisfactorily, of the "learned dissertation" of Mr. Justice Grant on the doctrine of Lord Hale, in which a distinction is made between the *potestas jurisdictionis* and the *potestas mixti imperii*, which seems, from its inapplicability, to have been introduced for no other object than a display of learning.

He then proves incontestably, from the variations between the charter of the Bombay court and that of the Calcutta court, that the very basis of the judge's argument, such as it is, fails. He demonstrates, by reference to a clause in the statute 33 Geo. III. cap. 52 (the charter act), that the power of revising the proceedings of justices of the peace in the provinces, by *certiorari*, is not given to the judges of the Supreme Court as such, but as judges of the court of oyer and terminer.

After showing that the provincial courts and the code of regulations for the judicial administration in matters where natives are concerned, had been recognized by the legislature, and that provision had been made for appeals from these courts to his Majesty in Council, *passing by the Supreme Court*, he observed:

There is an error, as it appears to me, which runs through great part of the argument of my learned friends. They appear to suppose that the judges and officers of the courts in India are the mere servants of the Company; and, like any other servant whom they may appoint for ordinary purposes, bound to obey the orders of the government, and to carry into effect any act, however improper, irregular, or oppressive, which may be given to them. My lords, I take leave to say that there is no foundation for any such imputation. There is no more foundation for a general charge against the magistrates or judges of India, than for a general charge against the magistrates or judges of any other part of his Majesty's dominions. They are all appointed under authority derived from the Crown; they carry into effect their duties under the regulations of the Legislature, made in the manner authorized; they are all sworn into the respective offices; they are all subject to be controlled by superior courts appointed for that purpose. No pains have been spared in carrying into effect that most beneficial regulation

regulation which I just now mentioned. At Bombay, especially, the numerous regulations have with great labour and care been lately reviewed and formed into the code. I hold in my hand the code which was published in 1827, by which your lordships will see that as much pains have been taken for the protection of the subject, to enable him to obtain redress from any injury which he may sustain from provincial courts or magistrates, as in any part of his Majesty's dominions. Here is a civil code, a criminal code, a military code, and a code of miscellaneous provisions. With respect to the improper detention of persons, there are particular regulations, all which the magistrates are bound by their oaths to carry into execution; and if they act corruptly, they are subject to be proceeded against in the Supreme Court, for which there is a special provision by statute.

One of the extracts from Sir Thos. Strange's report, read by the learned counsel, contains, besides its application to the legal question, a very happy comment upon the maxim referred to by Sir John Grant, "*boni judicis est ampliare jurisdictionem.*" Sir Thos. Strange says: "It seems to me that the strength of every jurisdiction consists mainly in a temperate admeasurement of it by those in whom it is vested, and that, so far from its being the duty *boni judicis ampliare*, it becomes none more than judges to set to others in power a different example, instead of, by overstrained constructions, and upon fanciful imaginations, to be outstepping the bounds set by their commission."

Mr. Serjeant Spankie, who followed Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, considered the question to be "whether the Supreme Court had exceeded its authority, or whether the Governor in Council had interposed without an occasion for that interference having arisen." He remarks the error committed by the judge in comparing the Supreme Court at Bombay with the Court of King's Bench in England, as if the same names always designated the same things. Even if the whole jurisdiction of the King's Bench, so far as it could be granted by the words of the clause, had been granted to the Supreme Court, still it was contracted and limited by the circumstances under which that court was constituted, and by the specific jurisdictions confirmed by the present charter. "So far as the privileges and authorities of the Court of King's Bench in England can be applied, either to the localities of Calcutta or Bombay, or to the designated classes, the jurisdictions may be conceded; but it does not follow, that the jurisdiction, restrained as to persons out of the territory of Calcutta or Bombay, should have in the territory at large a jurisdiction either to attach upon individuals not of the designated class, or to control the proceedings of other courts of a distinct authority. In the present acts there is no jurisdiction imposed upon the natives: it is all a jurisdiction to which they come. There is no one instance of any description in which the jurisdiction is imposed *in invitum* on any native; for every one of the sepoys or native officers, and the native officers in the civil department, all enter into that service voluntarily, and thereby make themselves liable to the jurisdiction. It was the policy of the law to leave those persons out of the local limits and of the designated classes, in point of jurisdiction, to be governed by their own law; and the exception was an exception to which they subjected themselves." This distinction was clearly recognized by Sir Elijah Impey, in his celebrated speech in the House of Commons. "To suppose," adds the learned serjeant, "that the Courts of King's Bench at Bombay and Calcutta (if they are so to be considered in any sense) were meant to superintend and control the administration of the laws given to the inhabitants of the country, would be a solecism in legislation, of which, I hope, the British Legislature never will be guilty."

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The question then is, what is the law by which the judge is authorized to act? Has the Legislature authorized the power exercised in the present case? It is said that the Supreme Courts are Courts of King's Bench, with all the authority of the King's Bench. In Wales, I understand, the jurisdiction is given by nearly the same words, but more extensive. But in Wales the courts do not sit under any thing like a commission of oyer and terminer, but they sit in bank for the trial of criminals. But the charter of Bombay does not suppose it confers an universal criminal jurisdiction, for it constitutes a court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, to enable the court to exercise criminal jurisdiction. The power of civil jurisdiction is given specifically:—The persons to be subject to the jurisdiction are specifically pointed out. A general jurisdiction over the provinces can never be supposed to be given unqualified, and with all the privileges and prerogatives of the Court of King's Bench.—The Supreme Court is a civil court and a court of equity; and according to the rules of construction applied by my friend, you give all, and then you give a portion: you give all the jurisdiction, you give as it were the whole estate, and then you dole out in detail these little beneficial legacies.—Those who have already obtained the whole, are to have, under this rule of construction, something less than the whole.

It is a most singular circumstance, too, that the power of the Court of King's Bench, if it was given, was given before the Supreme Court existed at Bombay. This controlling power, this King's Bench, existed in the Mayor's Court. And who was to be the controlling party? One of the learned members of the Court of Aldermen of Bombay. The Court of King's Bench was to be represented by those persons, who were to control every thing.

The true construction is to apply each part to its proper subject, and thus render the whole consistent. If it is fit the native courts should be controlled, fit modes of control may be discovered: if it is conceived there is injustice done, other and better modes of correction may be found. There is a code by which the rights of the native subjects of the King are regulated: a code which, before it is finally enacted, is presented to the notice of the public authorities here: and under that code, it will be found, the means of redress are amply allowed. If there is a fault, it is, perhaps, in the over-anxious care to provide the means of appeal. There is an appeal from the Zillah Court to the Provincial Court of Appeal; and then to the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, and from the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut to your Lordships in council: what is, perhaps, rather an excess in the superintendence and care of providing for the wants of a very litigious people. The code in question to which I would refer your lordships is to be found in the repositories of this honourable court. I have refreshed my own recollection by inquiring of a gentleman high in the civil service at Madras, and my own recollection is perfect as to Calcutta, that there is a legislative provision, in the nature of the *habeas corpus* act, by which unjust imprisonment is prevented. I mentioned that, to shew the care which those persons who have made that code have bestowed upon it, to preserve the natives from abuse of authority, and that it may not be supposed that against illegal imprisonment there is no protection.

The learned serjeant concludes by asserting that since the conflicts between the court at Calcutta and other authorities were composed by the Regulating Act, there is no instance of a writ of *habeas corpus* being issued at Calcutta or Madras to native officers acting under the constituted courts, otherwise they would have been so frequent that the Legislature must have interfered. "The universal opinion has been," observes the learned counsel, who speaks from local experience, "that they were not lawful to be addressed to persons not subject to the jurisdiction, or to persons acting under a different legal judicial establishment; and that a writ of *habeas corpus* might, with just as much propriety, have been sent to the keeper of a prison in China or in Persia, as to a person locally in the territory, but acting under a different law, and as much a stranger to every thing done in the Supreme Court as a Persian or a Chinese."

Mr.

Mr. Denman, in a short reply, reiterated some of the grounds of his argument, and observed that he "rested upon the Act of Parliament, as the all-sufficient warrant for the judgment pronounced by the Supreme Court, and disputed by the Governor-general."

Their lordships decided that "the writs of *habeas corpus* were improperly issued in the two cases referred to in the petition; that the Supreme Court has no power or authority to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, except when directed either to a person resident within those local limits wherein such court has a general jurisdiction, or to a person out of such local limits, who is personally subject to the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; that the Supreme Court has no power or authority to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* to the gaoler or officer of a native court as such officer, the Supreme Court having no power to discharge persons imprisoned under the authority of a native court; and that the Supreme Court is bound to notice the jurisdiction of the native court without having the same specially set forth in the return to a writ of *habeas corpus*."

It may be proper to state that the Committee of the Privy Council by whom this decision was given, included, besides the Lord President, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the (late) Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron, the judges of the civil, ecclesiastical, and maritime courts, the Judge Advocate, the President of the Board of Control, Mr. C. W. W. Wynn, Mr. Courtenay, and Mr. Hobhouse: the present Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas attending as assessor.

Their lordships have decided this question upon legal grounds, without regard to the inconveniences which would result from a contrary decision, for the counsel on both sides were restricted from topics of this nature, and the minute of Sir John Malcolm was not received: the charges of "ignorance of the law," and so forth, directed against the Government of Bombay by Mr. Justice Grant, recoil, therefore, with double force upon himself. Our readers, however, cannot be displeased with the following extract from the masterly minute of Sir John Malcolm, wherein he depicts the probable consequences of such a stretch of jurisdiction as the Court so erroneously assumed:

"The learned Judge, Sir J. P. Grant, dwells in his petition upon the necessity of the introduction of the law of *habeas corpus*, to prevent misrule and oppression; and he adduces, as a proof of the respect in which this process of the court was held, Pandoorung Ramchunder placing his Majesty's writ upon his head. Had the learned Judge been minutely informed of subsequent proceedings regarding this writ, he would have discovered that the action he describes resulted more from dread, than reverence of this mysterious paper, the supposed contents of which created more alarm from being wholly unintelligible to the party to whom it was addressed. But the whole of the case of this native, and the acts, assertions, and arguments to which it has given rise, shew what might be expected, if the jurisdiction of his Majesty's Court extended to the provinces. The proceedings are grounded upon affidavits notoriously false. Moro Ragonath is described as being at Bombay, where he was never during his life. He is stated as being under restraint and in danger of his life, from the severity and probable treachery of a cruel and interested guardian, at the time when he is openly enjoying himself in amusements, and has all the latitude of action a kind and liberal relation could give without betraying his trust. Dark insinuations are made and repeated, ascribing the most criminal motives to Pandoorung Ramchunder, though it is obvious to all acquainted with Hindoo law, that person could in no shape benefit by the

 death

death of his ward. Notwithstanding these indisputable facts, the reply is, in this as in all cases brought before the Supreme Court, that his Majesty's judges can, according to rule, have no knowledge of them till they come before them in evidence. As a principle of justice this is correct; but its operation, in cases where there is so little community of knowledge as between the Supreme Court and the natives of our provinces, would often be most cruel and oppressive. Individual character would be destroyed before it could be defended; and those that suffer would have little consolation from being assured that they had done so, not from the want of justice or humanity of the judges of his Majesty's court, but from their want of information and their credulity. Of the latter an extraordinary instance has been before noticed. The late Sir Charles Chambers asserted from the bench, that Pandoorung Ramchunder was in Bombay, and soliciting an interview with him; and though fully informed, through the Advocate-general, that the latter possessed the most minute and undeniable proof of the uninterrupted residence of that native within the city of Poonah during the whole period of the proceedings, the assertion of his being at Bombay was not contradicted; and it may perhaps be brought forward as one of the facts, to support what the learned Judge, Sir J. P. Grant, implies in his petition, 'That the whole circumstances of this case evinced a desire in the respectable inhabitants of the Deccan to demand justice from his Majesty's court. That desire,' he observes, 'should have been hailed, as indicating that a great step had been made, which it was the proper business of a wise government to encourage, towards bringing these countries under subjection to the English courts, and to an English purity and wisdom in the administration of justice.'

"Never was a case more unhappily selected than the one adduced by the learned Judge to support his arguments; for I can have no hesitation in asserting, that this case has, in every minute part, as well as in its general features, been calculated to excite no sentiments among the respectable inhabitants of the Deccan, but distrust and alarm of his Majesty's Supreme Court, and that it has excited hopes and confidence in none but low and artful men, who view the extension of its power as a source of corrupt profit.

"If the judges, as they have declared, are so bound as to have no latitude of action, it follows that they cannot consult state necessity, even if they had the means of judging its existence. It follows, also, that they cannot be guided or checked by the nature of circumstances; and it necessarily follows, that writs of *habeas corpus* and others would be granted of right on affidavits. These must, under such circumstances, soon become a fruitful source of profit and plunder. The very case now at issue is a proof of the facility with which intriguing and corrupt men could extort any sums from the fears and ignorance of their more respectable countrymen, who, rather than be dragged before a court of law at Bombay, would agree to any terms, or pay any amount, to secure their character from real or supposed disgrace. Some of the false accusers of Pandoorung Ramchunder have been guilty of perjury; but their trial has been put off by the Supreme Court for several months, and that respectable man, had the Government not interfered, would have been forced to the bar of the Supreme Court, to the forfeiture of the privileges conferred on him by Government, and probably to the loss of his character and of much of his property; for he would have been no match in that scene for his enemies, leagued, as they no doubt are, with artful men skilled in all the form and fictions of a court of law, of which he is wholly ignorant.

"The case of this respectable native would early be that of many others. These

These would early lose their confidence in Government and its institutions; particularly the judicial branch of the administration would sink into contempt. The natives of these provinces cannot yet understand those definitions and distinctions of authority with which education and experience render us familiar. The power they saw superior in one instance, would be conceived so in all; and when such impresions were general, as they soon must be, it would be quite impracticable to preserve our territories, without a total change in the whole frame and substance of their administration.

" I shall, on a future occasion, remark upon the results of the proceedings of the Supreme Court, as they relate to the island of Bombay, and on the serious evils which have already arisen, from erroneous impressions of its power and intentions being made upon the minds of several of the princes and chiefs subject to the control of this Government.

" Syajee, the prince of Baroda, I shall hereafter shew, is hurrying to his ruin, in consequence of the false confidence he reposes in the power of the Supreme Court to adopt his cause against Government. Angria and several other chiefs have requested to know if Government is able to protect them, if their discontented servants or seditious dependents should call upon the judges of his Majesty's court for support against alleged oppressions. Every one of the chiefs in the Deccan has taken alarm, and no longer confides in the permanence of the privileges and exemptions granted them by Government, one of the most valuable of which, that of not being liable to be summoned to attend personally in a court of justice, having been assailed by the Supreme Court in the general proceedings in the case of Moro Ragonath and Pandoorung Ramchunder.

" The rajah of Sattara has shewn so nervous an anxiety on this point, that I have reason to think it has instilled doubts into his mind as to the permanence of his condition. Before I left Poonah, I learnt that persons who resided in the street in which Pandoorung Ramchunder dwelt, moved their valuables, from an alarm that the judges would employ the troops of the King to enforce their orders; and Mr. Dunlop, the judge of that station, was told by several of the principal inhabitants, that if the jurisdiction of his Majesty's Supreme Court was established, they had made up their minds to quit the Company's dominions, rather than leave their property and their honour at the mercy of the informers or corrupt servants, who might league with lawyers' emissaries from Bombay, and bring them before a tribunal, with whose form, rules, and language they were unacquainted.

" These impressions and alarms may, no doubt, be referred to the ignorance of those on whose minds they are made; but this only makes their existence more injurious to the public interests, for it is an evil that is less capable of remedy than if men had more knowledge. In the present case, the impression will remain till an answer is received from England; for the speeches and proceedings of the court have not only been published in native newspapers, but generally disseminated by letters throughout the whole country, and the purport of Sir John Grant's petition to the King is spread throughout almost every part of the Deccan. An intelligent brahmin repeated, a few days ago, almost the whole of it to me at Sattara, and concluded by asking me, before many natives, whether I thought the authority of the Supreme Court or that of Government would be finally established over the country.

SLAVE TRADE AT THE MAURITIUS.

In consequence of the publicity given to this subject,* a variety of papers has been laid before Parliament,† chiefly with reference to a charge made against Sir R. T. Farquhar, late governor of that island and its dependencies.

The document of the most importance is the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, who were specially directed to "inquire into the slave trade alleged to have been carried on in that colony, and more especially into the conduct of the colonial servants accused either of having been actually engaged in it, or of having systematically connived at those proceedings on the part of others."

The essential object of the inquiry, therefore, was, as the commissioners state, "the vindication of the honour of the government, in the conduct and proceedings of its servants;" and it would naturally be expected that the utmost facility would be afforded to their investigations (supposing the charges to be unfounded), especially on the part of the official functionaries. This does not appear, however, to have been the case. The commissioners, after acknowledging the general facilities afforded by Sir Lowry Cole, the governor, and the assistance they received from the heads of *some* of the public departments, add: "but, with these advantages, we are bound to state that the difficulties of the inquiry have been considerable, from the general unpopularity attending it, and which had led to our obtaining, by accident, at a late period, an acquaintance with facts which must have been generally notorious in the community, and, in some instances, acquiring a knowledge of the existence of important public papers from persons who had no connexion with the offices in which they were recorded!"

On the part of the inhabitants, it was natural to expect much opposition. The commissioners observe:

> Although the investigation of such a subject would at any time have been unpopular with the inhabitants, it was apparent to us, on our arrival, that circumstances had occasioned a strong repugnance to prevail against it. The recent reduction of the British duties on Mauritius sugar, which had tended to connect the colonists more nearly in their interests with Great Britain, had in the same degree led to an anxiety on their part to have credit in England for a wish to support the Abolition Laws; and as it might be supposed that many individuals were deeply interested in evading the retrospect into their former proceedings, they would take advantage of their influence and of the situation of the community to awaken a general apprehension of the consequences of such an investigation as that with which we were charged, and the risk attending any admission of the extent to which the slave trade had been carried on and encouraged.

The consequence has been, that almost all their inquiries have been fruitless, that is, they appear to have been defeated. They observe, with respect to some serious charges specifically made by Mr. Byam, the late chief commissary of police at Port Louis, and by Mr. Marcenay, an inhabitant of Mauritius, that the only conclusion they have been able to draw from their communications is, that "charges of a very grave nature have been actively propagated during several

* See *Asiatic Journ.* vol. xxvii. p. 288.

† Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry upon the Slave Trade at Mauritius. Copies of Correspondence between Sir Robert Farquhar and the Colonial Department, upon the subject of certain charges contained in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, No. 42. Ordinance in Council for improving the Condition of the Slave Population of Mauritius; with the Observations of the Commissioners of Inquiry. Copy of a Letter from Sir R. T. Farquhar to the Secretary of State, dated 10th June 1829, upon the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry. All ordered by the House of Commons to be printed in June 1829.

several years, against persons in high public stations, while those who have asserted them with the greatest degree of confidence have been unable to state their origin, or to point out the means by which they could be substantiated. On the other hand, the parties whose characters have been thus assailed have not, in general, appeared to be duly alive to the discredit attaching to such derogatory imputations, which (it would appear) were, at successive periods, very currently repeated without any contradiction that we are aware of."

Under these circumstances, we confess, a verdict of acquittal would not place the accused in a better situation than they were before the inquiry. But, notwithstanding the extraordinary degree of resistance and systematic organized secresy which seems to prevail in the island on the subject of slave-trading, there appears to us to be enough in the report of the commissioners to raise a presumption of negligence, if not of guilt, against the conduct of the "persons in high public stations," which, at least, requires to be disproved on their part.

The appendix to the report, containing the documents and evidence, is too voluminous to be printed. The commissioners' report, however, furnishes a good analysis of its contents.

It appears that the slave trade has always subsisted at Mauritius, under the French government; for although the revolutionary legislature abolished slavery, the law was never recorded or in any way put in force there. The manner in which the slave trade was carried on, at the period when the island was captured by the British, the report states, differed in few respects from that which had prevailed in the Atlantic Ocean from the western coast of Africa. "The sale of slaves at Port Louis was generally conducted by commission. The slaves, on being landed, were ranged in warehouses with labels suspended from their necks, indicating the prices at which they were disposable. The vessels appear to have been considerably crowded, from the eagerness of the traders to increase the profits of their voyages."

The commissioners detail in their report the precautions taken, on the establishment of British authority in the island, to check the importation of slaves; and also facts which decidedly prove that such precautions did not prevent the practice, and that the slaves continued to be introduced into Mauritius from the coast of Africa, either directly, or through the Seychelles, and that the traffic was encouraged by the inhabitants. Attempts were sometimes made to employ the military in seizing slaves known to be imported; but the procureur-general interfered, declaring that it was illegal to employ the military except they were called in to aid the civil power. It appears, from the evidence of General Keating, that when reports were circulated by the colonists of intended insurrections of the slaves, he found it was intended to divert attention from the landing of negroes! "Thus," says the report, "although the slave-trade was carried on to a great extent in 1816 and 1817, and several captures were made at sea, the number seized on shore was inconsiderable." The mode of trading is thus described:

The practice which prevailed at Port Louis of fitting out vessels for the slave trade, and concealing the names of the owners, is exemplified in the returns of the voyages made by the colonial vessels at that period. The captain was sometimes entered as the owner, and in some instances as the supracargo. If the vessel was captured, the real owner was not compromised, nor his property made answerable for the penalties. The accounts of such speculations were rendered in a form intelligible to the parties, and on which recoveries might be made. A person who was established at Port Louis, and notoriously engaged in the slave trade, has left on record an account of the disposal of the

the cargo of the vessel on his return from Madagascar. The cargo was merely designated "*Balles et Ballots,*" which, from the nature of the transactions, could obviously have had no reference except to the specified number of male and female slaves that were landed and disposed of. At Mauritius, the usual places of debarkation were Mapou on the north, and Black River on the south of the island; but landings were sometimes made in other parts of the coast, and particularly of the Savanne district. The vessels arriving off the coast were enabled to lie concealed off Morne Brabant, and approached at night to land the negroes in the boats of the fishermen, or sometimes by floating them ashore upon rafts. They were then, with many ingenious precautions, conducted into the woods and concealed in caverns, or received into the houses of the inhabitants, where the law prevented any search from being made for them without the warrant of a judge, and from whence they were conducted into town for sale, or delivered into the country to persons for whom they had been imported, and who had private marks by which to distinguish their own. The negroes were rendered submissive to their conductors by practising on their fears of the consequences of detection, and on approach of persons who were in search of them, would lie down or disperse on a signal, or on a command given in their own language, the women and children crouching behind the men. To prevent all traces of their passage through the country, they were conducted into the interior through by-paths or through beds of ravines or rivers. Some of the persons employed by government in the apprehension of Maroons called "Chefs de Detachment," from their familiar acquaintance with the passes of the country, were employed on these occasions; and it be may safely affirmed that nothing but a general disposition in the inhabitants in favour of the slave trade, and the negligence or connivance of the civil authorities in the districts, and great inefficiency, if not culpability in the police department, could have enabled bands of negroes to be landed and carried through so small an island, and disposed of without detection, except in the case of a few stragglers who were arrested at the military posts and delivered up to the civil commissaries; nor in any instance, that we are aware of, did the arrest of these lead to the detection of the parties from which they had strayed. It may be observed also, that the concealment of the negroes on the habitations must have been known to great numbers of slaves; who, in most instances, were deterred from denouncing the offenders from fear of the consequences to themselves. In some instances the negroes who had been seized were again taken off and concealed, probably by inducements held out to them to rejoin their comrades.

The registration system was defeated, first by the reluctance or refusal of the owners to send returns of their slaves; and, secondly, by frauds committed in the registry itself, unknown to the registrar; one of the agents was a clerk in the office, named Baillie, "who was afterwards discovered not only to have made numerous alterations in the original registers, but to be the owner of vessels notoriously engaged in the slave-trade!" One of his vessels was captured in 1822.

These transactions occurred mostly under the administration of Sir R. T. Farquhar, who embarked for England in November 1817. In considering how far negligence might have been the reason why the laws against slave trading were not enforced with more energy, we cannot forget that Sir R. Farquhar put upon record his opinion in 1812, that "without the slave-trade, or some other substitute or remedy, these colonies promise to be shortly annihilated."

When Sir R. Farquhar left the island, the government devolved upon Major General Hall, the commander of the forces, and he, says the report, "appears to have been early impressed with a belief that proper measures had not been taken to put down the slave trade, and that all effectual means for its suppression had been discouraged. It was the opinion of General Hall that the slave trade had been systematically promoted by the inhabitants of Mauritius, who had a direct interest in augmenting their stock of slaves, and his attention

was

was directed to the object of discovering and punishing those who protected and encouraged it within the colony, as a more decisive course than that pursued by attempting to close the sources from whence slaves were supplied, or to promote their capture at sea." The consequences of the firm and active measures taken by General Hall were, the seizure of a great number of negroes recently imported, and the resentment of the legal authorities.

General Hall was superseded by the arrival of General Darling, who seems to have been at once impressed with the conviction that slaves were imported, and were partly unregistered and partly the subject of fraudulent transfers.

"The nominal transfers," say the commissioners, "that were executed upon returns originally fraudulent, were a source of profit to the persons who had made them; and we have received the acknowledgment of a slave dealer of the facility with which he made purchases of fictitious bills of sale on registered names, after landing his cargo of negroes. As the returns made to the registry did not contain any particular description of the slaves who were named in them, it was not difficult to apply them to the imported negroes, who were generally young men and women of the castes denominated 'Malgache' and 'Mozambique.'"

The course pursued by these two officers, subjected them, of course, to the odium of the inhabitants. A few days after the arrival of the commissioners at Port Louis, they received an address, purporting to be from the inhabitants, wherein, amongst other things, accusations were brought against Generals Hall and Darling, "the former of whom was considered to have acted illegally and tyrannically in the measures pursued by him, while acting governor; and the latter to have been influenced in his charges against the colonists by unjustifiable motives."

In July 1820, Sir R. Farquhar resumed the government, and shortly afterwards a proceeding took place which is involved in some mystery. A man named Dorval, a notorious slave-trader, having in 1821 procured a cargo of slaves from Zanzibar, the vessel was chased by a government cruizer, stranded, and burnt, but the landing of the slaves in Mauritius was effected: as usual, proclamations, and the most persevering efforts of the officers, were unable to discover the bulk of them, though they were traced to the woods and to various habitations in different parts of the island. True bills were found by the grand jury against Dorval and l'Hoste, the nominal commander of the vessel, who both escaped to Bourbon. Dorval returned and gave himself up in 1822, producing a secret promise of pardon, signed by Sir R. Farquhar, for all past offences, on his accomplishing the apprehension of l'Hoste, which he effected. This man was tried: but the prosecution failed through a "flaw in the indictment," and a "technical objection" existed to his being put upon his trial again. The commissioners remark: "whatever inducement may have prevailed with Sir R. Farquhar to accord so signal a favour to Dorval (and the circumstances attending which have not been satisfactorily explained), it is much to be regretted that a full disclosure of the persons who had *received or purchased* the negroes, and *retained them in defiance of the proclamation of government*, had not been made a primary and indispensable condition of any act of grace extended to him."

It is not necessary for us to go through the long list of cases of evident slave-trading which subsequently occurred. The commissioners say, with regard to its extent, that *one* vessel, the *Coureur*, commanded by Dorval or l'Hoste, made six voyages to Madagascar, in 1819 and 1820, and the average number of negroes imported each voyage might be 150 or 200. But they observe,

serve, that "it has been generally maintained that no *direct* importation of an *entire cargo* of negroes has taken place at Mauritius since the landing effected from the *Coureur* in March 1821." They add, that "the measure to which we must primarily attribute its suppression within the colony was that which was adopted by Generals Halls and Darling, pursuant to the instructions of Earl Bathurst, for sending to England for trial the parties accused of slave-trading; and the example made by their transportation in some instances to New South Wales, had already produced an effect on the minds of the colonists at the period of the return of Sir R. Farquhar to the colony in 1820."

Thus it appears certain, that although Governor Farquhar might be absolved from all suspicion of guilty connivance, the extent of the trade during his administration must be imputed to a certain degree of negligence, or want of energy, on his part, seeing that in the short interval of his absence, from March 1817 to July 1820, the measures taken by his two successors ultimately suppressed the trade. The very popularity of Sir R. Farquhar affords, unfortunately, a strong presumption against him, in such a place as the Mauritius, as the hostility of the inhabitants to Generals Hall and Darling affords very satisfactory testimony to their vigilance and integrity.

Sir Lowry Cole assumed the government of the colony in 1823, and though importations of slaves into the Seychelles are concluded, from a variety of circumstances, yet direct importations into Mauritius seem now to have ceased.

"Notwithstanding," says the report, however, "the motives of interest that are now operating with the inhabitants of this island in restraining them from any daring violations of the law, and from their clamorous opposition to it, we can discover no essential change in the public opinion on the subject which would justify a general indemnity for past offences, more than a relaxed execution of the law at the present moment."

A comment upon this opinion is furnished by recent intelligence from Mauritius, to which we refer the reader, subjoining an observation thereupon, from the *Times* newspaper.

"Whatever dissatisfaction and resistance may have been excited by the measures for improving the condition of the slave population in the West-Indies, seems really to have been but trifling to the towering indignation which has been roused in our semi-East-Indian possession of the Mauritius by measures of a similar character. And from this we should infer (it is matter of inference and conjecture only) that sincere and *bonâ-fide* exertions had not previously been made for alleviating the sufferings and limiting the extent of slavery. We do not know who is hit by this remark, but we suppose some one will think himself aggrieved!"

Sir Robert's letter, on the report of the commissioners, surprised us: it is no defence, but an undignified attack upon the report, which is described as "a most inconclusive, vague, incoherent, and frivolous rhapsody." The affair of Dorval is justified on the ground of a pecuniary saving to government! But the examination of this letter and of the reply (if such it can be termed) to the charges in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, must be deferred till a future opportunity.

THE CHINESE DRAMA.

Mr. Davis, of Canton, has just added to western literature another specimen of the Chinese drama, the productions of which are so abundant that he has given us a list of 199 volumes of plays in the Chinese language. The present piece * forms one of the same collection, in forty volumes, namely, the *Yuen-jin-pih-chung-keüh*, which contains the *Laou-seng-urh*, or "An Heir in his Old Age," of which Mr. Davis published a translation about twelve years back. The *Chaou-she-koo-urh*, or "Orphan of the House of Chaou,"† translated into French by the Jesuit missionary Prémare, and so well known through the medium of Voltaire's tragedy, *l'Orphéline de la Chine* (which is founded upon the principal incident in the Chinese play), is included in the same voluminous collection, commonly called "The Hundred Plays of Yuen."

The selection of this play for translation seems to have been dictated by the consideration that its story is "strictly historical." Mr. Davis says "it relates to one of the most interesting periods of the Chinese annals, when the growing effeminacy of the court, and consequent weakness of the government, emboldened the Tartars in their aggressions, and first gave rise to the temporizing and impolitic system of propitiating those barbarians by tribute, which long after produced the downfal of the empire and the establishment of the Mongol dominion." We apprehend, with deference to Mr. Davis, that its value, in an historical point of view, is not to be very highly appreciated, considering that the event, which it celebrates, was anterior in date to the origin of the drama in China by about 800 years.

The story of the piece is as follows:—Yuente, emperor of China, of the Hán dynasty (who came to the throne about B.C. 42), desirous of replenishing his haram (left silent and desolate by his father), directed his minister, Maouyenshow, to people it, by searching diligently throughout the empire for beauties between the ages of fifteen and twenty, sending the portraits of each to the *Tēen-tsze*, or "son of heaven," as the minister styles his master. This minister, a flatterer and a knave, finds his interest in keeping the emperor amongst women rather than his wise counsellors; and the fulfilment of this command, which is prompted by himself, he makes subservient to his base ends, by taking bribes from the parents of the damsels, ambitious to secure so enviable a connexion. The parents of one alone, relying on the extraordinary beauty of their daughter, refused to comply with the minister's demand; he thereupon disfigured her portrait by placing a scar under the eye. None of the damsels seemed to fix the emperor's heart. Vexed and disappointed, the imperial *ennuyé* was wandering near the palace, when the sound of a lute was heard. The lady-musician, who was no other than Chaoukeun, the injured beauty, was summoned to the presence; she told her tale, and his majesty found that his minister had "dimmed the purity of the gem, bright as the waves in autumn." Chaoukeun was created a princess, and Maouyenshow was disgraced. In the meanwhile, the Khan of the Tartars, Hanchenyu, in arms on the borders, was soliciting a princess of China in marriage, a practice which had been sanctioned by treaty. The traitor, Maouyenshow, fled to

* *Hán Koong Tsew*, or "The Sorrows of Hán;" a Chinese tragedy, translated from the original, with notes, by John Francis Davis, F.R.S., &c. Printed for the Oriental Translation Committee, 1829.

† A translation of this play was given in *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxi, pp. 40 and 157.

to the Tartar camp with a genuine portrait of Chaoukeun, and, falsely representing that she desired to become the khan's wife, induced the Tartar to send a special envoy with a demand of this beautiful person, as the only condition of his abstaining from war and invasion. The counsellors of Hān recommend compliance with the Tartar's terms; Chaoukeun offers to sacrifice herself in this alliance, to save her country; the emperor reluctantly consents, and she is accordingly escorted to the Tartar camp. On reaching the river Amoor, or "river of the Black Dragon," the boundary of the Chinese and Tartar territories, the princess drinks to her lost emperor, then throws herself into the stream, and perishes. The khan orders her mausoleum to be erected on the banks of the river, and to be called "The Verdant Tomb;" and he delivers up the traitor Maouyenshow, the author of the catastrophe, to the emperor, who orders him to be decapitated.

The fate of the lady Chaoukeun is a favourite incident, as Mr. Davis remarks, with Chinese painters, poets, and romancers. He might have added, that it is variously related. There is another version of the same story in the *Pih-mei-she-yung*, or "poems of a hundred beautiful women," wherein it is said, that, at the age of seventeen, she became one of the ladies of the emperor Yuen; that his imperial majesty having ordered a painter to take the portraits of his concubines, Chaoukeun refused to gratify the painter with a present, and he thereupon represented her as ugly; that a certain tribe having sent a deputation to court for a Chinese lady to be their queen, the emperor selected Chaoukeun as the plainest person amongst the imperial ladies; that, seeing her previous to her departure, he was struck with the discordancy of the portrait with her real charms, and forthwith beheaded the painter; that the lady herself, on reaching the frontiers, threw herself out of the carriage and died; and that the place where she was interred was called "The Verdant Tomb," being the only grassy spot in the vicinity. Mr. Davis says, it is reported that this "Verdant Tomb" exists at the present day, and remains green all the year round, though in a desert parched by the summer sun.

The play is regularly divisible into five acts. This "accordance with our own canons of criticism" was one of the reasons which induced the translator to select it. Mr. Davis observes:

> The Chinese themselves make no regular classification of comedy and tragedy; but we are quite at liberty to give the latter title to a play which so completely answers to the European definition. The unity of action is complete, and the unities of time and place much less violated than they frequently are on our own stage. The grandeur and gravity of the subject, the rank and dignity of the personages, the tragical catastrophe, and the strict award of poetical justice, might satisfy the most rigid admirer of Grecian rules. The translator has thought it necessary to adhere to the original in distinguishing by name the first act (or proëm) from the four which follow it: but the distinction is purely nominal, and the piece consists, to all intents and purposes, of *five* acts. It is remarkable, that this peculiar division holds true with regard to a large number of the "Hundred Plays of Yuen."

Mr. Davis is of opinion that the plot and incidents of the "Sorrows of Hān" are superior to those of the "Orphan of Chaou." There could not be an opinion, in our judgment, worse founded, if we may form our estimate of the latter play from the French translation, or even from the outline of the plot as given by Dr. Morrison from the *She-ke*. The characters in the "Orphan of Chaou" are quite dramatic, and are tolerably well contrasted; the incidents are varied; the sentiments are often just and beautiful. In the "Sorrows of Hān" there are, in fact, but three or four characters, and the extreme

extreme shortness of the piece* prevents any thing like a development of plot: the incidents are surprisingly scanty.

As a specimen of Mr. Davis's style of translation, we subjoin the *Sëë-tsze*, induction, or proëm, as Mr. Davis terms it.

Enter K'HAN OF THE TARTARS, *reciting four verses.*

K'HAN. "The autumnal gale blows wildly through the grass, amidst our woollen tents,
And the moon of night, shining on the rude huts, hears the lament of the mournful pipe:
The countless hosts, with their bended bows, obey me as their leader:
Our tribes are the distinguished friends of the family of Hān."

I am Hanchenyu, the old inhabitant of the sandy waste; the sole ruler of the northern regions. The wild chace is our trade; battle and conquest our chief occupation. The emperor Wunwong retired before our eastern tribes; the state Wei trembled at us, and sued for our friendship. The ancient title of our chiefs has in the course of time been changed to that which I now bear. When the two races of Tsin and Hān contended in battle, and filled the empire with tumult, our tribes were in full power: numberless was the host of armed warriors, with their bended bows. For seven days my ancestor hemmed in with his forces the Emperor Kaoute; until, by the contrivance of the minister, a treaty was concluded, and the Princesses of China were yielded in marriage to our K'hans. Since the time of Hoeyte and the empress Leuhow, each successive generation has adhered to the established rule, and sought our alliance with its daughters. In the reign of the late emperor Seuente, my brothers contended with myself for the rule of our nation, and its power was weakened until the tribes elected me as their chief. I am a real descendant of the empire of Hān. I command a hundred thousand armed warriors. We have moved to the south, and approached the border, claiming an alliance with the imperial race. Yesterday, I despatched an envoy with tributary presents to demand a princess in alliance; but know not if the emperor will ratify the engagement with the customary oaths. The fineness of the season has drawn away our chiefs on a hunting excursion amidst the sandy steppes. May they meet with success, for we have no fields—our bows and arrows are our sole means of subsistence.—(*Exit.*)

Enter MINISTER OF HAN, *reciting verses.*

MINISTER.—"Let a man have the heart of a kite, and the talons of an eagle,
Let him deceive his superiors, and oppress those below him;
Let him enlist flattery, insinuation, profligacy, and avarice on his side,
And he will find them a lasting assistance through life."

I am no other than Maouyenshow, a minister of the sovereign of Hān. By a hundred arts of specious flattery and address I have deceived the emperor, until he places his whole delight in me alone. My words he listens to; and he follows my counsel. Within the precincts of the palace, as without them, who is there but bows before me—who is there but trembles at my approach? But observe the chief art which I have learned: it is this; to persuade the emperor to keep aloof from his wise counsellors, and seek all his pleasures amidst the women of his palace. Thus it is that I strengthen my power and greatness. But, in the midst of my lucubrations, here comes the emperor.

Enter EMPEROR YUENTE *attended by eunuchs and women.*

EMPEROR. (*Recites verses.*)—

"During the ten generations that have succeeded our acquisition of empire,
My race has long possessed the four hundred districts of the world:
Long have the frontiers been bound in tranquillity by the ties of mutual oaths,
And our pillow has been undisturbed by grief or anxiety."

Behold

* It would not occupy more than six or seven pages of this journal. Mr. Davis says it is eked out, in the original, by an irregular species of song, as in all Chinese plays, in which the principal characters give occasional vent to their passion.

Behold in us the emperor Yuente, of the race of Hän. Our ancestor Kaoute emerged from a private station, and raised his family by extinguishing the dynasty of Tsin, and slaughtering their race. Ten generations have passed away since he left this inheritance to us. The four boundaries of the empire have been tranquil: the eight regions at rest! But not through our personal merits; we have wholly depended on the exertions of our civil and military rulers. On the demise of our late father, the female inmates of the palace were all dispersed, and our haram is now solitary and untenanted; but how shall this be endured!

Min.—Consider, Sir, that even the thriving husbandman may desire to change his partner; then, why not your majesty, whose title is the Son of Heaven, whose possessions are the whole word! May I advise, that commissioners be despatched to search throughout the empire for all, of whatever rank, that is most beautiful, between the ages of fifteen and twenty, for the peopling of the inner palace.

Emp.—You say well. We appoint you at once our minister of selection, and will invest you with a written authority. Search diligently through our realms; and when you have selected the most worthy, let us be provided with portraits of each, as a means of fixing our choice. By the merits of your services, you may supply us with an occasion of rewarding you on your return.—(*Exeunt.*)

This *Sëë-tsze*, which, reckoning the division of the play by acts, would form the first, although it is really an announcement of the characters, and a key to the plot, is the only part of the piece of which Mr. Davis has given the original. We cannot help thinking that the whole of the play, as it is short, might have been given in the Chinese character, conformably with the original intention of the Oriental Translation Committee.

Judging of the translation by this part of it, we should say it is ably executed, though rather too paraphrastic. There appears a slight error in the conclusion of the proëm. The term "haram" is stated, by Mr. Davis, in a note, to be *nuy-kung* in the original. The corresponding term in the original, however, is *how-kung*, signifying inner apartments of the palace, appropriated to women and children. The passage where it occurs is as follows in the original: *kin how-kung tsheĭh mŏ*, "the inner or retired apartments are now silent and deserted." Towards the close of the succeeding speech of Maouyenshow, the term *how-kung* again occurs, which is there rendered by Mr. Davis "inner palace." In the first instance he has probably mistaken *how* (4158 *) "behind," for *nuy* (8075 *) "inner."

The paucity of those occidental scholars, who think it worth while to cultivate an acquaintance with the Chinese language, and the extensive literature comprised in it, imparts a double value to the few specimens of that literature which are occasionally translated into our own tongue. We trust that Mr. Davis will not relax in his researches; and now that there is a fund raised by individual contributions for the encouragement of the (at present) unpopular study of oriental learning, we are not without hope that others may be incited by his example. Dr. Morrison might, perhaps, find time, without detriment to his more serious occupations, to give us some translations from a language in which he is so great a proficient.

* The numbers refer to the characters in the alphabetical part of Dr. Morrison's dictionary.

THE EAST-INDIA AND CHINA TRADE.

Since the publication of the last article in our journal, under this title, there has been laid before Parliament, by his Majesty's command, and printed, a volume of official documents,* which diffuse so much additional light upon the various questions at issue between the East-India Company and their assailants, that we feel not merely justified in reverting to the subject, but called upon to do so.

The papers before us, which are incapable of being condensed into dimensions sufficiently small for exhibition, according to our practice, in this journal, are divisible into two classes, namely, those which relate to the trade with the East-Indies and China, and those which are connected with the supply of tea to the European continent. In availing ourselves of the important facts disclosed in the papers of the first class, we must endeavour, though with some difficulty, to avoid retracing our former positions; in considering the latter portion of the papers, we are not likely to incur the guilt of repetition, for they place that part of the subject in an aspect entirely new.

We trust that, in our former paper, we made it sufficiently apparent, that the manner in which this great question,—pregnant with consequences not obvious to ordinary minds,—was brought before the Legislature, by the petitioners and their advocates against the renewal of the East-India Company's charter, displayed a remarkable absence of fairness and candour, we might say, of truth. We showed that the augmentation of our exports to India since 1813, which forms the fundamental argument of the petitioners, proceeded, in a great measure, from causes independent of the opening of the trade, to which it is vulgarly ascribed; that a great part of the increase referred to is attributable to an exorbitant passion for speculation, or to desperate efforts on the part of our manufacturers to relieve themselves from difficulties occasioned by the increased ratio of production in this country and the diminution of foreign demand since the peace. We added a satisfactory statement, showing that, with all the impulses, natural and artificial, the trade between this country and India has not increased since 1813 in an equal ratio with its augmentation prior to the opening of the trade.

A material fact, however, in this question, and to which we did not advert, is shewn in these papers, namely, the depression of the prices of commodities subsequent to the admission of free traders and Americans to the eastern markets, which creates a discordancy, in the accounts of values of exports and imports, at different periods, destructive of all theories deduced from such sources alone. The extent of this depreciation may be seen in the following table, which is constructed from the papers before us.

British Goods.		Prices in 1813.				Prices in 1828.		
Superfine Spanish stripe cloth		£26	9	11	.....	£11	0	2
Super cloth		18	0	0	.....	8	17	3
Worster cloth		19	13	4	.....	11	2	11
Long ells		2	7	2	.....	1	13	11
Double camlets		9	4	4	.....	7	3	10
Single camlets		7	10	3	.....	5	18	11
Second single camlets		6	7	6	.....	5	1	0
6-4 Cambrics 12 yards		1	0	0	.....	0	8	6
9-8 Shirting	per yard	0	1	2½	.....	0	0	6
9-8 Cambric handkerchiefs	per doz.	0	12	9	.....	0	6	0

The

* Papers relating to the trade with India and China, &c. Ordered to be printed 4th June 1829.

The inference, fairly deducible from this statement, is, that we may have been assuming a diminution of the Company's trade, when there was really an increase; and this inference turns out to be the fact. In 1813-14 the Company shipped for China 6,123 superfine Spanish stripe cloths, the value of which was £162,238; in the current year, 1828-29, the number exported was just double, but their value was only £132,136. Again: in 1813-14, they exported 1,662 super cloths, value £29,916; in 1828-29, the number of these cloths exported to China was 3,000, their value £26,597 only. The reasoners upon trade returns would naturally argue, that there was a falling-off in the Company's exports to China between the two periods to the amount of the difference between the two aggregate sums; whereas they had nearly doubled! We call attention to this fact, in order to suggest a caution to impartial persons against that implicit, imperturbable confidence in trade accounts, which it is the prevailing fashion of the day to indulge.

The reduction in the prices of East-India cotton manufactures, since the improvements in England, is really astonishing. India longcloths, which, in 1813, sold for 44s. 8d. per piece, now sells for 14s. 2d. The price of baftaes, in 1813, was 11s. per piece; in 1828, 3s. 6d. would be the utmost that could be obtained.

This prostration of the prices of native Indian manufactures, in connexion with the duties imposed upon them in England, and our avowed policy of making our own fabrics predominant in India (all the arguments of the petitioners pointing only to the increase of *raw materials*,* if colonization and other day-dreams are indulged), suggests a very serious consideration to those who are, what many profess to be, friends of our fellow subjects in Hindustan. If the Hindus are to be merely raisers of the raw material, if all the castes which subsist upon the labours of the loom are to be annihilated (for artizans cannot there be transmuted into cultivators, as in Europe), we seem to be intent upon a policy similar to that which Spain pursued towards the unhappy aborigines of America. The merchants of London, in their petition (13th April) against the existing duty upon Indian silks, state that "in many districts of India, considerable distress has already been felt by the supercession of the native by British factories."

This is, in fact, the end, at which the advocates of free trade and universal resort to India seem covertly to aim. Their language, undisguisedly, is this: "give us free intercourse with the interior of India, and we will not only furnish all its inhabitants with whatever articles of consumption they require, but we will extend the supply of the raw materials, of which these articles are made, for the employment of British artizans." All this while the condition of the millions of Hindus, male and female, who, if the silken and cotton fabrics of India were superseded, must starve, never once disturbs the placid serenity of their philanthropy.

The successful competition of the British with the native fabrics, once so highly esteemed and admired, has not only ruined many native workmen, but is one of the secret causes which have swelled our imports of India cotton. The Company's imports of India piece goods, fifty years ago, amounted to 1,152,467 pieces; last year the entire importation of white piece goods from India was 203,927 pieces; of dyed cottons 231,616. The effect of this falling-off in the demand for the manufactures of India, and the increased competition of British cottons, is apparent in the price of raw cotton. In 1820-21, India

* See this doctrine distinctly enunciated in the petition of the Committees of Silk-weavers, &c. (1st May) against a reduction of the duty on India wrought silks imported.

India cotton of the first quality sold at 280 rupees the candy of 7 cwt. In the two succeeding years it fell to exactly one-half. Its present price in India is 120 rupees, about 3¼d. per lb. This depreciation led to ruinous importations of cotton from India, which depressed the market price at home; this depressed price operated as an encouragement to speulation on the part of manufacturers. In both cases, the diseased excrescence was mistaken for a symptom of health.

It is worthy of remark, that the East-India Company were once an object of the bitter hostility of the cotton manufacturers of this country, on account of their importation of Indian piece goods; for it has ever been the custom amongst the producers in England to view British India with the same jealous feelings with which they contemplate foreign states. In the year 1787 a pamphlet was published,* the design of which was "to warn the nation of the bad consequences which would result from the rivalry of the East-India cotton goods." Mr. Milburn (one of the authorities in whom Mr. Whitmore fully confides) gives the following account of this attack upon the Company,† and his observations are extremely applicable to the present state of things.

The manufacturers having embarked large sums, and *made larger quantities of goods than a vent could be found for*, the East-India Company's imports of piece-goods being considerably increased, the manufacturers presented a memorial to the Privy Council, charging the Company with having purposely augmented the quantity of their goods, and lowered their prices, in order to ruin them, and destroy British industry; and among other plans for relieving their distress, were desirous of excluding the Company from importing any white cotton goods.

The circumstance which gave birth to the clamour against the Indian manufactures in 1788, was not occasioned by any unusual exertions on the part of the Company, any unusual quantity of Indian goods exposed to sale, or any disposition on the part of the public to prefer the manufactures of India to those of Great Britain; but solely *the distress in which many individuals were involved, in consequence of their having pushed their enterprizes beyond due bounds, by raising fictitious credits and circulation to an unprecedented extent, and which occasioned the ruin of numbers.* The manufacturers conceived that if the Company could be prevented from importing, they should be able to dispose of their surplus stocks; but it has been found that the extent of those circulations, and the consequent failures, exceeded the total amount of the Company's annual sale of Indian goods; therefore effectual relief could not thereby have been obtained; and it is remarkable, that although the Company's importations and sales continued without variation, yet a few months after those pernicious circulations were put a stop to, the latter manufactures at home flourished as usual, and in the two following years made very rapid and extraordinary progress in their increase.

These considerations have tempted us away from the accounts to which we referred at the beginning: we recur to them, first, for the sake of shewing the nature and extent of the trade carried on by the Americans with India, upon which much stress is laid. The following is an abstract statement of the amount of exports from British India by American ships, from the year 1815-16 to the year 1826-27.

Years.	Bengal. S.Rs.	Madras. Arc.Rs.	Bombay. Bom.Rs.
1815-16	44,21,435	31,425	—
1816-17	59,98,251	2,43,299	2,73,518
1817-18	48,91,053	1,30,156	6,80,987
1818-19	70,26,531	1,80,805	16,53,719
1819-20	45,87,438	44,945	4,25,945

* Entitled "An important Crisis in the Calico and Muslin Manufacturers of this Country explained."
† Orient. Commerce, vol. ii. p. 232.

Years.	Bengal S.Rs.	Madras Arc.Rs.	Bombay Bom.Rs.
1820-21	19,25,079	1,10,086	—
1821-22	38,53,916	2,92,916	—
1822-23	30,63,019	6,07,945	—
1823-24	12,25,000	27,503	—
1824-25	22,89,719	20,246	8,798
1825-26	26,10,785	1,22,917	73,409
1826-27	6,64,318	9,316	—

We apprehend that few persons will contend from hence that the American trade with India is increasing; yet why it should not increase in even a greater ratio than our own, is a question which seems to be soluble only by considering the augmentation of the latter as merely fictitious, the result of speculation run mad. We are borne out in this conclusion by the authority of Mr. Prinsep, who says,* that "the Americans pushed their Indian trade *for a while*, more especially in 1818-19, beyond its natural bounds:" and they have had the wisdom to curtail it. He adds: "they brought into this market (Bengal) a portion of those excessive supplies of British manufactured goods, which inundated their own markets immediately after the restoration of peace, and thus contributed to injure the sale of those directly imported."

It may, perhaps, be inferred that as their India trade decreased, their China trade improved. Unfortunately for our theorists, this is not the fact. We subjoin a statement of their trade with China from 1818-19 to 1826-27.

Years.	Imports into China.			Total Exports.
	Merchandise.	Bullion.	Total.	
1818-19 Dollars	2,603,151	7,414,000	10,017,151	9,041,755
1819-20	1,861,961	6,297,000	8,158,961	8,182,015
1820-21	not stated	—	—	—
1821-22	3,074,741	5,125,000	8,199,741	7,058,741
1822-23	2,046,558	6,292,840	8,339,398	7,523,492
1823-24	2,217,126	4,096,000	6,313,126	5,677,149
1824-25	2,437,545	6,524,500	8,962,045	8,501,121
1825-26	2,050,831	5,705,200	7,756,031	8,752,562
1826-27	2,002,549	1,841,168	3,843,717	4,363,788

What our petitioners will say to this statement we know not. According to their representations, the effect of excluding the British merchant from the trade with China has been to throw that profitable commerce into the hands of the Americans. It would appear then, that, with a magnanimous degree of self-denial, they have not merely refrained from seizing upon the proferred advantage, but have voluntarily reduced the amount of their trade with China from ten millions and a half of dollars, its extent so early as 1805-6, to little more than eight millions!

The account from which this statement is taken is furnished by the East-India Company: its accuracy may, therefore, probably be disputed. We take then another account, furnished by the authorities in the United States to the British Consul General at Washington, of the number of vessels belonging to the United States which cleared out from their ports for ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope in each year since 1813.

* External Commerce and Exchanges of Bengal, p. 39.

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Years.	Ships.	Tons.
1814...	5	1,995	1819...	76	23,249	1824...	66	20,724
1815...	73	23,650	1820...	85	25,098	1825...	87	27,322
1816...	106	35,253	1821...	86	25,905	1826...	67	19,070
1817...	122	39,169	1822...	73	23,714	1827...	55	17,078
1818...	118	36,586	1823...	80	24,459	1828...	46	14,112

From this official statement it appears that the average annual tonnage, in the first four years (excluding 1814), was 33,664 tons; in the ensuing five years it sunk to 24,485 tons; and in the next five years, to 19,661 tons, whilst in the last year, which, according to the hypothesis of our petitioners, ought to be the largest of this diminished average at least, the tonnage is only 14,112 tons, little more than one-third of what it was in 1817! Since 1821, we observe from the statement, several of the American States have given up the eastern trade altogether.

Now, surely, there is something supremely ridiculous, to make no severer reflexion, in the allegations of the petitioners, and in the assertions of those who support them in Parliament, that by our own *laches* and false policy the Americans are aggrandizing their trade with India and China, when we find that trade to be diminishing every year in so striking a degree, instead of increasing in a greater ratio than our own, which it ought to do, according to the arguments of the petitioners.

But these petitioners have, with some tact and dexterity, selected one particular commodity, namely tea, as the basis of their theory. The Americans, they tell us, have now the exclusive supply, not of their own market only, but that of the whole European continent; and we were prepared to find, in reality, that their tea trade, foreign and domestic, had greatly increased. The official papers afford us ample data upon this point; and the result shows that, suspicious as we were of the allegations of these petitioners, we have exercised too little distrust of their delusive representations. It appears that, even upon this point, they have reasoned not upon facts, to which they had probably no access, but upon their own eager and erroneous presumptions.

The following is a statement of the quantity of tea exported from Canton by the English East-India Company and by the American traders respectively, from the year 1815-16 to the year 1826-27.

Years.	By the East-India Company.		By the Americans.	
	To England.	To British North America.	For American Consumption.	For Foreign Consumption.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1815-16	33,013,387	—	4,514,280	2,731,000
1816-17	29,353,973	—	6,074,100	2,880,000
1817-18	20,151,597	—	7,535,885	2,086,245
1818-19	21,085,860	—	8,884,998	3,103,651
1819-20	28,476,231	—	6,874,847	3,318,156
1820-21	28,545,960	—	not stated	—
1821-22	25,746,439	—	7,600,667	1,711,600
1822-23	27,478,813	—	9,926,400	2,216,000
1823-24	29,761,660	—	8,913,467	1,238,800
1824-25	27,517,938	1;179,150	11,979,467	1,762,000
1825-26	26,321,545	1,499,576	11,441,734	1,360,800
1826-27	38,567,505	1,614,736	8,219,600	357,966

From hence it appears that this exclusive privilege of supplying the Europe market has enabled the Americans—to do what?—to *reduce* their European carrying

carrying trade in tea from 2,731,000 lbs. to 357,966 lbs., our own export trade in tea, insignificant as it is, being burthened with double freight, amounting in 1826 to 279,070 lbs. over and above the quantity sent to Ireland! The total export of tea by the Americans from Canton is even less at present than prior to the war: for it appears from Mr. Milburn's work,* that in 1805-6 the quantity of tea exported by the Americans from Canton was 11,702,800 lbs.

It will, perhaps, be urged that their export trade in tea may, though it is improbable, have taken a new channel, and that the indirect supply from America has augmented. The following is the value of all teas exported from the United States in 1826 and 1827, the only years given in the account, which emanates from the Privy Council.

Places.	1826. Dollars.	1827. Dollars.
Holland	280,137	39,566
Gibraltar	235,474	123,158
Hanse Towns and Ports of Germany	337,331	325,410
France on the Atlantic	209,252	126,019
Brazil	80,164	41,236
All other places	216,336	117,054†
Total	1,308,694	772,443

Again, we would beg sober readers to call to mind the exaggerated statements of the petitioners as to this part of the question between themselves and the East-India Company; and we intreat them to look, first, at the vast amount of this trade in tea, from which the British merchant is so shamefully excluded, and secondly at the state of it. If this trade was a profitable one, if there really existed a demand for tea on the continent, is it to be imagined that the supply would not increase, in the sole hands of the Americans, in a prodigious degree, considering the flatness of the markets in respect to all articles where there is competition?

We shall now proceed to analyze that portion of the official accounts which relates to the prices of tea on the Continent, which accounts are furnished exclusively by the British Consuls-General and Consuls resident in the respective countries, at the requisition of his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the statements may therefore be relied upon as unexceptionably accurate, and framed without any possible view to hypothesis, or in fact to any specific question whatsoever.

We would previously just call the reader's attention to a fact, which he might possibly overlook, namely, that the small quantity of tea supplied to foreign Europe by sea, coupled with the diminution of the demand for it there, affords a convincing proof of the fact, specifically stated in some of the Consuls' reports, that tea is not an article in request in, or to the taste of, the neighbouring countries. Hence arise the inequality of prices in different states, and the very low rate at which it is sold at some places; the people being tempted to buy by the cheapness of the article, which must necessarily be of an inferior quality.

The first account relates to Russia; it is a communication from Sir Daniel Bayley, our consul-general at St. Petersburgh, and contains the following details: Nearly all the tea destined for the consumption of Russia is brought from

* Oriental Commerce, vol. ii. p. 406.

† The official account has 17,054, which is evidently wrong.

from Kiachta, to the great annual fair at Negenei Novogorod, from whence it is distributed throughout the empire. As it is procured by barter from the Chinese, and even disposed of by barter at Negenei Novogorod, its original money-price cannot be fixed, which is to be regretted. The quantity imported into Russia from Kiachta, Astrachan, and other places, in the four years ending 1827, was as follows :—

Years.	Quantity. Poods.	Value Reported. Roubles.
1824	154,197	6,260,429
1825	133,514	4,807,049
1826	130,562	5,675,992
1827	161,958	6,719,166
	580,231	23,462,636
Exported during the four years...	3,843	775,730
Net Total	576,388	22,686,906

On an average, 144,092 poods per annum, of the value of 5,671,726 roubles, equal to 5,187,492 lbs. English, reckoning the pood at 36 lbs.; the value £248,346, taking the exchange at 10½d. per rouble : the value is exclusive of the duty, which varies from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. English. Sir Daniel imagines, from the reduction in the retail prices of common teas, that the importation in 1828, of which he could not procure any authentic statement, has exceeded the usual average.

To show the selling prices of tea, he encloses an original price-current from one of the principal retail dealers in St. Petersburgh, adding that the prices are nearly the same at all the principal cities in the empire. The following are the prices reduced into English measure and value.

Black Teas.	s.	d.
Ordinary .....per English lb.	5	10
Do., 1st quality	6	9¾
Majookon	7	9¼
Bohea	8	9
Do., 1st quality	9	8½
Buds (bourgeons)	11	8
Do. called Vanzountscho-Dzi	12	7½
Do. do. Leansine, or Fragrant	14	7
Do. do. Losana-Osaka	17	6
Do. do. Pekoe or Imperial	21	4½
Do. do. Three lilies or roses	29	2

Green Teas.	s.	d.
Ordinary	6	9¾
Lianze	7	9¼
Pearl, 1st quality	9	8½
In small boxes	11	8
Superior, called Ching-Chay, or Choulan	14	7
New, do. Losana-nosegay, the box	38	10½

The tea brought into Russia is said by our petitioners to be superior to that imported by the East-India Company. We trust, for the sake of the Russians, that it is so; whether the quality is so fine as to counterbalance the difference of prices we doubt. Bohea of the best quality may be had in London for 4s. per lb. at the utmost; the lowest quality, we see, sells at St. Petersburgh for 8s. 9d. !

We next proceed to the report from Hamburgh, giving an account of the consumption and prices of tea in the Hanse Towns, whither the great bulk of the American exports of that article is sent. The consumption of tea in the Hanse Towns it is impossible, it appears, to ascertain; the duty on importation being only one-sixth per cent. (which upon the inferior sorts of tea is too small for computation), the custom-house records do not shew the whole of the

the quantity imported. We subjoin a statement of the retail prices at Bremen and Lubeck (those at Hamburgh being wholesale only), in English money: it is not, however, stated whether the weights are English.

Sorts of Tea.	At Bremen.						At Lubeck.					
	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Bohea.....per lb.	1	1½										
Congou.....	1	7½	to	1	8		1	2	to	1	10
Campoi.....			—				1	6	—	2	1
Souchong.....			—				1	1	—	3	0
Hyson Skin.....	1	4½	—	1	11¼		1	4	—	2	5
Twankay.....			—				1	8	—	2	1
Young Hyson.....			—				1	10	—	3	0
Hyson.....	3	4	—	3	7¼		3	0	—	5	3
Gunpowder.....	3	10½	—	4	5¼		3	7	—	6	0
Pekoe.....	4	5¼	—	10	0		4	10	—	10	6

Some letters are subjoined to this statement, to which we beg the reader's attention. A merchant at Hamburgh writes to the British consul-general, that the market of Hamburgh, as well as that of Holland, is overstocked with tea, and that the *prices since* 1816 *are reduced to one-third.* He observes: "the late failures in the United States, the balance of two or three millions of dollars due to the American customs, the loss of the Dutch Trading Company, computed at 2,000,000 florins during the last four years, *sufficiently prove the trade has of late been carried on without benefit.*" He adds, that the consumption of tea in Germany, though slowly increasing, is very moderate; and that "fine black tea, the staple consumption of Great Britain, scarcely appears in the market."

The British vice-consul at Bremen states, that the consumption of tea in that city is not considerable; its importation is chiefly from the United States, and never in whole cargoes, but occupying a small portion of ship-room. The vice-consul at Lubeck states, that there is no wholesale trade in tea there, and but a very irregular one in the retail line.

So much for the Hanse Towns, the great theatre of American speculation; the result of which has been to overstock the market with inferior teas (the tea ordinarily consumed in England being scarcely known there), to knock down the prices one-third (below, as we shall prove, those at Canton), and what is the unavoidable consequence, to ruin the Americans and their Dutch competitors. These official statements will then hardly bear out the assertions respecting the prosperity of the American China trade, and that "teas of the same quality as the Company's may be purchased at the Hanse Towns at one-half their prices, exclusive of the duty:" one of the most audacious misstatements ever made, even at Liverpool.

Proceed we now to France. Our consul-general at Paris has procured an official statement of the quantity of tea imported into that country, from the administration of the customs in France: no other means exist of ascertaining the consumption.

Years.	Kilogrammes.	Years.	Kilogrammes.
1820.....	83,366	1825.....	146,719
1821.....	79,144	1826.....	72,801
1822.....	83,597	1827.....	167,714
1823.....	70,057		
1824.....	89,030	Total.....	798,248

The

The annual average is 99,803 kilogrammes, or 220,053 lbs. English, for the whole population of France! The prices are shown in the *Prix Courant Général et Légal des Marchandises sur la Place de Paris*, published weekly, *viz.*

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Bohea.....per lb.	1	9		——		Hyson Skin.....per lb.	1	9	to	1	11
Congou.....	2	1		——		Twankay.....	2	7½	—	2	9
Souchong	2	3	to	2	9	Hyson.....	2	11	—	3	3½
Pekoe	4	10	—	6	11	Pearl or Gunpowder ...	4	8		——	

The duty on tea, without regard to quality, is 1s. 2¼d. per lb., by a foreign ship; and from 9½d. to 1s. 1½d., by a French ship, according to the other circumstances of importation.

At Naples the quantity of tea imported in 1826 was 5,961 lbs., in 1827 3,419 lbs.; the price of green tea is 7s. 4d. per lb. English; of black tea, 6s. 8d. per lb. The duty is 8d. per lb.

In Sicily, the consumption of tea is stated to be about twenty chests per annum, which is chiefly imported from the United States. The Sicilians seldom make use of it, the report states, except in illness as a medicine, and the tea is "of a very inferior quality." The retail price, nevertheless, is for bohea, 4s. per lb., for green, 6s. per lb. English weight. The duty, without regard to quality, is 1s. 3d. per lb.

In the Austrian states on the Adriatic, the consumption of tea is stated to be very trifling, not amounting in the whole of the southern parts of the Austrian states, to 1,100 lbs. annually. Its price at Venice, where there is only one quality known, an inferior hyson, is from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb. avoirdupois: the duty is 1s. 5¾d. per lb. At Trieste, tea is free of duty, and its prices are as follows: hyson 2s. to 3s. 4d. per lb.; souchong 2s. 9d., gunpowder 5s. At Fiume and Ragusa, where it is also free, and where a small quantity of hyson is consumed, its price is 5s. 6d. per lb.

At Dantzig, the port of Prussia, there is no wholesale trade in tea; the quantity consumed in Prussia is not given. The retail prices are as follows:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Congou .....per lb.	2	6	to	3	4½
Hyson	3	10	—	4	10
Gunpowder	7	8½	—	9	8
Pekoe	7	8	—	13	6

The duty for consumption is 3¼d. per lb.

Our consul at Frankfort has furnished a detailed report of the consumption and prices of tea at that city and in the confederate states of Germany. At Frankfort the consumption duty on tea is only 10d. per cwt., a rate so low that the custom registers have no accurate records of the importation, as no drawback is allowed on its exportation. Mr. Koch, the consul, states, however, that not more than 100 cwt. is consumed in the town and territory of Frankfort, forming a population of 70,000 souls, equal to about one-eighth part of a pound for each individual per annum. This estimate, low as it is, he says, cannot serve as a general basis for Germany, "as in some parts of it no tea is drunk, and in others very little, the people being in the habit of drinking coffee for breakfast, and beer or wine at other meals." The prices of tea at Frankfort are as follows:—

Black Teas.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bohea .....per lb.	1	0	to	1	3
Congou and Campoi...	2	1	—	3	0
Souchong	2	6	—	3	4
Pouchong	3	0	—	3	4
Padree Souchong	4	0		——	
Padree Ziun Tioung	3	9	—	4	8
Piero	5	0	—	10	0
Caravan (Russian) ...10		0	—	11	8

Green Teas.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Hyson Skin ...per lb.	2	1	to	2	11
Singlo	3	0		——	
Twankay	2	6	—	3	4
Young Hyson	3	4	—	4	2
Hyson	3	9	—	6	8
Imperial or Pearl	4	7	—	7	6
Gunpowder	7	6	—	8	4
Tchi or Rugel	8	4	—	9	2
Soolong	6	8	—	7	6
Bloom	5	10	—	7	6
Caravan (Russian) ...13		4	—	15	0

Upon reference to our price-current, it will be seen that most of these prices are actually *higher*, some of them considerably so, than those of the Company's teas, so much superior in quality!

Denmark, according to Mr. Consul Fenwick's report, is wholly supplied by the Danish Asiatic Company, who pay only two per cent. *ad valorem* for their teas, whilst other importers pay from 10½d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., which operates as a prohibition of a foreign supply. As the Company limit their imports to the wants of the country, their sales afford a correct criterion of the annual consumption, which appears to amount to 129,000 lbs. only. The Company, after their sale in September 1828, had on hand 635,000 lbs., about five years' consumption! The prices at the last sales were as follows:

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bohea .....per lb.	1	8		——	
Congou	2	4	to	2	6
Campoi	2	5	—	2	8
Souchong	2	6	—	2	8
Padree Zioun Ziorang ...	2	10		——	
Hyson.....	4	0	—	4	1

and fine teas, in lead canisters, proportionally higher.

Here, again, the reader will find that, instead of the Company's teas being *double* the price of the continental, they are really *lower*.

The next report is from the Netherlands, where the whole consumption of tea is estimated at 2,000,000 lbs. per annum. A recent decree of the king of the Netherlands, dated 10th September last, has authorized the importation of tea from China into entrepôts in the kingdom, by Netherland ships, for exportation to foreign parts, free of duty, which will interfere materially with the American tea trade.

The prices of tea in the Netherlands is shown in the following table.

Sorts of Tea.	In the Southern Provinces.						In the Northern Provinces.					
	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Bohea.....per lb.	0	8¼	to	0	10		0	8	to	1	7
Congou.....	1	2½	—	1	7		1	1½	—	1	11½
Campoi.....	1	4¼	—	1	9¾		1	1½	—	2	7
Souchong	1	3½	—	1	9¾		1	1½	—	3	3½
Pekoe	5	0	—	6	5¼		3	11	—	6	0
Twankay	1	5¼	—	1	9¾		——			——	
Hyson Skin	1	3½	—	1	8		1	1½	—	1	10½
Young Hyson (or Uxim)	1	8	—	1	11¾		1	4½	—	2	3
Hyson	2	6	—	3	5		2	5	—	3	2
Gunpowder	4	4½	—	4	6½		3	0	—	4	6
Imperial	3	5	—	4	8¼		——			——	

The

The consumption duty on congo and bohea teas is 5s. 11d. the cwt., and on other sorts 10s. 2d. the cwt. if imported in Netherlands vessels; if in foreign vessels that have not broken bulk, from China or Netherlands possessions, 15s. 3d. and 28s. 10d. per cwt. In the former case, therefore, the duty is from ½d. to 1d. per lb. only.

Here it is necessary for the reader to recall to mind what has been said in explanation of the low prices in the Hanse Towns, namely, that the Dutch Trading Company has been losing at the rate of half a million of florins annually, for the last four years, by the importation of teas, which, with the influx of the American cargoes, has overstocked the market of Holland with inferior teas, and reduced the prices to one-third of what they were in 1816; although the American exports for European consumption were in that year more than double their amount, on an average, for the last four years.

Let the reader adjust this table accordingly, recollecting that the staple black teas of England are stated to be unknown on the continent, and then say how fair is the statement, that "the Company dispose of tea at *double* the prices at which *a similar quality* can be had *at any of the continental ports of Europe*, independently altogether *of the duties paid to government*:" the unblushing assertion ventured to Parliament in the petition of the merchants and bankers of Glasgow. The fine black tea (pekoe) is dearer than ours.

The consumption of tea in the Sardinian states (on the continent) is about 5,600 lbs.; the actual price of the article in those states is given according to the Genoese, not the English weight; lest we should err in converting one from the other, we think it best to omit the prices here.

In Tuscany, the consumption of tea is chiefly confined to the foreigners who reside at Florence and Leghorn, the natives using it only medicinally. The quantity is computed to amount to a trifle of 3,000 lbs. or 4,000 lbs. annually. Here too the weights are not English.

In the Roman states, the average yearly consumption of tea is 4,243 lbs.; the rate of duty is 11d. per lb.; the prices are as follows:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bohea.....per lb. English...	3	4	Gunpowder...per lb. English...	8	7
Congo and Souchong.....	4	0	Pekoe	6	4½
Hyson.....	4	9	Pearl and Imperial.....	7	0¾

In the Governo del Litorale of Trieste, the county of Gorizia and the peninsula of Istria, the number of inhabitants in which is about 300,000, the consumption of tea is so insignificant, says the British consul at Trieste, "as to warrant the assertion that it is scarcely to be considered as an object of trade; it is used more as a medicine than as a necessary article of subsistence, or an agreeable beverage, except by the English families resident there, and a few others in the higher circles. The importation in British vessels is limited to small parcels brought by masters of ships, and I am credibly informed has not amounted to 1,000 lbs. during the last nine years. A more considerable quantity (about 3,000 lbs.) was imported some years ago in an American ship, and left in commission with an English house here; but the greater part, notwithstanding the extreme lowness of the prices, still remains unsold, and I am assured that it is very doubtful whether wholesale buyers could be found for it even at a reduction of thirty per cent.!" The article is free of duty in Trieste and its liberties, and also in Istria; the prices at Trieste are as follows:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Souchong ...per lb. English...	2	9	Hyson.....per lb. English...	3	4
Hyson Skin	2	0	Gunpowder or Pearl	5	0

We

We have now gone minutely and carefully through the whole of the official reports respecting the consumption and prices of tea in the different countries of Europe, and we confidently appeal to every impartial person, whether the whole of the allegations on these points contained in the memorials presented to Parliament by the petitioners for an open trade to China, are not barefaced misrepresentations. With every possible advantage which could result from the absence of competition in the market, and the natural tendency of progressive prosperity, on the continent of Europe (especially France and Germany), to augment the demand for luxuries, the American trade in tea thither has been obviously a losing one, and in spite of the ruinous depression of prices, the utmost exertion of American and Dutch speculators has been unable to create a demand for it, amongst a people whose taste naturally leads them to adhere to the use of their own thin and low-priced wines as an ordinary beverage. With respect to prices, there never was a more audacious falsehood uttered than the assertion, that "the Company dispose of tea at double the prices at which a similar quality can be had at any of the continental ports of Europe," to say nothing about duty. In Russia (which has a large and regular supply of its own, direct from China), at Naples, Venice, Fiume, and the Roman states, the selling prices of tea, notwithstanding the low duties payable on the article in those countries, are actually *higher than our retail prices, after the payment of a duty of one hundred per cent.!* The prices in Prussia, Franconia and the south-west of Germany, Denmark, and Sicily, are equal to or higher than what our own prices would be, if our teas paid the same duties as are imposed upon teas in those places. There only remain, then, France, the Hanse Towns, and the Netherlands.

Now with respect to France: the importation of tea (the only criterion of the consumption, which is likelier, of course, to be less than more) into that country amounted, in 1826, to 160,000 lbs., too small a fraction for each individual to be computed! As in that year the importation fell below that of the preceding, which was a year of exorbitant importation, to obviate cavil, we will take the average of the seven years, ending 1826, which is 196,000 lbs., as the maximum to which the consumption of tea has been raised in France by all the efforts of speculators, American and Dutch. Now, in 1827, the quantity imported into that country was 369,000 lbs., which is 173,000 lbs., or 88 per cent., beyond the maximum of consumption. Is it to be imagined that this excess (of which, the reader will perceive, by a statement already given, 126,000 lbs. consisted of American teas, the remainder probably the equally inferior Dutch teas) did not reduce the prices below their natural and proper level? MM. Say and Sismondi, the French economists, would tell us, that if any article of mere luxury were introduced into any market to an extent nearly double the effectual demand for it, the price of that article will inevitably descend below the prime cost of production, till the superabundant quantity be absorbed, and perhaps much longer: and this is the fact.

Waving all argument respecting the superior quality of the English teas, we submit to the reader a statement of the prices of teas at Canton, agreeably to the last price-current from thence, in order that he may compare those prices (which never vary materially) with those given as the wholesale prices in France, the Hanse Towns, and the Netherlands, without the duty, which we assume to be those of importation.*

* In computing the figures in this table we have taken the China tale at 6s. 8d., the pecul at 133⅓ lbs. The duty we have subtracted from the French prices is 1s. 2½d. per lb. due on tea imported by a foreign ship, which we assume to be the case with all the tea brought to France. As the duty on tea in the Hanse

	Prices at Canton, February 1829.				Prices in France, November 1828.				Prices at Hamburgh, January 1829.				Prices at Bremen, January 1829.				Prices at Antwerp, November 1828.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bohea ···· per lb.	0	8½	to 0	9	0	6½		—	0	5	to 0	7	0	9½	to 0	10	0	7¾	to 0	9½
Congou ·····	0	11	— 1	0	0	10½		—	0	8¼	— 0	10½	0	11½	— 1	3	1	1½	— 1	6
Campoi ·····	0	11	— 1	0		—			0	8½	— 1	0	0	11½	— 1	3	1	3¼	— 1	6¾
Souchong ·····	0	10½	— 1	2¾	1	0½	to 1	6½	0	5	— 1	3½	0	11	— 1	3	1	2½	— 1	8¾
Hyson ·····	1	9¾	— 2	3	1	8½	— 2	1	1	10	— 2	8¼	2	9	— 2	11	2	5	— 3	4
Hyson Skin ····	0	6	— 1	0	0	6½	— 0	8½	0	6¼	— 1	0¾	0	11½	— 1	4½	1	2½	— 1	7
Young Hyson ···	1	8½		—		—			0	9	— 1	4¾	1	1¼	— 1	11¼	1	7	— 1	10¾
Twankay·····	0	11	— 1	1¼	1	5	— 1	6½	0	7½	— 1	3¼		—			1	4¼	1	8¾
Gunpowder·····	2	3	— 2	6	3	5½		—	2	4½	— 2	9½	3	0	— 3	4	4	3½	— 4	5½
Pekoe ·····	2	6	— 3	0	3	7½	— 5	8½	2	10½	— 4	7	2	9	— 8	4	4	11	— 6	4½

Be pleased, gentle reader, to cast your eye over this table. You will find that bohea, which is not to be had in China at a lower rate than 8½d. per lb., may be purchased at Antwerp for 7¾d., in France for 6½d., and at Hamburgh for 5d. Congou, which sells at Canton at from 11d. to 1s. per lb., is purchasable in France at 10½d., and at Hamburgh at from 8¼d. to 10½d. The price of campoi at Canton is 11d.; at Hamburgh it is only 8½d. Hyson sells for 1s. 9¾d. at Canton, but for only 1s. 8½d. in France. Young hyson cannot be had at Canton under 1s. 8½d. per lb., but it may be got at Hamburgh for 9d., much less than one-half! Twankay sells for 11d. per lb. at the place where it is grown, but, thanks to American speculation, at Hamburgh it may be had for 7¼d. But the climax is the price of souchong at Hamburgh, which is 5d. per lb., the same as the lowest description of common bohea in that market, and little more than half the price of bohea in that of Canton!!

The bankers and merchants of Glasgow, if they rely upon these prices as the basis of their allegation, should really have gone a little further, and stated, that not only the East-India Company in England, but the sellers of tea at Canton, exact double the prices at which teas of the same quality can be procured on the Continent. We would simply ask any man of sane mind, whether a statement of prices, which represents a commodity, after various charges, cheaper by one-half to the consumer than at the place of its growth, is a sure criterion for legislation? Mr. Hume, indeed, says it is; and Mr. Hume is an "honourable" man,—though not universally esteemed a veritable Solon.

We content ourselves with these remarks, though many others suggest themselves: as the striking disparity of prices at Hamburgh, Bremen, and Antwerp; the irregularity of that disparity; the false proportion of prices between the different qualities of teas, not only at the different places but at the same place; all denoting an utter derangement of the trade. Mr. Hume would probably find some difficulty in explaining to us why the Americans supply the continental market and their own at such different rates; why hyson, for example, should be from 2s. 8½d. to 4s. 4½d. at New York, and from 1s. 8½d. to 2s. 1d. in France; why they make their own countrymen pay 2s. 1¾d. and 3s. 1¼d. for young hyson, whilst they sell it (or at least could procure it) at Hamburgh, for 9d. and 1s. 4¾d.?

The truth is, that the parts of the continent where teas are so low, have been overwhelmed with Ankhe or Ankoy teas, or some other rubbish, which is

Hanse Town is trifling, we have made no deduction from the wholesale prices at Hamburgh and Bremen; and we have deducted the *very lowest duty* payable on teas at Antwerp, namely, 5s. 11d. per cwt. for bohea, and 10s. 9d. for other teas (though in some circumstances the duty would be £1. 2s. 10½d. and £2. 3s. 3d.); and we have rejected all fractions below a farthing, giving the benefit of the rejection to the adverse party. We have reason to think that we have taken some of the continental prices *too high*. If the tale is assumed at more than its intrinsic value, the difference will not destroy our argument. To reduce the price of bohea at Canton even *one penny*, the tale must be taken so low as 5s. 10½d.

is unsaleable unless dirt-cheap; and to institute a comparison between their prices and those of the Company's teas, selected with the utmost care, is folly or imposture. A trade of this kind can never be profitable in the end; and accordingly, although we are assured, by those to whom bold assertions cost nothing, that the tea trade, in the hands of the Americans, is prospering, the *fact* is, that whilst in 1826-27 the quantity of tea they shipped from Canton for their own and the continental market was 8,577,566 lbs., the quantity in 1805-6, upwards of twenty years before, was 11,702,800 lbs. These are strange proofs of prosperity and progression!

Another favourite topic of the petitioners is the smallness of the trade carried on with China under the present system. Do they know its amount? Are they ignorant, or do they only suppress the fact, that the total value of the British trade with China is much more than double that of our trade with the neighbouring friendly country of France, and far more beneficial? Since the year 1814-15, the amount of the trade between the subjects of Great Britain and China has never been less than about six millions sterling, and in the last year returned, 1826-27, it was £7,303,710; whereas our total trade with France, in 1828, was of the value of but £3,151,113, whereof the imports were £2,604,182, the exports being only £546,931.

We have gone to such a length that we cannot venture further, or we should have wished to bestow some remarks upon the Kiachta trade with China, into which some of the theorists, now pretty active against the Company, were anxious to drive our credulous manufacturers in 1821. The official papers, in the collection before us, shew that if these individuals had succeeded in their object, our woollens and cottons, had they escaped the multiplied risks which beset them in a land journey of 4,000 miles, might have been bartered for excellent bohea tea, which, after paying the duty in this country, the importers would have been in a condition to offer to the poor mechanics of England at the rate of only *eighteen shillings the pound.*

We cannot help lamenting that such a man as Mr. Huskisson should commit himself so egregiously as he has done on this question. It is true, he candidly confesses that "he knew nothing of the facts connected with this trade, but what he had been told by persons connected with it," namely, his Liverpool constituents; yet an ordinary official knowledge of the statutes ought to have guarded him against so palpable a mistake as that of upbraiding the Company for keeping a year's stock of teas in their warehouses, as if it was a matter of choice with them, whereas this "monstrous obligation," as he terms it, is imposed upon them, for public benefit, by law, and the Company comply therewith at an annual sacrifice of £150,000 interest on capital unemployed! What is still more extraordinary, Mr. Huskisson, professing to quote from a paper on the table of the House, stated that the tonnage employed in the East-India trade was in 1813 only 28,000 tons, and in 1828 it was 109,000 tons, "so that the increasing progress of industry was in that instance fully realized;" whereas, as Mr. Astell promptly observed, the official paper bore upon the face of it the statement that for the year 1813 the Company's tonnage alone was stated, the records of the private trade being destroyed at the fire of the Custom-house. The *fact* is that the private tonnage was 50,000 tons in 1815 and 68,000 in 1828; the Company's 34,000 tons in 1815 and 41,000 in 1828, shewing an increase to nearly the same extent.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The progress of our colonies in southern Asia, in the arts and sciences, as well as in trade and commerce, is surprising. In spite of the lamentations occasionally heard from thence about blacks and bush-rangers, the want of a free press, taxation without representation, the ravages of the weevil and the caterpillar, and the inundations of the Hawkesbury, those colonies appear to be making rapid advances.

In Van Diemen's Land, or Tasmania, as the colonists wish it to be called, which is of subordinate importance, at present, compared with its vast neighbour, the improvements to which we allude are not less perceptible than in New South Wales. Its press is almost equally prolific. We are just favoured with the sight of the *Hobart Town Almanac* for 1829, the first publication of the kind which has issued from the Tasmanian press; and a very elegant little book it is, embellished with plates, and emulating, though not absolutely rivalling, the new-year publications of Mr. Ackermann and his competitors. The contents of this work, which is not a mere calendar, include a very pretty descriptive itinerary of the island, giving an account of all the towns and the villages, the rivers and the rivulets, the seats of the gentry, and the farms of the agriculturists. We have also the chronology of the island, "compiled from the best authorities," whence we perceive that it was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, on the 1st December 1643, visited for the first time by an Englishman on the 9th March 1773, ascertained to be an island in February 1798, and declared independent of New South Wales on the 24th November 1825. A variety of other details, very useful to the settler, and not without interest to the European reader, is subjoined.

We find, for instance, from the "Statistics of Van Diemen's Land, on the 1st January 1829, compiled from the most authentic sources," that the population consists of 20,000 souls, exclusive of 600 aborigines, who live in the woods. Of these 20,000 civilized people, the male adults amount to 12,000, the female adults to 4,800 only, the children under ten years to 3,200. The inhabitants of Hobart Town, the capital, are in number 5,700. The marriages in 1828 were 180, the deaths 300, the births 650. The arrivals in the island (other than by birth) were 1,500 in that year.

The total territory is 23,437½ square miles, or fifteen millions of acres, whereof six millions and a half are pasture land, a million and a half arable, and the remainder rocky and thickly wooded hills: the number of acres already granted is 1,121,548. The land cultivated consists of acres 30,150, whereof 22,950 are sown with wheat, barley, oats, pease, and beans, chiefly the first; 3,200 with potatoes, turnips, and tares; and 4,000 with English grass. The number of cattle and stock is as follows: horses 2,100, horned cattle 70,000, sheep 500,000, goats 2,000, hogs 10,000, poultry 20,000.

The revenue in 1828 amounted to £40,000, of which the duty on spirits produced one-half. The Government expenditure on account of the island was just treble the receipts, or £120,000. The imports in 1828 were £300,000, the exports £100,000. The total circulating medium in the island is £100,000, of which £60,000 is paper, in notes of one, five, ten, and twenty pounds each. The colonial interest is ten per cent.

So much for the statistical information contained in the *Hobart Town Almanac*: although probably not accurate to a figure, the details are doubtless

to

to be relied on as approximating to correctness; and they show a vast improvement in the state of the colony since the visit of the Commissioner of Inquiry in 1821; its population, its stock, its receipts, &c. have more than quadrupled in the short interval.

We have been most amused with the "Descriptive Itinerary" in this little volume. The whimsical denominations given to newly-discovered countries by Englishmen are the theme of no little ridicule, in England, as well as amongst foreigners. It might be expedient to introduce some regulation in this respect, in order to prevent the vulgarisms which sometimes disfigure our maps. The harsh and unpoetical names which the early colonists imposed on places in America, must grievously perplex the bards of that country. In Van Diemen's Land, the same inconvenience will happen from its local nomenclature, whenever poetry shall begin to germinate there. How will a Tasmanian Byron gnaw his quill when he attempts to reduce into his *ottava rima* such uncouth and refractory names as Tea-tree Bush, Cocked-Hat Hill, Muddy Plains, Break of Day River, Saltpan Plains, Black Snake Banks, Hollow Tree Road, Tinder-box Bay, Break-neck Hill, and Pipe-clay Lake!

We will conduct the reader in a ramble through a page or two of the "Itinerary," in order to show him the odd juxta-position of some of the local names. Taking a trip of about sixteen miles from the capital, we arrive at Brighton, a town where there is (as most persons know) a "government cottage." After leaving Brighton, to his astonishment, he will find himself on the road to Richmond, to reach which he has to pass through Jerusalem (a fine open grazing country), and Jericho, watered as heretofore, by the river Jordan. A short distance from Brighton "the traveller," says our author, "enters on the rich and fertile district of Bagdad," which, instead of being seated on the Tigris, as antiquated geographers pretended, "extends for about eight miles to the bottom of Constitution Hill." This Constitution Hill is "chiefly occupied in pasturage;" and in descending it, the London visitor would be surprised at perceiving, not a plum-pudding palace, but "two lofty sugar-loaf hills," one on each hand.

After accomplishing our descent down Constitution Hill, we approach the river Clyde, which seems to run cheek by jowl with the Jordan, near Mount Vernon; and at the forty-second mile stone, a wooden bridge of no less than two arches is thrown across that celebrated river, which takes its rise from a lagoon overgrown with rushes, "where Mrs. Gough and child were killed by the blacks." Twelve miles further is Oatlands, which, we are aware, is no longer a cottage; it is a village with "a church and a gaol in progress." We have not far to go before we come within sight of Ben Lomond, from whence flows the South Esk which joins the Nile, justly described as "a fine stream of water," and afterwards the Tamar. Tunbridge is very near Ben Lomond.

A few miles further, is the town of Lincoln, on the banks of a large rushy lagoon; then we encounter Vinegar Hill, which is close to Perth, and not far from Launceston, "the chief town of the county of Cornwall." On the Isis, a "rivulet," stands the village of Auburn, never before met with but in song. Further on, we reach the banks of the Shannon, "a beautiful limpid river," on which stands Crecy, where a "black prince" may have often fought, but where, at present, "Mr. Dutton keeps the celebrated high-bred horses called Buffalo, Bolivar, and Waterloo."

Another excursion takes us from the town of Hamilton on the banks of the Clyde into Abyssinia, "an extensive grazing country," where are situated the cataracts, not of the Nile, but of the Clyde. Thence we are hurried on to the Styx,

Styx, unlike the sluggish river of antiquity, "a large and rapid stream;" we cross it, not in Charon's bark, but by a wooden bridge built by the neighbouring proprietors, who probably often swear *by* the stream. Crossing the Clyde, the traveller, in the course of a few miles, comes upon the Shannon, which, strange to say, is joined by the Ouse. Traversing the plains of Basan, "grazed by Mr. Edward Lord," and therefore, no doubt, still famous for its bulls, he reaches the Dee, which, like the Thames, "a small rivulet," and a multitude of rivers, is swallowed up by the voracious Derwent, just before the wondering traveller gets into Transylvania.

Thus proceeds our "Itinerary." The confusion of counties must be singularly perplexing to a raw new-comer: the Surrey and Hampshire hills adjoin each other, and are situated in the county of Cornwall, near the plains of Norfolk, wherein are the ruins of the ancient town of York, in which large trees are to be seen growing from the ruins of the original buildings. This ancient town must have been founded so early as the year of our Lord 1804.

FINANCES OF OUR EASTERN EMPIRE.

We have received the following communication in reference to this subject.

"In page 48 of the last number of the *Asiatic Journal* (July 1829), is an abstract of the East-India Company's financial accounts for the year 1826-27, wherein the net commercial balance in favour of the Company is stated to be £19,570,388. This is obviously incorrect, for by a reference to the accounts of that year (in vol. xxvi. p. 15, of the Journal), it will be seen that there is a sum of £10,704,276 due from the territorial to the commercial branch, included as assets in that balance; whereas, by a note appended to the account, it appears that advances had been made from the territorial branch on account of commerce in India, to the amount of £6,067,292, reducing the balance actually transferable from the territorial to the commercial branch to £4,636,984. The difference, therefore, £6,067,292, substracted from £19,570,388, will leave a net commercial balance in favour of the Company of £13,503,096. It cannot be supposed, even with the prospective improvements which have been assumed, that the assets can at the expiration of the charter realize more than that sum, were it possible to convert the diversified property into cash for the purpose of dividing it amongst the proprietors of £6,179,088 East-India Stock: and were this practicable, each proprietor would only receive £218. 10s. for his £100 stock, instead of the price (about £230) which it now bears in the market."

In reply to this statement we remark, that we have taken the balance of commercial assets, in India and at home, *as expressed in the figures of the respective accounts*, without reference to the doubtful or supposed advances in India to the commercial from the territorial branch, mentioned in the note alluded to. If those advances constitute really a debt due from the former to the latter, and their amount could be ascertained with any thing like precision, the sum should have been included in the statement of commercial debts, in the same manner as the advances out of the commercial assets in England, on the territorial account, are included among the territorial debts; instead of being the subject of a note upon an item of the account. In a final adjustment, the advances in question, if there be no set-off, would certainly be a charge upon the commercial assets to the amount of £6,067,292. On the other hand, in such an adjustment, the home bond-debt, which we have subtracted

subtracted from the commercial assets, ought in equity to be transferred, in part, if not altogether, to the territorial branch; for it is incongruous to conclude, whatever may have been the origin of this debt and its nominal character, "for the purposes of trade," that its existence is not owing to political causes. This debt, if transferred to the territorial branch, would go far towards a set-off against the balance of advances in question.

It might, perhaps, be contended, moreover, that the sums set apart from the surplus commercial profits in England, since 1814, towards the liquidation of the Indian territorial debt, ought also to be rejected from the commercial assets (in which, we presume, they are included), since these payments are not held to constitute a claim upon the territory for re-payment. But, we apprehend, that on such an adjustment of accounts as would take place, if the Company's political character were dissolved, every equitable claim of this kind upon the territory would be allowed.

Our correspondent says further: "it cannot be supposed, *even with the prospective improvements which have been assumed*, that the assets can, at the expiration of the charter, realize more than that sum (£13,503,096), were it possible to convert the diversified property into cash."

This proposition, as it stands, seems to us tantamount to a denial that a given sum, augmented annually in a given ratio, for a given number of years, would be greater at the end of the period than at the beginning. If £13,503,096 receive a yearly addition of £312,899, the prospective improvement assumed, from 1826-27 to 1833-34, it must amount, at the end of the latter year, to £15,693,389.

But let us adopt the minimum sum of £13,503,096 as the amount of divisible assets at the expiration of the charter; to which sum we take leave to add half only of the home bond-debt, or £1,897,946; the gross sum will then be £15,401,042, which, divided amongst the proprietors, would give each nearly £250 for his £100 stock: an addition to the market price which would cover the loss (if any) attending the conversion of the assets into cash.

Even if the commercial assets amounted to no more than double the amount of the Company's capital stock, or £12,358,176, we apprehend the Company could not be said to be in a state of bankruptcy, which some writers (including M. Say) affirm: and this is all we contended for.

The intricacy of these accounts arises from the necessity of separating the two species of receipt and expenditure, the territorial and the commercial. The union of the two characters of sovereign and merchant forms one of the grounds of attack against the Company? But what has it effected? Since 1814, the sum of £4,923,000 has been set apart from the commercial profits in England towards the liquidation of the Indian territorial debt; which shews what commerce has done for the relief of the territory.

In whatever condition the Company may be, they are sure of assaults: if their affairs are prosperous, they are then extorting exorbitant profits, or impoverishing their subjects; if they can be represented as in debt and difficulty, then they are a mill-stone round the neck of the nation, and incapable of managing their own finances!

TRADITIONAL ORIGIN OF THE HINDU KINGDOM OF VIJAYANAGAR.

[*From the unpublished Collection of the late Col. Mackenzie.*]

THERE was once a Brahmin, whose name was Madava Bootooloo, a native of the south, who had made considerable progress in the sixty-four arts and sciences, as well as in the various languages of the country; but he was goaded to misery by extreme poverty. He frequently revolved in his mind, therefore, the means of becoming rich.* He knew and felt that wealth only would secure friends, for every one wished to be a friend of those whom heaven had befriended; whereas, the poor were universally shunned, and were not allowed to be endued with a single virtue. Madava Bootooloo, in this frame of mind, left the place of his nativity in pursuit of fortune, and travelled several hundred miles in the hope of improving his impoverished resources, but without success. At last, fatigued by constant travel and depressed by disappointment, he determined to put an end to his disquietude, and to shake off his dependence upon mankind, who had neither noticed his distresses nor rewarded his labours. When he arrived at Humpa, therefore, he resolved to dedicate himself to the goddess Boovan Eswaree,† in order that, through her powerful influence, he might obtain that which he sought so anxiously and so ineffectually. Abstaining from food and drink, he worshipped her for some time with the most intense devotion; when the goddess, moved by the ardour of his homage, appeared to him in her own shape and person, and asked him what it was that he requested of her? The poor brahmin told the goddess the whole story of his disappointments, and supplicated her to bestow upon him riches, that he might gratify his family and his friends by acts of kindness, and obtain the good opinion of the world by hospitable and liberal deeds.

The goddess, however, who had a perfect foreknowledge of events, and knew all that was fated to happen to her supplicant, told him that his petition could not be granted to him in his present state, but that in another, and probably his next life, his wishes should be complied with. This communication rendered the brahmin very sorrowful. He became still more disgusted with the world, and deemed it more eligible to become a pilgrim or sanyassee, than to go back to his native country in poverty. Having publicly declared this resolution, and made a solemn vow to the same effect, which he called upon heaven

* The Hindus have a most sensitive dread of poverty, and of the train of evils which it induces. In the *Mrichchakati*, or "Toy Cart," an Hindu drama, admirably translated from the Sanscrit, by Mr. Hayman Wilson, one of the characters moralizes thus upon poverty:—

The poor man's truth is scorned; the tender light
Of each mild virtue languishes; suspicion
Stamps him the perpetrator of each crime
That others are the authors of: no man seeks
To form acquaintance with him, nor exchange
Familiar greeting or respectful courtesy.
If e'er he find a place in rich men's dwellings,
At solemn festivals, the wealthier guests
Survey him with disdainful wonder—and
Whene'er by chance he meets upon the road
With state and wealth, he sneaks into a corner.'

* * * * * *

He who incurs the guilt of poverty,
Adds a sixth sin to those we deem most heinous.

The five great sins in the Hindu code are: stealing gold, drinking spirituous liquors, murder of a brahmin, adultery with the wife of a spiritual teacher, associating with persons guilty of either of those crimes.

† Bhuvaneswari, a form of Durga.

ven to witness and that he had entirely discarded all hope and anxiety for the goods of this world, and had dedicated himself wholly to devotion; he duly performed all the ceremonies of the Hindu law preliminary to becoming a devotee, and clothed himself in the peculiar habit of a true sanyassee, namely, in red and tawney-coloured rags. In this state of religious seclusion, he composed a book upon religious duty, and on the regulations of the castes, which he called *Veedaranabosom.*

In the Saleevahan year 1253 (A.D. 1331), the goddess Eswaree again appeared to him, and announced to the devotee, who in his religious character had assumed the name of Vedayaranaloo,* that she came to fulfil the promise of wealth and prosperity *now*, which she had before made to grant to him in his next life. The Gooroo, astonished at her appearance, and no less at the purport of her visit, replied: "Oh, goddess, what need have I of wealth and prosperity in my present condition? They were refused to me when I wanted them; I no longer covet them, because riches are hurtful to devotion. I have relinquished the cares and solicitudes of this world. All I have to ask of you is, that you would vouchsafe to me the means of attaining heaven. Permit me, therefore, to persevere in my present mode of life, and tempt me not, I beseech you, to abandon the holy profession I have embraced." The goddess assured him that her promise could not be revoked, and exhorted him to accept with good-will what she offered him. The sanyassee, as he could no longer evade the wishes of the goddess, told her that he would at some future and more proper time accept what she was pleased to bestow; but begged her permission, in the meanwhile, to set off on a journey to Causee (Benares), and to carry thither the books he had written. He accordingly travelled with his theological compositions to that holy place, and on his way met the Brumma Rachas Srengerry Bootloo,† who, charmed with the eloquence and learning of the good man, shewed him great favour, advising him most earnestly to consult Vyassáloo,‡ the original author of the *Mahabharat.* He accordingly paid his devotions to Vyassáloo, and having obtained his confirmation and the sanction of his writings, returned from Causee, carrying with him to Veroopach the image of his patron, the Brumma Rachas, which he placed in a pagoda under a tree, behind the great pagoda of Veroopach Iswar, where it remains to this day.

After this, by command of the goddess, the sanyassee, Vedayaranaloo, resolved to found on that spot a city, which should be the puttun or capital of a great kingdom. To this end, he ordered his disciples to erect a pillar near the place he had marked out for the city, as soon as they should hear the sound of his *chankum;* and being deeply skilled in the science of astrology, he retired to a sequestered spot, to watch when the fortunate moment should arrive to begin the undertaking. But Rajah Indra (king of the gods) and the Davatahs (powers of the air), foreseeing that this city would be for ever prosperous and victorious over its enemies, if this pillar was set up at the lucky moment, for which the sanyassee was looking, sent the Genius of Misfortune to contrive some trick, whereby the project might be frustrated. That unlucky

* *Vidyáranya*, in the Sanscrit, denoting him to be a disciple of Sankara Achárya's school.

† This confirms the conjecture of Mr. Wilson, that Mádhava was probably connected with the Sringagiri establishment, the members of which, alarmed by the increasing numbers of the Jangamas and Jains, and the approach of the Mohammedans, might have contributed their wealth and influence to the aggrandisement of the family of Sangama, the prince of whom Mádhava was, according to his own statement, the minister.

‡ Here is a strange anachronism. Vyása, the reputed author of the *Mahábhárata*, as well as the compiler or collector of the *Védas*, flourished some hundred years before the Christian era.

unlucky genius proceeded instantly to the spot, and sounded his own chankum, within hearing of the sanyassee and his disciples, whilst the latter were attentively listening for the chankum of their gooroo. The disciples instantly concluded that the sound they heard was that of their gooroo's chankum, and fixed the fatal pillar; but in a few moments, hearing the sound of the gooroo's chankum, they took up the pillar and refixed it as quickly as they could. When the sanyassee had finished his devotions, he came out from the place to which he had retired, and being enabled, by his knowledge of divine things, to see the mistake that they had committed and the cause of it, observed to them that it was impossible to resist the decrees of God; that the city should remain prosperous and populous for three hundred years, and then for three hundred years be desolate and unpeopled; that it should continue thus, alternately wealthy and poor, until the last day of the world.

The sanyassee began to build the new city in the Danta cycle year 1258 (A.D. 1336), gave it the name of Veejayanagur, and invited several families to reside in it. The goddess, pleased with its rising population, rained showers of gold upon it; so that the sanyassee was soon enabled to fill it with houses and other structures, to raise a body of troops to garrison it, and to annex to it territory extending to forty yougans southward of it. He accumulated considerable treasure, which he deposited in a cave at Anagoondy, and the better to secure it, built up the entrance to it. The place is still called the "Valeebundaree," and is situated about a coss west of Anagoondy. The sanyassee reigned over his new kingdom twenty-five years, when he named Bookhee Rayaloo (Bukka Raya), of the tribe of Kormah, his successor, who was the son of a cow-keeper that had ministered to his wants and brought him his daily supply of milk, when he was a devotee of the goddess Eswaree, at the Humpa Pagoda.

The legendary foundation of this dynasty, which became afterwards the most powerful of the southern monarchies of Hindustan, is, as usual, mixed with superstitious figments; but not to a greater degree of extravagance than the legends in Catholic countries respecting the origin of particular towns and churches, under the protection of their tutelary saints; nor is the miracle at all more revolting than that ascribed, for instance, to Saint Denis or Saint Patrick. The truth, that lurks amidst the absurdities of local tradition, it is not always difficult to extract; and the date, it is said, is amply attested by the Hindu poets and writers of a much later period. Then follows a regular succession of hereditary rajahs, who gradually extended the limits of the great Carnatic kingdom, until the reign of Ramah Rayaloo, who reduced the whole country between the Nerbuddah and Ramnaud under his dominion, and assumed the title of Sovereign Lord of the whole Dekhan, in the year 1550 of our era. M.

Other traditions, respecting the origin of this Hindu principality in the south of India, are extant, and the history of its princes is familiar in the Dekhan. Col. Mackenzie has published an account of the princes of Vijayanagar in the *Asiatic Annual Register* for 1804. Notwithstanding the comparatively modern date of the event, the traditions respecting the foundation of Vijayanagar vary materially. Mr. Wilson, in his *Descriptive Catalogue of the Mackenzie Collection*, gives a brief summary of them. Besides the aforegoing, another statement represents Madhava or Vidyaranya as founding the city and establishing the principality for Bukka, a shepherd, who had waited upon him and supported him in his devotions. A third account states that Hari-

Harihara (the successor of Bukka Raya, according to the generally received statement) and Bukka, two brothers, fugitives from Warangal, after it fell into the hands of the Mohammedans, met the sage in the woods, and were elevated by him to the sovereignty over a city which he built for them. A fourth statement, whilst it confirms the latter part of the story, makes the two brothers officers of the Mohammedan conqueror of Warangal, who were sent by their master, after the capture of that city, against the Belál Raja. They were defeated, and their army dispersed; and they fled into the woods, where they found Vidyáranya. His wealth enabled him to collect another army, with which they obtained a victory over the Belál Raja; but instead of subjecting him to their master, they, by the advice and aid of the sanyasi, set up for themselves. "There is good reason to know," adds Mr. Wilson, "that none of these traditions are entirely correct, although they preserve, perhaps, some of the events that actually occurred. Vidyáranya, or Madháva, was a learned and laborious writer, and in various works particularizes himself as the minister of Saugama, the son of Kampa, a prince whose power extended to the southern, eastern, and western seas. He also terms Bukka and Harihara the sons of Sangama, and the same relationship is confirmed by inscriptions. The political importance of Sangama is no doubt exaggerated; but it is clear that Bukka and Harihara were not the mere adventurers they are traditionally said to have been. They were descended from a series of petty princes or landholders, possibly the feudatories of the Belál kings, or even of Pratápa Rúdra, who took the advantage of a period of public commotion to lay the foundation of a new state. Besides experience and talent, Mádhava may have brought pecuniary aid to the undertaking. However this may be, there can be no question that the city of Vijayanagar was founded by Bukka and Harihara, on the southern bank of the Tungabhadra river, about the middle of the fourteenth century. The date most commonly given is Sal. 1258, or A.D. 1336; but this is, perhaps, a few years too soon. The earliest of the grants of Bukka Raya is dated A.D. 1370, and the latest 1375. The period of his reign is usually called fourteen years, which would place his accession in 1361. Some accounts give him a reign of thirty-four years, which places him in 1341. So that the traditionary chronology is not, in all likelihood, very far from the truth.*

* Vol. i. p. cxli.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF THE INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

The home authorities distinctly admitted, under date the 21st Sept. 1785, that the principal object of the 39th section of the act passed in the year 1784, was to settle and establish upon principles of moderation and justice, according to the laws and constitution of India, the permanent rules by which the tributes, rents, and services shall in future be rendered and paid to the Company by the ryots, zemindars, polygars, talookdars, and other native landholders. So long ago as 1778, the committee appointed to collect revenue information stated, that "almost all the lands of Bengal were held under some person who collects the revenue, and stands between the government and the immediate occupant of the soil:" thus establishing, by evidence not to be disputed, that an intermediate agency with a beneficial interest then existed, through which the land revenue was paid to the ruling power.

On

On the 12th April 1786, the home authorities, in compliance with the act 24 Geo. III., cap. 25, issued the orders so often quoted for a permanent settlement of the land revenue; they reserved to themselves the power to revise the arrangements, to enable them to form a conclusive and satisfactory opinion, so as to preclude the necessity "of *further reference or future change;*" and under date the 19th September 1792, the home authorities declared Lord Cornwallis's plans and opinions, for a permanent settlement of the land revenue, to be founded on "enlarged and just views, upon the soundest principles of policy, with perfect fairness, great acquaintance with the subject, and the most conclusive reasoning in favour of a permanent assessment."

In 1813, just one-and-twenty years afterwards, with an increased revenue from Bengal in every branch, with a facility of collection never before experienced, with all Lord Cornwallis's expectations realised, so far as regarded the land revenue, the home authorities change their opinions, not on the recommendation of the local government, either of Bengal or Madras, but on individual suggestions arising in England; and issue the orders for an annual ryotwar settlement, with the view to "a considerable and annually increasing augmentation" of the land revenue.* "It may so happen," say the directors, "that a fiscal system, which it would be impolitic permanently to adopt, will lend itself for a time with advantage to our present wants and future objects."† And again, "admitting the propriety of concluding a settlement with the meerassadars, wherever a meerassy property exists, we strongly incline to the opinion, that a teerwa, or money assessment, on each field by measurement, might have taken place previously to the conclusion of a decennial (village) settlement. Mr. Hodgson has, indeed, stated in his reports, that the act of fixing a teerwa on wet lands is a decided innovation on ancient custom; but he also states the reason why, under a native administration, a teerwa was unnecessary. The dues of government were then paid in kind by the cultivators of wet lands (rice lands), and as those dues consisted of a certain proportion of the crop, it was, of course, of little importance to ascertain by measurement the extent and supposed capabilities of the land. This is far otherwise, however, under a system, in which the government share of the crop is commuted for a money-rent upon the land in cultivation, a practice which is just as much an innovation ‡ as the teerwa. Under such a system, we do not perceive how, without a previous survey, government can possess the means of drawing a revenue from the waste lands (nunjah or rice lands), which may be brought into cultivation; *and it certainly is not our intention that this revenue should be abandoned.*"§

We have here positive evidence, that one of the principal causes of the change of opinion in the home authorities on the subject of a permanent settlement of the land revenue, and of their orders that no intermediate landed proprietor should be established between their European collectors and the ryots, is the desire to obtain all the revenue from waste lands which may hereafter be brought into cultivation, which it is their declared intention "not to abandon."

* Revenue Selections, vol. i. p. 553. † *Ibid.* p. 561.

‡ Certainly it is, so long as the commutation like the teerwa is compulsory. Under a zemindar agency, neither the commutation by village or by field was ever made without the free consent of the ryots.

§ Revenue Selections, vol. i. p. 644.

THE COURT OF THE GENII.

(*Continued from p.* 34.)

III. *The Deliberations between the King of the Genii and his Minister.*

"When the king of the Genii rose from the judgment seat and entered his private council-room, he said to Bedar, his minister: 'you have heard the contest between the men and animals, what is your opinion on the subject, and how ought the matter to be decided? Which party appears to you the most injured?' The minister was a clever sensible man, and, after paying his respects, observed: 'In my mind it will be best for your majesty to summon all the cauzees, and muftees, and learned men of our tribe, to consult upon this trial, for it is one of great importance, affecting the deepest interests that can occupy the attention of a mighty monarch. I do not know which is right or which is wrong; but in such a case, the most profound deliberation is unquestionably necessary. When a number of persons consult together, a point becomes clear and satisfactory. It is proper, therefore, that the wise and provident should weigh such matters well.' The king, concurring in these sentiments, said: 'let all the nobles and ministers be present, conformably to this detail: the cauzee, the descendant of the planet Burjees (Jupiter), the muftee descended from Naheed (Venus), a learned man of the family of Bedar, sages of the tribe of Lokman, men of experience of the tribe of Haman, the learned of the tribe of Kywan, and also the descendants of Bahuram.'

"As soon as these illustrious personages were assembled, the king said to them: 'mankind and the animals have taken refuge in my kingdom, and preferred their complaints to me. The latter protest against the oppression of man; you are required to submit to us your opinions upon the subject—how the cause should be decided.' A learned man, descended from Naheed, observed: 'It is my opinion that these animals should state their grievances in writing, and take the opinion of the learned according to the law. The cauzee and muftee will prepare the order, whether they are to be sold, or made free, or mankind be required to soften their hardships, and treat them with proper and considerate kindness.' The king, hearing this, said to all his ministers, 'what do you say to this?' All said it was excellent advice; but another learned man objected to the opinion, and said: 'If these men wish to sell their animals, who can afford to give the price?' The former replied, 'the king.' The other said, 'where will the king obtain so much money?' His opponent replied, 'from the *byte-ul-mal*, the public funds.' The other again said: 'There is not so much treasure in the funds to make the purchase; besides, several proprietors, perhaps, will not consent to sell their stock, thinking it necessary to their wants, and caring nothing for the amount of the price. Thus, the king, his viziers, and other great men, cannot move from place to place without riding, and I think they will never agree to sell their animals and conform to such an order.' The king said, 'then in your judgment what is best to be done upon the occasion? what would you advise?' He replied: 'This is my advice; that you authorize the animals to assemble together in the night, and escape from the country of their oppressors, as deer and others have often fled from the haunts of devouring animals. In the morning, when they are missed, how will the men carry their loads, and ride? In this manner all the animals will obtain their full freedom, and be emancipated.' The king of the genii approved of this scheme, and asked all around him if they did not think it worthy of being adopted.

"One

"One of Lokman's tribe observed: 'This is a very absurd plan. In no manner will it answer its anticipated purpose; for several animals are cooped up all night, the doors fastened, and watchmen appointed to take charge of them. How then can they effect their escape?' The other replied, and said, 'but the king on that night must order all the genii to open the doors, and untie the ropes from the feet of the animals, and seize all the watchmen, and keep them secure till the object is accomplished. This benevolent act will become the king well, and be worthy of his crown. Should his majesty approve of this measure, no doubt God will render him all the assistance he requires. Gratitude to God, for his benefit consists in relieving the distressed, and giving liberty to the injured captive. It is written in the books of several prophets, that God saith: 'O king, I have not made thee master of the earth to gather wealth, and continue in worldly avarice and ambition, but for the purpose of affording justice to the wronged, that I may also render them justice, even if they are infidels.' The king again asked them all what they thought of this advice. They all thought it was expedient and proper, excepting a Kywanee, who said: 'This is a very knotty business, and it cannot be compassed in the mode suggested. It is surrounded with dangers which cannot be avoided.' The king said, 'state to me what are your fears, that I may be informed of the best method of obviating every difficulty.' He replied: 'The manner recommended for the emancipation of the animals is founded in error. When the men rise in the morning and discover that the animals have fled, they will know that it is not within the power or scope of their capacity to contrive and execute such a plan, but they will ascribe the whole to the craft, deceit, and address of the genii.' The king admitted this to be probable. 'They will suspect us, certainly.' The kywanee resumed, and said: 'Refuge of the world, if these animals do escape out of their hands, mankind will on that account become desperately inimical to the genii. It must not be forgotten that they are your enemies of old, and further cause of complaint will make them still more inveterately so. The learned have thus said: "That man is truly wise who makes peace with an enemy, and protects himself from his hatred."' Hearing these words, all the genii exclaimed, 'this indeed is true.' Afterwards, one of the genii said indignantly, 'why should we be afraid of man? his enmity can be of no injury to us. Our bodies are of fire, and so exceedingly light and transparent, that we can fly to heaven if we choose. Man's body is made of earth, mere clay, and he lives below, and cannot ascend above. We can hover about and watch his motions, but he cannot see us. Then what is there to be dreaded from them?' The Kywanee Hakeem thus answered him, and said: 'Alas, that you are unacquainted with the character of man, for although made of clay, he possesses infinite faculties and endowments, and is a master of artifice and intrigue. In former times, there was a great contest between mankind and the genii, but,' he added, 'it would be tedious to enter into all the details of their disagreements.' Upon which his majesty observed, that he would be satisfied with a few particulars.

"The Kywanee, according to the command of the king, thus began the relation. 'In ancient days, before God had created man, the face of the earth was occupied by genii—the desert, the cultivated places, and the ocean, were all in their keeping, and under their command. Many ages passed in this manner, till at length obedience and integrity were forgotten, the warnings of the prophets and sages despised, and the land became filled with strife and oppression. Some of the inhabitants continued to pour forth their prayers and

and lamentations to the throne of heaven, but when the tyranny of the world was growing daily worse and worse, God sent an army of angels upon the earth, who, on their arrival, defeated the Genii and expatriated them, casting many of them into prison, and taking possession of the earth themselves. Izazeel, the accursed Iblees, who tempted Adam and Eve, was among the prisoners. He was then very young, but managed to obtain instruction and knowledge from the angels, and when his education was completed, they made him a chief of his tribe. An age rolled away, and then God spoke to the angels who were inhabiting the earth. 'The sovereign on the earth whom I shall appoint must not be taken from among you, I shall recal you to heaven.' One of the angels who had been for some time on the earth, at the painful prospect of this separation said to Allah-tallah, the Almighty: 'Will you, then, create a being who may, like the genii, fill the earth with contention, disorder, and blood; and prefer him to us who are obedient to you, and acknowledge your laws?' The Almighty replied: 'You are not aware, and you cannot dream, of the advantages which are palpable to me. They are far beyond your conception or calculation.'

"When God created Adam, and breathed an immortal soul into his body, and from him made Eve, he commanded all the angels to reverence him, and they accordingly performed the will of the Almighty; all but Izazeel, who, from despite and envy of the godhead, refused to comply, having been himself previously the chief and master of a tribe. On this account he became the inveterate enemy of Adam. Again, the Almighty commanded the angels to convey Adam to Paradise, and when he was placed in that delightful garden, these were the instructions he received: 'O, Adam, thou must remain with thy wife in Paradise, and eat whatever is most pleasant to thy taste; but go not near this tree; if thou dost, thou art undone.' This Paradise, which God gave for the residence of Adam, was a beautiful garden; on the western side was a ruby mountain, too high to be ascended except by angels. The grounds in that place were pleasant, the air balmy and fresh, and perpetual spring threw its vivifying influence over every object; the rivulets babbled by, and the trees were covered with various fruits and flowers of the most delicious taste and fragrance. The most beautiful birds perched upon the branches, and sung melodiously without ceasing. Adam and Eve had full enjoyment of the scene. The hair of their heads was so luxuriant, it hung down to their feet, and embraced their whole bodies as in a veil. It was lovely to see. They wandered together on the margins of the streamlets in the garden, eating of the delicious fruits, and drinking the limpid waters which flowed from the crystal fountains. They had not to toil or labour, they had no plough to harness, no ground to cultivate, no clothes to manufacture, no food to cook. They had no trouble, like their descendants of these degenerate days. The animals seemed to be created for their protection. And God taught Adam the names of all the trees and living creatures around him, and explained to him their qualities and use. When Izazeel saw the dignity to which Adam had arrived, his enmity was augmented and embittered, and his constant study was how by stratagem and subtlety to effect his ruin. One day, he went to him and said, 'the rank and excellence, with which God has blessed you, has never been enjoyed by any being before, but if you eat of this tree, you will be favoured with far superior wisdom and knowledge. You will pass all your days in perfect ease and happiness, and never taste of death.' Seduced by the persuasive words of the accursed, Adam stretched out his hand, and ate of that tree which the Almighty had forbidden him to touch, and the moment he had

had tasted of the fruit, the heavenly garment in which he was robed disappeared, and his feelings were so changed that he found himself impelled to seek for the leaves of trees to hide his nakedness. His long hair had lost its investing power, and he became utterly exposed. The heat of the sun altered both their complexions, which became black, and when the animals discovered the difference in the condition and countenances of Adam and Eve, they fled from them. And, to complete the degradation of the first man and woman, the angels were commanded to expel them from Paradise, and cast them over the ruby mountain downwards. The angels accordingly threw them into a place where there was neither fruit nor herbage, and three days were passed in continual grief and lamentation. After a time, the Almighty had compassion on them, and accepted their repentance. Pardoning their crime, he sent an angel to them to teach them how to plough, to sow, to reap, to bake bread, to make apparel, and array themselves in garments. When their descendants became numerous, the genii also appeared among them, and instructed them how to plant trees, build houses, and perform various mechanical operations, so that at length both the tribes became friends, and continued in amicable intercourse for a considerable time. But the accursed Iblees, whose subtlety and deceit are too well known, began to corrupt mankind, and at the time Kabeel (Cain) murdered Habeel (Abel), the family of Habeel (Abel) suspected that the genii had urged him to the deed. In consequence, there arose great dissention among them, and efforts were perpetually made to expel the genii from the face of the earth. All sorts of contrivances were resorted to; philters and magic, and charms put in bottles, in order that distress and ruin might be their portion. Such was their constant occupation, till Allah-tallah sent the prophet Esdras to make peace between the parties, and instruct them in religion. The genii then returned to the dominions held by man, and remained united with them up to the period of the flood. Even to the time of Abraham they continued in harmony together. But when Nimrod cast Abraham into the fire, the human race again suspected the genii, and ascribed the crime entirely to them. And when the brothers of Joseph threw him into the pit, they also attributed their wickedness to the genii. All this increased enmity, however, was again put an end to by the peace brought about by Moses. And many of the genii became converts to the religion of that blessed prophet. When Solomon, the son of David, was by God appointed sovereign of the seven climates, and above all the kings of the earth, all the genii were under his dominion. Then, in their arrogance and pride, they said to mankind: "it was by our assistance that Solomon obtained this sovereignty." And they often manifested their power of rendering themselves invisible, to the great astonishment of the human race. In Solomon's time, however, the genii fell again into disgrace, and were defeated by the wise king with a great army, and he imprisoned them, saying, "let the genii be thus enclosed in phials." And then he composed the book explanatory of their science and charms, which was discovered after his death. When Jesus came into the world, many of the genii followed his precepts; and at the time of Mahommud, the last of the prophets, several of them embraced the doctrines of Islam, and still continue in harmony with good Mahommudans.'

"When the Kywanee Hakeem had finished his speech, he thus addressed the genii: 'O, genii, do not indulge in strife—enough has been said of the dissentions of old times. Enmity is a fire-stone, it is flint—as soon as the fire is brought forth, the world is in flames. Heaven protect us! for when the enemy triumphs over us what is our wretched condition!' When the assem-

bly

bly had heard this wonderful story, they shook their heads, and were immersed in deep thought. The king inquired of the hakeem how he would advise him to act amidst such conflicting interests, so that each party might return to his home satisfied with the justice of the decision. The hakeem said: 'Advice is good after mature deliberation; nothing should be done hastily. At present, my opinion is this, that the parties should be ordered to appear before you in the morning to produce their respective evidence, and after that is heard, a proper time may be appointed for you to deliver your judgment on the case.'

"One of the genii observed, that the mortals were extremely eloquent and skilful, and that in this respect the quadrupeds, the winged and finny tribes, were weak and powerless. 'If they are unable to give an efficient answer to what is proved against them, they will be for ever consigned to servitude and misery.' The hakeem said: 'Happily for them, as well as for others, destiny does not always roll on in precisely the same path. The children of Israel were protected against the anger of Pharaoh, and the sons of David were relieved from the oppression of Nebuchadnezer. Destiny is not always the same to every individual; it does not flow on uniformly even, like the visible world, which is every instant the same; in it there is no change, whether the period be a thousand years or a minute, 12,000 or 16,000 years, or 360,000 years, or one day, or 50,000 years—every minute is the same. There is no change. Some lucky chance will, therefore, doubtless arise, in favour of the weaker party.'

"The king of the genii continued consulting with his viziers and chiefs in private, and the commissioners, on the part of mankind, distributed in their several towns and places, were also busied in meditating on the disposition of the king, and on the fate that awaited them. They entered into various speculations and deductions relative to the points at issue; and weighed all the pros and cons with infinite shrewdness and sagacity. On the other hand, the animals had congregated, and were occupied in the same important affair, calculating on the chances of success and the obstacles they had to surmount. Under the impression that they would be opposed by superior address and argument, they considered in what manner bribery might be most successfully employed with the functionaries of the king's court, so as to secure to themselves a favourable issue. They at last came to the determination to despatch confidential messengers in every quarter, to inform the whole of the animal creation of the existing emergency, in order that the ruler of each tribe might appoint a competent vakeel or advocate to defend and support his claims at the court of the king of the genii. One was required on the part of the carnivorous species, another on the part of the winged tribe, another on the part of the sporting animals; a fourth for the reptiles, worms, and creeping animals; a fifth for the flies, spiders, and snakes; and a sixth for the water animals. The messengers were all severally nominated accordingly, and dispatched on their respective missions.

"*The Carnivorous Tribe.*—When the first messenger went to the king of the carnivorous tribe, *viz.* the lion, he said: 'The human race and the animals have a suit before the king of the genii; and the animals have appointed commissioners to their brethren for the purpose of soliciting their aid. I am deputed to you that you may send a chief with your army along with me to defend our rights against mankind, who assert that they are the masters and we their slaves.' The lion said to the messenger, 'Of what do these mortals boast? If it is strength, valour, bravery, fighting, I will immediately despatch my army, and at once put them to the route in disgrace.' The messenger replied:

replied: 'They are endowed with other qualities, and are familiar with all sorts of manœuvring, they have swords and shields, and spears, and bows, and arrows, and a thousand other implements of war, to defend themselves from our teeth and claws; they clothe themselves in armour, then they employ nets and springs, dig pits and wells, and cover them with earth and grass, so that the unconscious animals fall into them, and have no means of extricating themselves. But the king of the genii is not yet acquainted with all these vexations, and therefore it remains with us to bring them forward, in proper language, to prove the despotism we endure, and the necessity of our resistance, and of our emancipation from slavery.' The lion, on hearing this statement, seemed plunged in thought for some time, and then commanded all his carnivorous brethren to be in attendance, to whom he communicated the news brought to him by the messenger. He promised them, in the event of coming off victorious, to grant them suitable dignities and honours, as a reward for their services and magnanimity. It then became matter of consideration who was fit for the task, and the panther said, 'if vigour, intrepidity, and wrath, be the qualities required, I am the person to accomplish your wishes.'

"But the king observed, that such an affair could not be safely trusted to one person. Upon which the leopard said, 'if springing, leaping, and grappling, and holding, be required, I am at your service.' The wolf said: 'if attacking and plundering be required, I am the individual to be employed.' The fox said, 'if cunning and deception are required, send me.' The weazel said, 'if pilfering, stealing, and being silent be required, send me.' The monkey said, 'if dancing, and skipping, and jumping, and chattering, and grimacing be required, send me.' The cat said, 'if coaxing, and kindness, and meekness, and scratching be required, send me.' The dog said, 'if keeping watch, barking, and wagging the tail be required, send me.' The mouse said, 'if nibbling, and doing mischief be required, send me.'

"The king, turning towards the panther, observed that all the qualities just enumerated would be necessary; and further, he was of opinion, that the commissioner ought to be an officer of great worth and talents, and not likely to depart from the right path. 'Who is there possessed of these essential points, of these commanding qualifications? He should be endowed with great learning and eloquence, with a fine memory, and the power of keeping a secret; above all, he should be devoted to the best interests of his employer. Is there any one, Sir Panther, among your brethren, of this distinguished character, calculated to undertake the duties required? The panther replied, 'the fittest person in my estimation and judgment is Kaleela, Dimna's brother.' The lion then said to Kaleela, the jackal, 'the panther has selected you from among your brethren, what say you to his choice?' The jackal said, 'I am heart and soul at your majesty's service, but, among the animals even, I have many enemies.' The king inquired who they were; Kaleela said, 'the dog is my bitter enemy, for your majesty must well know that he is a constant attendant on man, and assists him in taking and appropriating to his use other animals.' The king then asked how it happened that dogs were so generally domesticated with man? and the bear took upon himself to explain the manner in which the canine race were serviceable to the lords of creation, and what benefits they deserved in return for their obedience to the will of their masters. The bear also described the cat as a domesticated animal, asserting that its disposition was similar to the temper of man. 'The cat is malicious, and likes variety of food, like man. It is more petted and fondled

than the dog; it has the privilege of sitting upon couches, near the dinner-table, of receiving tid-bits and sweet morsels; and if not given, it steals them. On the contrary, the dog is not set at liberty, and is not permitted to enter the house. Besides which, the cat and dog are always quarrelling, and hate the sight of each other.' The king having heard all that the bear had to advance on the subject of these animals, and their intercourse with man, addressed Kaleela, the jackal, and commanded him to proceed on his mission to the king of the genii, there to accomplish the important business committed to his hands.

"*The Winged Tribe.*—The second messenger proceeded to the shah moorgh, the monarch of the birds; and in like manner explained to him the existing contest between the animals and mankind. His majesty accordingly summoned before his presence the subjects of his kingdom of every kind, from mountain, ocean, and air, and told them of the ambition of man, who had presumed to treat them as his slaves. He then spoke to the peacock, his vizier, respecting who should be entrusted with their interests at the court of the king of the genii. The peacock described to him the candidates of various kind and plumage, such as the hudhud, or hoopoo, called Solomon's spy, who conveyed to that wise monarch intelligence of the queen of Sheba, and her wonderful kingdom; and the cock which crows in the morning, and calls out to the sluggard, 'get up, get up, it is growing late, bestir yourself, have you no fear of the fire of hell, no wish for heaven, no gratitude to God for his bounteous care of you? get up, get up, and prepare for a future state.' He also described the qualifications of the pigeon, the nightingale, the partridge, the soorkhab, the swallow, the crow, the crane, the sungkhara, the sparrow, the fakhta, the koomree, the wagtail, the goose, the boogla, the moorgh-abee, and the shuter-moorgh, or ostrich; and having thus gone through the catalogue of those who had any pretensions to the official talents required by his majesty, he determined upon selecting the nightingale; and the nightingale was accordingly appointed to defend the rights of the winged tribe at the court of the king of the genii.

"*The Insect Tribe.*—The third messenger repaired to the monarch of the insects, Yasoob, and related to him the dissention that had occurred between the animals and mankind. The king immediately called before him all the tribes under his dominion, the muskeetoes, the fleas, the butterflies, in short, all the animals of diminutive body which fly in the air, and whose lives exceed not a year in duration. And when his majesty inquired who was fittest to undertake the defence of their rights, every one became a clamorous candidate for the important office. The muskeeto was particularly persevering, and said that, in ancient times, his ancestors were always, with God's blessing, triumphant in their vocation. He referred especially to the case of Nimrod; 'the tyrant Nimrod,' he observed, 'was a most arrogant king, and always appeared in vast magnificence and splendour. One of my species, excessively small, but remarkably shrewd, tormented him so much with his sting, that the afflicted monarch had not the power to move.' The muskeeto then went into further detail in what manner, and under what circumstances, his species had the ability to distress man, by provoking him to attempt their punishment, and slapping their own faces by mistake, which amused and gratified the king exceedingly. His majesty, however, considered that all this was unknown to the king of the genii, and therefore he desired to know who was best qualified to make their claims known at the coming trial, which puzzled and confounded the assembly in a high degree. At length Yasoob, the leader of the insect tribes,

tribes, arose and said, that with God's assistance, he would undertake the mission, and co-operate with the other animals engaged in the same great contest against the encroachments of mankind. Yasoob was asked by the assembly upon what he most depended for success, and he replied, 'no doubt God will favour me, and make me triumph over my enemies.' He accordingly prepared for the journey, and took his departure to the court of the genii.

"*The Birds of Prey.*—As soon as the fourth messenger came to the oonka, the king of the birds of prey, he summoned the subjects of his kingdom and assembled them together; the owls, the hawks, the vultures, the falcons, the kites, the parrots, and all the animals of claw and beak which feed upon the flesh of others; and having explained to them the existing conjuncture of affairs, he inquired of his vizier, the shinkar, which among them appeared to be the fittest to be entrusted with his commands on this momentous occasion. The vizier said, 'the owl.' The monarch asked why the owl should be thought the fittest. The vizier replied, 'for this plain reason: all the other birds of prey are afraid of man, and fly from him, and understand not his language. The owl lives near villages, and amidst old ruined edifices. His steadiness and contentment are unequalled by any other animal. He keeps his fast all day, and is always screeching in fear of God. At night, too, he continues in prayer, and brings to their senses the negligent and forgetful.' The oonka said to the owl, 'the shinkar has given his judgment in your favour. What is your notion on the subject?'—'What the shinkar has said is very true, but I cannot go to the court of the king of the genii for this reason, every body is hostile to me, and thinks it unlucky to see me, and on this account I am always receiving ignominious taunts and abusive language. But if I may be permitted to recommend another, I would say the hawk or falcon, which are prized so much among mankind.' The king appealed to his assembled subjects, and referred to their opinion; upon which the hawk said, 'the owl is undoubtedly quite right, but mankind only favour us in proportion to the degree of pleasure we afford them. My opinion is, that the parrot should be appointed to the situation in question, and for this reason; all ranks, male and female, entertain a strong regard for the parrot, and talk to it as to a friend.' The king then referred to the parrot, and required his own opinion on the matter. The parrot replied, that he was perfectly ready to go and co-operate with the other animals against mankind, but he had one request to make, and this was simply, that the king and all the assembly would unite together to afford him aid, and fervently put up a prayer to God that he might overcome all his enemies. This request being complied with, the parrot set forward on his journey, fully accredited to the court of the king of the genii.

"*The Aquatic Tribe.*—When the messenger arrived at the presence of the king of the water-animals, the subjects of that kingdom were forthwith assembled together; the frogs, the alligators, the dolphins, the tortoises, and all the multitudinous breed of aquatics, of all shapes and hues, to whom the existing emergency was made known without delay. 'If the human race,' said the king, 'are proud and arrogant enough to think themselves superior to us in strength and bravery, we will all instantly proceed against them, and overwhelm their fancied power.' The messenger observed, that mankind did not make strength and bravery their boast, but contended that in arts, knowledge, and science, they were infinitely superior to the animals: 'you must be aware,' said he to the king, 'that by their skill and dexterity, they descend into the sea, and fish up pearls and precious gems, that they ascend mountains, and by their surprising art and contrivances, bring down to earth eagles and kites, that

that they can carry loads of merchandize from east to west, and from west to east; they explore forests and desert places; they make ships, and load them, and cross the ocean in them; they dig up the precious metals, gold and silver, and other valuable articles from the earth. Man prepares incantations and philtres, and fixes them on the margin of a streamlet, river, or sea, and if a thousand alligators and dragons were to appear, they would not have the power to pass that magical spot. But these qualifieations possessed by mankind are as yet unknown at the court of the genii.'

"As soon as the messenger had finished his harangue, the king, in deep thought, looked round upon his assembled subjects, and said, 'now, what is your opinion; who is qualified among you to defend our rights at the present juncture?' For some time all were silent; at last rose the dolphin, who resides in the ocean, and is friendly to man, for if a person happens to fall into the sea, he takes him on his back, and places him safely on shore again. The dolphin said, 'in my judgment, of all water-animals, the fish is the most deserving of being elected. His form is large, his proportions beautiful, his mouth elegant, his colour white, his body straight, in motion he is graceful and rapid, and of greater fecundity than any other water animal, as he peoples with his infinite subjects streamlet, river, pond, and sea. He also ranks high among mankind in consequence of having, once on a time, swallowed and protected the prophet Jonas in his belly, and afterwards deposited him uninjured on shore.' Upon this the king referred to the fish, who then replied, 'it is impossible for me to go and enter into a contest with mankind. I have no feet to walk upon, and no tongue to harangue with. I cannot endure thirst, for if I am but one moment out of water, I perish. The tortoise is more fit for the office, as he is amphibious, water and land being the same to him. His body and back are large, and he is capable of bearing much fatigue.' The king then turned to the tortoise, who replied, that he was also incompetent to the task. 'In walking, my feet are cumbrous and slow, and the distance is great; besides, I can speak but little; my own notion is, that the dolphin would be the fittest, and for this reason, his motions are quick, and he is expert in conversation.' The king again consulted the dolphin, who thus answered and said, 'for this office, I think the crab would be much better calculated than me: his legs are numerous, he is quick in walking and running, his claws are sharp, and his nails hard, and his back is strong, and cased in armour.' Upon this reference the king requested the crab to state his opinion regarding himself. He said, 'it would be quite ridiculous for me to go to the court of the king of the genii, as my awkwardness and ugliness would only be a source of merriment to the whole assembly; all would laugh at such an ungainly commissioner. I would, therefore, recommend the crocodile as more worthy of the honour. His feet are strong, and he runs fast; his mouth large, his tongue long, his teeth numerous, his body hard.' But the crocodile did not approve of the nomination, and tendered his excuses with sufficient ingenuity to avoid the appointment. In his turn, he recommended the frog, 'for,' said he, 'the frog is learned, and patient, and religious; day and night he is occupied in prayer. He frequents the houses of mankind, and was highly esteemed by the children of Israel; for when Nimrod cast Abraham into the fire, the frogs filled their own mouths with water, and squirted it out upon the flames, so that the fire was extinguished before it had produced any bad effect. Another time, when Moses and Pharaoh were at war, the frogs, in aid of the former, covered all the earth. They talk a great deal, and traverse both land and water. Their limbs are in good proportion, their heads round,

round, their mouths capacious, their eyes bright and shining, their hands and feet large, they are quick in motion, and enter into a house without the smallest apprehension.' The king, upon this recommendation, asked the frog if he was willing to accept of the office, and he replied that he was perfectly ready to comply with the wishes of his majesty, and proceed to the contest with mankind; but one thing he solicited, which was, that his majesty and all his subjects would put up a prayer to heaven, that success might crown his efforts. This being done accordingly, the frog took leave, and commenced his journey to the court of the king of the genii.

"*The Reptile Tribe.*—When the sixth messenger reached Sooban, the dragon, and king of the reptiles, his majesty summoned together the subjects of his crown, the snakes, the lizards, the ants, the worms, and all the animals that creep on the earth, or feed and crawl on the leaves of trees. So numerous were the legions, that they could not be counted, excepting by the Almighty. The king himself, when he contemplated their wonderful and infinite shapes, was struck dumb with astonishment. On coming to himself he looked round again, and seeing such hosts of minute animals, that, almost in despair, he asked his vizier what was to be done? Many of them were dumb and many blind, without hands and feet, without wings, beaks, or claws, and excessively helpless. Distressed by the melancholy prospect before him, he involuntarily burst into tears, and turning his eyes upwards to heaven, prayed to God to have compassion upon him and his people in this dreadful extremity. Upon this devout aspiration, an animated discussion arose among the assembled millions.

(*To be continued next month.*)

WOMAN.

(*From the* Charivari, *or Canadian Poetics.*)

Oh, woman, thou wert formed for love, and love
  Nurtured for thee; thy very looks enthrone
A symbol and a charm of those above,
  Whose attributes of being are thine own;
The air, that stirs around, where thou dost move,
  Is fraught with incense,—as the heav'nly zone
Which our first parents witnessed at their birth—
For thou hast here imparadised the earth.

Thou art the fountain of our purest pleasure,
  As the fair altar of our warmest praise;
Thy tender love, the heart's exhaustless treasure,
  From which man draws the sunshine of his days;
Thy glowing charms surpassing far the measure
  Of word, or thought to paint, though Fancy's rays
Soared to the heavens—where it alone could find
A charm of grace eclipsing womankind.

THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND.

The institution of this great and admirable scheme for the promotion of Oriental literature, and for the transfusion of its contents into our own, it may not be generally known, was suggested by the Rev. Professor Lee, of Cambridge. Familiar with the difficulties which beset this path of study in England, he seems to have directed his attention to the means of obviating them; and about two years ago he addressed a letter to Sir Alex. Johnston, who acted promptly upon the suggestions it contained, and the result has been the formation of an institution, which bids fair to fulfil what our early oriental scholars, we might almost say the early martyrs to the study of eastern literature in this country, so devoutly desired to see accomplished.

The letter of Professor Lee will be printed in the Appendix to the next volume of the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society; it deserves, not merely from its curiosity, as respects the institution referred to, but likewise from the judicious remarks which it contains respecting Oriental works, to be generally known. We therefore subjoin it:

Copy of a Letter from the Rev. Professor Lee to Sir Alexander Johnston, Knt.

London, April 17, 1827.

Dear Sir:—I now proceed to lay before you a more detailed account of what I believe ought to be done, and what, I think, the Royal Asiatic Society can do, towards improving the state of Oriental literature in this country. But, perhaps, it will be best to state, in the first place, the situation in which we now are, and then to proceed to suggest the remedy. I shall be particular on the Arabic and Persic only, because the detail would be too long to do so in every case; and I shall begin with the Arabic. In this department, then, a tolerable grammar has never yet made its appearance in this country. The work of Richardson is meagre in the extreme, and better calculated to set the learner out wrong, and to keep him so, than to benefit him in acquiring the Arabic language. The admirable works of Colonel Baillie and Mr. Lumsden are unfinished, and likely to remain so. In this case the learner must have recourse either to the *Grammaire Arabe* of M. de Sacy, or to one of the grammars published in Latin by the Catholic missionaries; in the latter of which, however, he will have the mortification to find very great defects, and, in some cases, views on the subject quite foreign to the genius of that language. M. de Sacy has supplied many of the deficiencies, and corrected many of the errors, of preceding writers on Arabic grammar: but valuable as his work is, it leaves something to be desired through the omission of the prosody, and his paradigm of the verb does not quite agree with the views of the Arabian grammarians. In the Latin grammar of Guadagnoli, indeed, a prosody is to be found, but this is full of mistakes, as Clarke has shewn. If he have recourse to the work of Mr. Gladwin on this subject, he will here find endless difficulties. The only work of much value on this subject, is the little book published by Clarke at Oxford, about 150 years ago. But this requires the greatest stretch of attention to understand the rules, and of principles, nothing is said. It is surely much to be regretted, that we have no good elementary work of this kind in English: and still more so to find that there is not the least prospect of having one, until some step be taken, either by the Royal Asiatic Society, or some other body capable of bearing the expenses incident to such an undertaking.

In the next place, what have we in lexicography? If we except the lexicons of Golius and Castell, we have nothing we can recommend as a general dictionary. Wilmet, indeed, has compiled a very useful work for a few particular books: but then that work is scarce, not to insist on its uselessness in a general way. But this objection will go in a great degree against the lexicons of Golius, Castell, the Kamoos, and the Soorah; for in these we find scarcely one of the terms of art, without which hardly a single book in Arabic can be made out. Were it necessary here to go into the detail, I could

I could shew, that scarcely a translator is to be named, from Pococke down to the present day, who has not had his labour greatly increased through the omission of technical terms in those dictionaries. This remark extends to every science, to works on theology, and even to the commonest expressions in use among the Arabians. Again, let a man take any book of poetry, or of proverbial expressions, such as the work of Meidani, and try his hand with any of the dictionaries just mentioned. I have no doubt he will make out a sense; but, very likely, a sense quite different from that intended by the author. If Meninski is substituted for these lexicographers, then I believe he would find himself infinitely more bewildered. Here we have nothing to point out the construction of the verbs, the several conjugations in which they are found, or the senses they bear in these conjugations. Many of the words are erroneously explained: and in every case we have a "rudis indigestaque moles." Dr. Wilkins's edition of Richardson's Persian and Arabic dictionary is a very great improvement of that work, but I venture to suggest it would be best to have separate dictionaries of each. That few should be found to understand the Arabic and Persic, with helps like these, is certainly not to be wondered at; the wonder is, how any thing has been made out. The French and German literati have felt this in all its weight, and have very properly betaken themselves to the scholiasts and vocabularies containing the terms of art, and to the native grammarians and commentators on grammar, and hence have found, what they could find no where else, their progress to be solid and delightful.

In the next place, what can we be said to know of Oriental history, I mean Arabic and Persian, if we except the works of Pococke, Reiske, and a few others? In the Persian, not so much as one historian has yet been printed or translated: and yet our libraries abound with the most valuable works, reserved only for worm's-meat, or to go back into their native element the dust! The histories of Persia, its dynasties and wars, of Hindustan, of Tartary, and other adjacent countries, are shewn in our libraries, just as "our rarer monsters are," merely to excite the surprise of the ignorant.

Then, of Arabian and Persian poetry, and the belles-lettres, how much do we know? We have, indeed, a few elegant extracts printed at Calcutta, for which the Hon. East-India Company deserves the thanks of the country,* but how are they to be made out? Will any one attempt to make out the Deewan of Motanabbi, or of Khájah Háfiz, with the assistance of the dictionaries of Golius, &c.? If he does, I will only say, he will attempt to do that, in which no one ever yet did, or ever shall, succeed; and of this, after a short trial, I think he will be perfectly convinced. If he means to do any thing likely to satisfy himself, or to benefit mankind, he must recur to the native commentaries, or, which is nearly the same thing, he must have a learned native at his elbow. But suppose an individual hardy enough to get through all these difficulties, and to publish the result of his labours for the benefit of others; suppose him to have laboured for years, to translate some valuable and interesting work, and then suppose him to print it for the benefit of mankind: what must now be his mortification to find, that he can perhaps sell six copies; and that he must labour for years to pay the debts he has contracted in printing and publishing his book? If a man will suppose this, he will suppose nothing more than has more than once taken place, and which will perhaps induce him to believe, that few individuals will ever think of labouring to this extent, and fewer still of giving to the world the result of their labours.

What has here been stated with reference to Arabian and Persian literature few will perhaps

* It is not meant to be averred, that great praise is not due to the Hon. East-India Company, for the great patronage and support which they have afforded to Oriental literature. To their servants, Europe is entirely indebted for a knowledge of the Sanscrit, and for the publication of many valuable works in that language—for a splendid and accurate edition of the Kámoos, the Soorah, the Burhání Kátia, the five books on Arabic grammar, the Sharho Molla Jámi, a valuable edition of the works of Sádi, the Life of Timour, the Makámát of Hariri, the Hidáya, with an English translation, the Deewání Háfiz, the Dabistani Madhábib, five valuable Persian selections, forming the Class-books of the College of Fort William—all that is known of the Hindustání, a splendid and valuable Chinese Dictionary and Grammar, and the translations of some books of History, Tales, and Poetry, with a great variety of other works, in almost every department.

perhaps undertake to deny; and if so, when we consider our connexions with the East, particularly in a mercantile point of view, I think all must be convinced, that there exists a necessity, that something should be done on a more liberal scale than has hitherto been attempted. I will now point out a list of works that may be printed or translated, or both, with a view to meet the deficiencies just noticed, not intending to intimate that others equally valuable may not also be mentioned, but only to shew that these difficulties need not necessarily exist.

Arabic Grammar.

Ibn ul Hájeb, with the Commentary of Moola Jami, and of Najmodden of Irak.
The Alfia of Ibn Mālik—Ibn Farhat, &c.
The Mozhir ul Lughat, by Soyuti.—The works of Akhfash, &c.
Taarifat, or Terms of Art. Jawhari's Lexicon, Scholia on the Poets, &c. Prosody.

Poetry and Belles-Lettres.

The Scholia of Sharishi, of Taj Oddeen Ibn Ilyas, of Motarezzi, &c. on Hariri.
The Makamát of Ibn ul Juzi, with Scholia.
The Makamát of Hamadani, with ditto.
The Makamát of Soyúti, with ditto.
Scholia on the Deewán of Montanabbi.
Scholia on the Deewan of Ibn Doreid, in addition to those printed by Haitsma.
Scholia on the Hamasa, of which Col. Baillie has a good copy.
Tales in verse and prose, of which there is a great abundance.

History.

The Golden Meadows of Masoudi—the Mobtada wa Khabar, of Ibn Khaldoun. Lives of the Poets, &c. by Ibn Khalikan. The Biographia Meccana. History of the famous Men in Spain. El Wākedi's Conquest of Syria. The Tarikh Tabari.* El Jabarti's account of the French war in Egypt. Ditto by a Syrian. Histories of ancient Arabia, Persia, &c. El Damiri's Natural History. Ditto by Cazwini. Macrizi's Egypt. Edrisi's Geography complete. Ditto Abulfeda, Yakúti's Dictionary, &c. Travels of Ibn Batuta, &c. Visits to places of pilgrimage, &c., with Translations from the Greek authors, some of which may perhaps be restored.

PERSIAN.

Geography and Lexicography.

Commentaries on Persian Grammar. Sorooree's Poetical Dictionary. Scholia on the Poets generally.

History.

The Rauzat Ossafa, the National History of Persia. The Tárikhi Alam Arái on the reign of Mirza Abbas. Histories of the several dynasties in Persia, India, &c., such as Jengiskhan, Timour, the Life of Akbar, and other emperors of Hindustan. The whole of Ferishta.† Translations from the Turkish, Tartar, Sanscrit, &c., which, according to the editor of the Life of Baber, must soon perish unless collected and printed. Lives of the Poets, by Doulatshāh, &c. Natural History, by Cazwini, &c.

Poetry, &c.

A good translation of the Anvari Soheili, for the use of learners.
A good translation of the works of Sadi, ditto.
Deewan of Khakani, with scholia.
Deewan of Anwari, with ditto.
Works of Nizámi, Jámi, Háfiz, &c., with ditto.

Similar lists may be made out with reference to the Turkish, the Armenian, Syriac, Ethiopic, Chinese, and Sanscrit, and to the dialects of India, the Pali, the Cingalese, the Burman, the Malay, the Javanese, &c. &c., were it necessary.

Let

* About to be published by Kosegarten.
† Col. Brigg's translation of this work is now published.

Let us now proceed to consider in what way such works as these may be executed under the patronage of the Royal Asiatic Society. It was suggested by a correspondent, in the Cambridge paper of March 16, that needy Arabs and Persians may probably be employed in furthering the progress of such works. I believe this is practicable, for the following reasons.

There is in Persia at this time a predilection so strong in favour of English literature, that, I believe, a dozen learned men, if they were wanted, might be easily induced to come and settle in this country, at least for a time. This has been exemplified in the case of the Mirza Ibrahim, who is now at Haileybury; for, to my certain knowledge, he came here without the least prospect of wealth whatever, and expressed his willingness, when he joined me at Cambridge, to give his labour for a considerable time on the most liberal terms. But, as this was more than I could promise him, and as the East-India Company expressed a wish to have him at their college, I was content to part with him, and he accepted of a salary of £200 a-year, with lodging, &c. for the first year, which was to be a year of trial; I have no doubt, therefore, that others would be induced to come over on terms equally easy. Now, as to the Arabs, I believe the same may be done. I myself have had letters from learned Arabs, both in Egypt and Palestine, soliciting employment; and one of these persons, I have reason to believe, has since been employed in the capacity of a translator and teacher. I believe, therefore, that there would be no want of help from these quarters, and these would be sufficient perhaps to make the trial upon.

In reducing this to practice, I should certainly advise to begin on a small scale. In the first case, perhaps, no one need be sent for. The Mirza Ibrahim, I have no doubt, would be willing to occupy his vacations, and vacant time during the period of lectures, in conjunction with an Orientalist, in some work of this description; and, indeed, I have heard him say, that it is his wish to do so. If then the Society thought it worth while to make the experiment on a small scale, perhaps this would be an advisable plan; and, in this case, one of the Professors at Haileybury, &c. may be associated with him. If they should wish also to try the Arabic, no doubt Mr. Salt would engage a Moollah for a short time, and at a reasonable rate, who may be associated with some gentleman, in London or elsewhere, to superintend such work. Perhaps a person acquainted with English might be engaged; but, if not, that is of little consequence, the parties would soon be able to understand one another. In this event, I think the Universities would not be unwilling to assist in the article of printing, as they have certain privileges in this respect not possessed by others. I certainly would do all in my power to do the needful at Cambridge; and I have reason to believe, that there is a feeling there in favour of this project; and Oxford would probably join.

I hope it will not be thought that I have any wish to make myself important in this business. I only wish to see something done; and shall be most willing to further any project likely to do so, as far as my slender means and abilities will go. Much I cannot promise; but the little I can do shall be done cheerfully.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

Your's very faithfully,

SAMUEL LEE.

AGRICULTURE OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

Abstract of a very detailed statistical Account of the Village of Utramabur, situated in the Province of Arcot in the Carnatic, for the Year A.D. 1742.

	Canies.*	Produce in Cullums.†	
Total land cultivated	2,437	71,914	
Appropriations: by ancient usage, 426 Canies, 13,760 Cullums; by grant 116, 4,368	542	18,128	
Remains..... Canies 1,895		Cullums 53,786	
Deduct fees in grain distributed previously to the levy of revenue, and appropriated to general purposes		3,071	
Net produce for division between *sovereign* and *subject*			50,715
Revenue ..... Amount collected as land revenue		22,957	
Cultivator's Share ... Amount retained for his support, to replace seed and cattle, and to pay labour, &c.; expenses of cultivation		27,758	
			50,715

Again:—

	Cullums.
Gross Produce .....of all the land cultivated in the village as above	71,914
Deduct fees for services useful to both sovereign and subject	3,071
Residue for division...	68,843

Distribution of the Gross Produce.

Sovereign's Share ...taken as *land revenue* .....Cull.	22,957	
Sovereign's Share ...or land revenue alienated by grant, received by strangers, or non-residents of the village	2,184	
Total of sovereign's revenue, as received directly or indirectly		25,141
Subject's Share .....Cultivator's retained as above	27,758	
Ditto .....Cultivator's share on assigned revenue ...	2,184	
Ditto .....Cultivator's share retained on appropriated revenue	6,880	
Sovereign's Share ...This share is appropriated to village uses generally	6,880	
		43,702
Total gross Produce		68,843

Remarks.—It will be evident from an attentive examination of the above account, the authenticity of which may be relied on, that when the revenue of the sovereign in India (where levied in kind) is stated to be 50 per cent. of the gross produce, it means the gross produce after various deductions have been made. In this village the total receipts as revenue is but $\frac{25141}{68843}$, or about 36¾ per cent. of the gross produce. If, however, it be considered right in conformity to the general practice to take the net revenue, and the net inhabitant's share, the sovereign's revenue will be in this case only $\frac{22957}{50715}$, or about 45¼ per cent., leaving the inhabitants' share 54¾ per cent.

The amount of appropriated revenue exhibited in the account, *viz.* the half of 13,760 cullums =6,880 cullums, having been distributed amongst the village community, in part to the cultivators, and the residue among village officers, artificers, priests, &c. it may be considered as received by the cultivators in services or otherwise, and is, therefore, a just addition to their immunities as cultivators.

R. R.

* 1 Cani = 57,600 square feet. † 1 Cullum = 4½ bushels.

Review of Books.

Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han, or the Central and Western Rajpoot States of India. By LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES TOD, late Political Agent to the Western Rajpoot States. First Vol. London, 1829. Royal 4to. pp. 806. Map and Plates.

THIS great work has been long looked for, in India as well as in Europe, with an anxiety proportioned to the interest of the subject, and to the opportunities and known qualifications of the author. Nothing more need be predicated of it, than that it fills up a most important chasm in the history and geography of Hindustan, in order to establish its claim to public attention; and this consideration would probably be amply sufficient to procure for the work an extent of patronage, which would repay the author for all the toil and cost he has expended upon it, but that there exists a general aversion, in this country, to writings upon oriental topics, which seems unconquerable, unless some happy expedient can be devised of bribing the people of England to become better informed upon a subject which very nearly concerns the national interests.

It is common to hear complaints of the backwardness of persons who have been in India, to communicate the results of their experience and observation there; they are taunted with charges of sloth and indifference; yet nothing is more true than that, of the works which have issued from the press for several years past relative to India, some of them the fruit of great labour as well as talent, the major part, perhaps nearly the whole, have inflicted a serious loss upon the authors or the publishers.

No ordinary motives, therefore, are necessary to overcome the repugnance to publication on the part of writers in this department of our literature; and in the present case, we see enough to convince us, that the legitimate desire of fame has been with Colonel Tod a very subordinate consideration, compared with a motive far more generous and disinterested. His residence amongst the interesting people whose history he has recorded, afforded him that thorough insight into their national character which an ordinary superficial observer could never acquire; and this minute and accurate knowledge has convinced him that our political relations and alliances with the Rajpoots, formed upon the model of those maintained by us with other states of India, are built upon a theory totally erroneous; and that a different species of connection, founded upon a juster notion of their true character, would promote the benefit of both parties, and cement a kind of intimate union between them, which would, upon any political contingency, provide a bulwark of defence to the British power in Asia.

Independently, therefore, of its literary pretensions, this work claims the attention of the politician and the legislator, and may be regarded, at this critical juncture, as a portion of the evidence which Parliament will have before it, in adjudicating the great question respecting the East-India Company's charter, and the future government of our Indian empire.

We fear we shall be able to give but a very imperfect analysis of this work; each of its parts would demand a distinct and extended notice, in order to afford the reader a correct idea of its contents. The present volume comprehends "the Geography of Rajast'han," a "History of the Rajpoot Tribes," a "Sketch of a Feudal System in Rajast'han," the "Annals of Méwar," the principal

principal state, with a separate dissertation on its religious establishments, festivals and customs, and a "Personal Narrative" of the author's journey to Marwar, an adjoining state. The graphic illustrations are about thirty in number, exquisitely finished, some of them representing scenery and architecture altogether new, even to Anglo-Indians.

The preliminary dissertation upon the geography of Rajast'han affords a rapid view of its local character. It is accompanied by a magnificent map of the country, from the personal surveys of the author, we believe, and a vertical section from Aboo to Bundelkund, shewing the relative heights, and the geological strata. This map and dissertation would be alone a valuable gift to science.

The history of the tribes commences with their genealogies, drawn from their *Poorans*, chiefly the *Bhagvat*, the *Scanda*, the *Agni*, and the *Bhavishya*, all by different authors, composed without collusion with each other, and which are therefore so many independent authorities, the occasional conflict or concordance of which guide the antiquary through the devious paths of early Hindu history, or rather fable. Colonel Tod has, with great skill and patience, explored this "mighty maze, but not without a plan." He recognizes, in the outset, the difficulty of the task:

The Hindus, with the decrease of intellectual power, their possession of which is evinced by their architectural remains, where just proportion and elegant mythological device are still visible, lost the relish for the beauty of truth, and adopted the monstrous in their writings, as well as their edifices. But for detection and shame, matters of history would be hideously distorted even in civilized Europe; but in the East, in the moral decrepitude of ancient Asia, with no judge to condemn, no public to praise, each priestly expounder may revel in an unfettered imagination, and reckon his admirers in proportion to the mixture of the marvellous. Plain historical truths have long ceased to interest this artificially-fed people.

If at such a comparatively modern period as the third century before Christ, the Babylonian historian Berosus composed his fictions, which assigned to that monarchy such incredible antiquity, it became capable of refutation from the many historians of repute who preceded him. But on the fabulist of India we have no such check. If Vyasu himself penned these legends as now existing, then is the stream of knowledge corrupt from the fountain-head. If such the source, the stream, filtering through ages of ignorance, has only been increased by fresh impurities. It is difficult to conceive how the arts and sciences could advance, when it is held impious to doubt the truth of whatever has been handed down, and still more to suppose that the degenerate could improve thereon.

Helps are sometimes afforded to the historian of ancient India by the Greek writers; and Colonel Tod has pointed out a striking coincidence between a legend in the *Poorans*, of the marriage of Vyasu with Pandea, his niece and spiritual daughter, which is found almost *totidem verbis* in Arrian.

The cities founded by the different lines of princes pass in review before the reader, who must entertain a species of veneration for those early races, when he finds satisfactory evidence of the existence of splendid cities in this part of India long anterior to Rama. Ayodia, for example, on the site of which stands the modern Oude, is described by Valmiki, "might," as our author observes, "stand for Utopia." That flourishing states and cities have existed in these early times, in Central India, is a fact attested not merely by ancient writers, but by less doubful records, their relics. "The little exact knowledge that Europe has hitherto acquired of the Rajpoot states," observes Colonel Tod, in his introduction, "has probably originated a false idea of the comparative importance of this part of Hindustan. The splendour of the Rajpoot

Rajpoot courts, however, at an early period of the history of that country, making every allowance for the exaggeration of the bards, must have been great. Northern India was rich from the earliest times; that portion of it, situated on either side the Indus, formed the richest satrapy of Darius." The several states and the dynasties which ruled them, are elaborately traced in this disquisition, which is illustrated by genealogical tables, and contains an account of some very curious traits in the ancient manners of these early tribes, which possess great antiquarian interest.

A still greater curiosity is the author's sketch of a feudal system in Rajast'han, in which he has most ingeniously and happily attempted to realize the idea, which oriental scholars have sometimes entertained, of an original identity between the progenitors of the Rajpoots and the northern tribes who overrun Europe, as evinced in that peculiar form of government denominated the *feudal system*, common, as he thinks, to both. We are not very prone to view hypotheses of this kind with partiality; but there is probably some truth in the remark of Colonel Tod, that "we may have been induced, by the multitude of false theories which time has exposed, to fall into an opposite error, and become too sceptical in regard to the common origin of the people of the east and the west." Although the striking analogies he has adduced may not altogether extinguish incredulity, they certainly constitute a body of evidence in support of his theory which many will think nearly amounts to demonstration. For example, the details of military service in Rajpootana strongly resemble those of Europe in feudal times; the military vassals, who followed their prince into the field, held their lands upon the tenure of military service; the knight's fee in Méwar was nearly equivalent to the amount in England, during the reign of William the Conqueror; escuage or scutage is known in Méwar, and exemplified in deeds; and the parallel in respect to some of the several feudal incidents, namely, reliefs, escheats, aids, and wardship, is almost perfect. In treating of the duration of grants, Colonel Tod has evinced a very familiar acquaintance with the recondite learning of the feudal law. He discovers an analogy even in the terms employed amongst both people: thus the land sufficient to furnish an equipped cavalier is called, in the Rajpoot dialect, *chursa*, equivalent to "hide of land;" and Col. Tod remarks, "it is a singular coincidence, that the term for the lowest subdivision of land for military service should be the same amongst the Rajpoots as in the English system. Besides being similar in name, it nearly corresponds in actual quantity. From the beginning of the Anglo-Saxon government the land was divided into hides, each comprehending what could be cultivated by a single plough. Four hides constituted one knight's fee, which is stated to be about forty acres. The chursa may have from twenty-five to thirty beegas; which are equal to about ten acres,—the Saxon hide." Again: "in the Hindu word which designates a feud we have another of those striking coincidences in terms to which allusion has already been made: *wér* is 'a feud,' *wéree* 'a foe.' The Saxon term for the composition of a feud, *wergeldt*, is familiar to every man. In some of these states the initial vowel is hard, and pronounced *bér*. In Rajast'han *bér* is more common than *wér*, but throughout the southwest *wér* only is used. In these we have the original Saxon word *war*, the French *guer*. The Rajpoot *wergeldt* is land or a daughter to wife. In points of honour the Rajpoot is centuries in advance of our Saxon forefathers, who had a legislative remedy for every bodily injury, when each finger and toe had its price. This might do very well when the injury was committed on a hind, but the Rajpoot must have blood for blood. The monarch must be powerful

who

who can compel acceptance of the compensation, or *moond-kuttie.*" But it would be impossible, in any space we could allot to the subject, to afford the reader a clear notion of the body of evidence brought forward by the author in support of his theory: the historical antiquary will not consider this curious disquisition as the least valuable portion of the volume. We subjoin some "reflections" appended at the end of it, wherein Col. Tod discloses his views with regard to the mode in which the Rajpoot states should be treated by the British government.

The system of feuds must have attained considerable maturity amongst the Rajpoots, to have left such traces, notwithstanding the desolation that has swept the land: but without circumspection, these few remaining customs will become a dead letter. Unless we abstain from all internal interference, we must destroy the links which connect the prince and his vassals; and, in lieu of a system decidedly imperfect, we should leave them none at all, or at least not a system of feuds, the only one they can comprehend. Our friendship has rescued them from exterior foes, and time will restore the rest. With the dignity and establishments of their chiefs, ancient usages will revive; and *nuzzerana* (relief), *kurg bundaï* (investiture), *dussoond* (aids or benevolence, literally "the tenth"), and other incidents, will cease to be mere ceremonies. The desire of every liberal mind, as well as the professed wish of the British government, is to aid in their renovation, and this will be best effected by not meddling with what we but imperfectly understand.

We have nothing to apprehend from the Rajpoot states if raised to their ancient prosperity. The closest attention to their history proves, beyond contradiction, that they were never capable of uniting, even for their own preservation: a breath, a scurrilous stanza of a bard, has severed their closest confederacies. No national head exists amongst them as amongst the Mahrattas; and each chief being master of his own house and followers, they are individually too weak to cause us any alarm.

No feudal government can be dangerous as a neighbour: for defence, it has in all countries been found defective, and for aggression, totally inefficient. Let there exist between us the most perfect understanding and identity of interests; the foundation-step to which is to lessen or remit the galling, and to us contemptible tribute, now exacted, enfranchise them from our espionage and agency, and either unlock them altogether from our dangerous embrace, or let the ties between us be such only as would ensure grand results: such as general commercial freedom and protection, with treaties of friendly alliance. Then, if a Tatar or a Russian invasion threatened our eastern empire, fifty thousand Rajpoots would be no despicable allies.

Let us call to mind what they did when they fought for Aurungzéb: they are still unchanged, if we give them the proper stimulus. Gratitude, honour, and fidelity, are terms which at one time were the foundation of all the virtues of a Rajpoot. Of the theory of these sentiments he is still enamoured; but, unfortunately for his happiness, the times have left him but little scope for the practice of them. Ask a Rajpoot which is the greatest of crimes? he will reply, '*goonchor*,' 'forgetfulness of favours.' This is his most powerful term for ingratitude. Gratitude with them embraces every obligation of life, and is inseparable from *swamdherma*, 'fidelity to his lord.' He who is wanting in these is not deemed fit to live, and is doomed to eternal pains in Pluto's realm hereafter.

The largest portion of the volume is dedicated to the Annals or History of Méwar, whose princes, or Ranas, as they are styled, are the elder branch of the Sooryavansi, or "children of the sun," and unanimously regarded by all the tribes as the legitimate heirs to the throne of the deified Rama: not a doubt having yet been raised respecting their purity of descent. By the help of a variety of crude materials, including the notices preserved of the Greek historians, Col. Tod contrives to hold the clue to the pedigree of this family, which he traces from very early times.

We

We shall take up the thread at the period when the great Balabhipoora (now ascertained to have occupied the site of the humble Balbi), in Saurashtra, was sacked, in A.D. 524, by the white Huns, according to Cosmas. The orphan heir of the family was placed with a brahminee of Birnugger, to be educated as a brahmin; but his princely lineage could not be concealed, or as the legend elegantly expresses it: "how should they hide a ray of the sun?" Goha, for that was the name he acquired, became a favourite of the vena-pootras, or "children of the forest," who resigned to him the territory of Edur, and in this mountainous tract his successors dwelt for eight generations, when they were ejected by the Bhils. The heir of the family, the renowned Bappa, left an orphan at the age of three years, was preserved by the descendants of Camlavati, the Birnugger brahmin, who had cherished his ancestor Goha. Tradition is eloquent respecting the events of Bappa's infancy, which afforded the usual indications of future heroism. His devotion is particularly recorded by the cunning brahmins; and the sage Harita, the ancestor of the existing high priest of Eklinga (Siva or Mahadéva), initiated him into the worship of that deity, the tutelary god of Méwar. Bappa enrolled himself among the leaders of the Mori prince, of the Pramar race, then paramount in Hindustan; he displayed his valour in the repulse of the Tartars; but he tarnished the lustre of his valour by taking advantage of the jealousy of his fellow nobles, which he had, in some measure, provoked; he attacked and took Cheetore, the residence of the Mori prince, and assumed the lofty titles of "Sun of the Hindus," "preceptor of princes," and "universal lord." Thus the family was established in Méwar. Strange to tell, at an advanced age, he carried his arms into Khorasan, and there established a new power; he died at the age of 100. The era of Bappa is ascertained with accuracy by a very curious and important discovery made by Col. Tod, namely, a distinct era, the Balabhi Samvat, or era of the flight from Balabhipoora, used in Saurashtra, which is 375 years subsequent to Vicramaditya. The domestic annals gave S. 191 (A.D. 135) for the birth of Bappa; whereas an inscription,* in a curious nail-headed character, proved that the Mori dynasty possessed Cheetore in S. 770 (A.D. 714); by means of this discovery both dates were corroborated. This fact shews decisively what perseverance will accomplish in the most desperate circumstances.

Between Bappa and Sacti Komar (A.D. 968) nine princes intervened; the date of this prince is ascertained by an authentic inscription from the ruins of Aitpoor, "the city of the sun." From Sacti Komar, there seems a lamentable chasm in the domestic annals of Méwar till Samarsi, or Samar Sing, who was born in S. 1206 (A.D. 1150), and whose character and actions are recorded in the historical poems of Chund, the bard of Dehli, when under Hindu sway. To the writings of this bard, the contemporary and friend of the Chohan hero, Pirthi-raj, the last of the Hindu sovereigns of Indraprestha, Col. Tod is indebted for much valuable information:† from the specimens we have seen of his writings, they appear eminently to deserve translation into our own language. Samarsi had married the sister of Pirthi-raj, and this tie, as well as congeniality of character, bound them to each other; many were the warlike feats they achieved in unison, which connect the history of the

* One of the numerous donations from Col. Tod to the museum of the Royal Asiatic Society.

† Not merely great events, but slight, though pleasing, incidents, traits of personal character, and even of costume, are found in Chund's poems. Thus, speaking of Samarsi, he says that a simple necklace of the seeds of the lotus was round his neck, his hair was braided, and he was addressed as "chief of ascetics," shewing, as our author remarks, that the prince of Méwar retained the office and ensigns of "regent of Mahadeva."

the Gehlote * prince with that of the Chohan, who seems to be the *beau-ideal* of a Rajpoot hero. In the great fight with Shabudin, on the Caggar, which lasted three days, Samarsi, the wise, the eloquent, the good, was slain, and his brother-in-law was made a captive. Dehli was afterwards carried by storm, and the last hope of the Chohans, Prince Rainsi, fell in the assault. This is a period upon which the Rajpoot looks back with a sort of horror. Nothing was left to oppose the Tartar's arms. "Scenes of devastation, plunder, and massacre commenced, which lasted through ages; during which nearly all that was sacred in religion or celebrated in art was destroyed by these ruthless and barbarous invaders. The noble Rajpoot, with a spirit of constancy and enduring courage, seized every opportunity to turn upon his oppressor. By his perseverance and valour he wore out entire dynasties of foes, alternately yielding to 'his fate,' or restricting the circle of conquests. Every road in Rajast'han was moistened with torrents of blood of the spoiled and the spoiler. But all was of no avail; fresh supplies were ever pouring in, and dynasty succeeded dynasty, heir to the same remorseless feeling which sanctified murder, legalized spoliation, and deified destruction. In these desperate conflicts entire tribes were swept away, whose names are the only memento of their former existence and celebrity."

The resolution of Korumdevi, the relict of Samarsi, illustrates the Rajpoot character. The heir of Méwar being a minor, she took the field, gave battle in person to Shabudin's viceroy, whom she defeated. Rahup, who suceeeded to the gadi A.D. 1201, defeated the Moguls under Shemsudin. He also changed the denomination of the tribe from *Ghelote* to *Seesodia*, and the title of the prince from *Rawul* to *Rana*. His nine successors speedily passed away, leaving scarcely a trace behind, except that one of them lost the capital, Cheetore, and another recovered it: the rest is "strife and confusion within and without."

The reign af Lakumsi, who succeeded his father, A.D. 1275, is a memorable era in the annals, "when Cheetore, the depository of all that was precious yet untouched of the arts of India, was stormed, sacked, and treated with remorseless barbarity, by the Pat'han emperor, Alla-o-din." An incident connected with his assault of Cheetore is remarkable. He had been smitten with the report of the beauty of the Princess Pudmani, and by a *ruse* obtained possession of the person of Bheemsi, the uncle and protector of the minor Rana, whose release he made dependant on the surrender of Pudmani.

Despair reigned in Cheetore when this fatal event was known, and it was debated whether Pudmani should be resigned as a ransom for their defender. Of this she was informed, and expressed her acquiescence. Having provided wherewithal to secure her from dishonour, she communed with two chiefs of her own kin and clan of Ceylon, her uncle Gorah and his nephew Badul, who devised a scheme for the liberation of their prince without hazarding her life or fame. Intimation was despatched to Alla, that on the day he withdrew from his trenches the fair Pudmani would be sent, but in a manner befitting her own and his high station, surrounded by her females and handmaids; not only those who would accompany her to Dehli, but many others who desired to pay her this last mark of reverence. Strict commands were to be issued to prevent curiosity from violating the sanctity of female decorum and privacy. No less than seven hundred covered litters proceeded to the royal camp. In each was placed one of the bravest of the defenders of Cheetore, borne by six armed soldiers disguised as litter-porters. They reached the camp. The royal tents were enclosed with *kanats* (walls of cloth); the litters were deposited, and half an hour was granted for a parting interview

* Gehlote, the patronymic of the race, corrupted from Gohilote, from Goha, their ancestor.

interview between the Hindu prince and his bride. They then placed their prince in a litter and returned with him, while the greater number (the supposed damsels) remained to accompany the fair to Dehli. But Alla had no intention to permit Bheemsi's return, and was becoming jealous of the long interview he enjoyed, when, instead of the prince and Pudmani, the devoted band issued from their litters: but Alla was too well guarded. Pursuit was ordered, while these covered the retreat till they perished to a man. A fleet horse was in reserve for Bheemsi, on which he was placed, and in safety ascended the fort, at whose outer gate the host of Alla was encountered. The choicest of the heroes of Cheetore met the assault. With Gorah and Badul at their head, animated by the noblest sentiments, the deliverance of their chief and the honour of their queen, they devoted themselves to destruction, and few were the survivors of this slaughter of the flower of Méwar. For a time Alla was defeated in his object, and the havoc they had made in his ranks, joined to the dread of their determined resistance, obliged him to desist from the enterprize.

The bravery of the Rajpoots was unavailing, and Alla-o-din gained possession of Cheetore; but it was a solitude. The heir of the family had been conveyed to a place of safety; the chiefs carried death, or met it, in the crowded ranks of the besiegers; and the females perished in the horrible rite of *johar*, a self-sacrifice peculiar to the Rajpoots. "The funeral pyre was lighted within the 'great subterranean retreat,' in chambers impervious to the light of day, and the defenders of Cheetore beheld in procession the queens, their own wives and daughters, to the number of several thousands. The fair Pudmani closed the throng, which was augmented by whatever of female beauty or youth could be tainted by Tartar lust. They were conveyed to the cavern, and the opening closed upon them, leaving them to find security from dishonour in the devouring element."*

The Seesodia princes became once more fugitives in the mountains. Rana Ajeysi was succeeded by Hamir, the son Ajeysi's brother, in A.D. 1301. Hamir, whose early history fills many a page in the Méwar annals, was destined to retrieve the honours of his race. His warlike genius is attested by the short but expressive saying of the bard: "When Ajmal (Ajeysi) went another road (*i.e.* died), the son of Ursi unsheathed the sword, thence never stranger to his hand." He made Kailwarra, in the heart of the Aravulli mountains, his residence; he collected about him all his partizans, desolated the country occupied by the invaders, cooped them up in the fortified towns, and finally recovered Cheetore, attacked, defeated and made prisoner, the Ghilji king, Mahmood, whom he forced to surrender Ajmér and other places, and Méwar shone forth with her former splendor. Hamir was at this time the sole Hindu prince of power left in India; all the ancient dynasties were crushed, and the ancestors of the Marwar and Jeipoor princes, amongst the rest, brought their levies and paid homage to the prince of Cheetore. Hamir died full of years and honour, A.D. 1361.

Two centuries of prosperity followed, during which the power of Méwar was consolidated and extended, and magnificent public works, erected at that period, bear testimony to its wealth and arts. Amongst the princes who reigned in the interval, was Koombho, who succeeded A.D. 1419, and "with Hamir's energy, Lakha's taste for the arts, and a genius as comprehensive as either, and more fortunate, succeeded in all his undertakings, and once more raised the 'crimson banner' of Méwar upon the banks of the Caggar, the scene of Samarsi's defeat," He met the Ghilji kings of Malwa and Guzzerat, at

* The palace of Rana Bheem and the fair Pudmani, which escaped the wrath of Alla, is the subject of one of the exquisite plates in the work.

at the head of powerful armies, and entirely defeated them, carrying away captive to Cheetore Mahmood of Malwa.

Abul Fuzil relates this victory, and dilates on Khoombho's greatness of soul in setting his enemy at liberty, not only without ransom but with gifts. Such is the character of the Hindu: a mixture of arrogance, political blindness, pride, and generosity. To spare a prostrate foe is the creed of the Hindu cavalier, and he carries all such maxims to excess. The annals, however, state that Mahmood was confined six months in Cheetore; and that the trophies of conquest were retained we have evidence from Baber, who mentions receiving from the son of his opponent, Sanga, the crown of the Malwa king. But there is a more durable monument than this written record of victory: the triumphal pillar in Cheetore, whose inscriptions detail the event, "when, shaking the earth, the lords of Goojur-khund and Malwa, with armies overwhelming as the ocean, invaded Médpat." Eleven years after this event, Koombho laid the foundation of this column, which was completed in ten more: a period apparently too short to place "this ringlet on the brow of Cheetore, which makes her look down on Méru with derision." We will leave it, with the aspiration that it may long continue a monument of the fortune of its founders.

The reputation of Meera Bae, the wife of Koombho, stands high in the annals of Mêwar for her beauty, her romantic piety, and her poetic talents. She produced numerous odes and hymns to the deity, some of which are still extant; and her husband was the author of the *Gita Govinda*, or "Divine Melodies" in praise of Crishna. This able prince was assassinated by his own son, who was driven from the gadi by his exiled brother, Raemul, who sustained the warlike reputation of his predecessor. He left three sons, Sanga, the competitor of Baber; Pirthi-raj, the Rolando of his age, the idol of the Seesodias; and Jeimul. Their feuds occupy a considerable portion of the annals, and display the Rajpoot character in striking colours. Col. Tod has inserted a dramatic dialogue between Pirthi-raj, and Soorajmul, his uncle, from a MS. of the J'hala chief who succeed Soorajmul in Sadri. It is quite characteristic. The sequel of the history of these princes is that Pirthi-raj, after performing deeds of superfluous valour, was poisoned by his brother-in-law; Jeimul died through intemperance; and Sanga (or Sinka, as he is called by the Mogul historians) lived to exalt Méwar to the summit of her prosperity. He allayed the disorders occasioned by the intestine feuds in his family; he overthrew the kings of Dehli and Malwa in eighteen pitched battles, ere he was called to take the field against the accomplished Baber, at the head of his victorious Tartars.

With all Baber's qualities as a soldier, supported by the hardy clans of the 'cloud mountain (*Belut Tag*)' of Karatagin, the chances were many that they terminated their career on the 'yellow rivulet' of Biana. Neither bravery nor skill saved him from this fate, which he appears to have expected. What better proof can be desired than Baber's own testimony to the fact, that a horde of invaders from the Jaxartes, without support or retreat, were obliged to entrench themselves to the teeth in the face of their Rajpoot foe, alike brave and overpowering in numbers? To ancient jealousies he was indebted for not losing his life instead of gaining a crown, and for being extricated from a condition so desperate, that even the frenzy of religion, which made death martyrdom in this "holy war," scarcely availed to expel the despair which so infected his followers, that in the bitterness of his heart he says, "there was not a single person who uttered a manly word, nor an individual who delivered a courageous opinion."

The Rajpoots seemed to be on the point of gaining the great battle with Baber, when the chief, who led their van, treacherously went over to the enemy, and Sanga was obliged to retreat. He vowed, however, never to enter Cheetore but with victory; but his sudden death not without suspicion of poison,

poison, destroyed the hopes of Méwar. An interesting sketch of his character and person is given by our author.

Autna, his son, was brave, but he reigned but five years, and his successor, Bikramajeet, was a weak prince; and his reign is distinguished by a second sack (*saka*, as it is termed) of the capital, Cheetore. Buhadoor, the sultan of Guzzerat, was the assailant, and he was aided, it appears, by European artillerists (conjectured to be some of Vasco di Gama's crew), to whose skill the Rajpoots attribute the fall of their fortress. Here, again, the heir, Oody Sing, was removed to a place of safety, the garrison put on their "saffron robes," the signal of self-devotion to slaughter, and the dreadful *johur* was again prepared. During the seige and storm 32,000 Rajpoots fell.

The chiefs of Méwar, deprecating the evils of another minority, raised Bunbeer, the natural son of Pirthi-raj, to the throne. In a few years, however, he was removed,* and Oody Sing reinstated in his right. He is celebrated for being the founder of Oodipoor, the modern capital of Méwar; but he was a coward, the blackest of crimes in the Rajpoot catalogue, and destitute of every regal virtue. In his reign, Akbar possessed himself of Cheetore, and the same dreadful scenes ensued as on the preceding *sakas*. Hence "the sin of the slaughter of Cheetore" has become one of the most solemn forms of attestation in Rajast'han.

The heroic Pertáp, one of the twenty-five sons of Oody Sing, succeeded, and in more favourable circumstances might probably have established his claim to a *chakraverta*, or crown of universal dominion in India. Col. Tod has devoted an entire chapter to the history of this great prince, whose fortitude in adversity, whose courage and splendid deeds, deserve the admiration they obtain amongst his countrymen.

Single-handed, for a quarter of a century did he withstand the combined efforts of the empire; at one time carrying destruction into the plains, at another flying from rock to rock, feeding his family from the fruits of his native hills, and rearing the nursling hero Umra, amidst savage beasts and scarce less savage men, a fit heir to his prowess and revenge. The bare idea that 'the son of Bappa Rawul should bow the head to mortal man,' was insupportable; and he spurned every overture which had submission for its basis, or the degradation of uniting his family by marriage with the Tatar, though lord of countless multitudes.

The brilliant acts he achieved during that period live in every valley; they are enshrined in the heart of every true Rajpoot, and many are recorded in the annals of the conquerors. To recount them all, or relate the hardships he sustained, would be to pen what they would pronounce a romance who had not traversed the country where tradition is yet eloquent with his exploits, or conversed with the descendants of his chiefs, who cherish a recollection of the deeds of their forefathers, and melt, as they recite them, into manly tears.

The picture of the dying hero, stretched on a humble pallet in a lowly dwelling, surrounded by his faithful chiefs, the partners of many a glorious day, his departing spirit lingering for "some consolatory pledge that his country should not be abandoned by the Toork," is painted by Col. Tod, together with the character of this prince, is very pathetic and eloquent colours.

Umra was enabled by the forbearance of Akbar to repair some of the disasters his country had sustained from that prince's hostility. Upon the succession of Jehangér, the subjugation of Méwar was again attempted; but the

* He retired into the Deccan, and the Bhonslas of Nagpore are said to have descended from this spurious branch of Cheetore.

the Rajpoots defeated the imperial army. Another was sent, and was almost exterminated by the heroic defenders of the "son of Pertáp;" and Umra eventually recovered Cheetore. Determined to crush the Méwar prince, Jehangér assembled an overwhelming force, under his son Purvéz; but this army was routed with great slaughter, and Ferishta admits that it was a glorious day for Méwar: the emperor, in his journal lately translated by Major Price, slurs over this defeat. Another army was sent under the son of Purvéz, who was defeated and slain: but these victories cost the Rajpoots dearly; and the Rana was, at length, induced to make his submission to the emperor, who records in his own diary enough to shew that this was an arrangement very convenient to both parties. Rana Umra, the last independent prince of Méwar, died A.D. 1621. "Henceforth," as our author observes, "these 'children of the sun' shone with diminished lustre, moving as satellites round their primary planet; but, unaccustomed to the laws of its attraction, they soon deviated from the orbit prescribed, and in the excentricity of their movements occasionally displayed their unborrowed effulgence." Rana Kurrun reigned in tranquillity eight years, and was succeeded by his son, Juggut Sing, A.D. 1628, to whom Oodipoor is indebted for its architectural "wonders," amongst which the Jugmunder, a palace built upon an island in the lake (and which is the subject of an engraving in the work, of extraordinary beauty), seems rather the ideal creation of a poet's fancy, than reality. This and other erections, of nearly equal splendour, were accomplished out of the revenues of an exhausted state!

Raj Sing, the successor of Juggut Sing, has left upon record a noble memorial of the Rajpoot character, in his celebrated letter to Aurungzeb, on that tyrant's promulgation of the barbarous *jezeya*. Of this remonstrance, Colonel Tod justly remarks, that it is "in a style of such uncompromising dignity, such lofty yet temperate resolve, so much of soul-stirring rebuke is mingled with a boundless and tolerating benevolence, such elevated ideas of the Divinity, with such pure philanthropy, that it may challenge competition with any epistolary production of any age, clime, or condition."* Provoked by this remonstrance, as well as by other causes, the Mogul assembled a prodigious force, which occupied the fortresses, the Rana retiring into the fastnesses of the Aravulli. The imperialists were defeated on several points, and the emperor in person was beaten and compelled to disgraceful flight, after suffering immense loss, in March 1680-1. The Rajpoots stopped not here: they retaliated the wrongs they had suffered, and followed up their victory with further successes, which nearly cost Aurugzeb his crown. Col. Tod draws an eloquent contrast between the character of the Mogul tyrant and the generous Raj Sing. To this prince Méwar likewise owés many of her national works, especially the *Rajsumund*, or "royal sea," which cost £1,150,000.

Jey Sing succeeded him A.D. 1681, who concluded a treaty with Aurungzeb. He was a prince active in his youth, but indolence and imbecility crept on with

* This letter was first made known to Europe by Orme, and was erroneously attributed by him to Jeswunt Sing, who was dead before the edict appeared. Sir John Malcolm, in his "Memoir on Central India," has fallen into the same mistake. There are many translations of it extant (the original appears in the *Asiatic Miscellany*); we have one in our possession, which purports to have been addressed by "Sambajee, an ancient rajah of the Mahratta state, to the Emperor Alum Geer." It tallies pretty well with the translation (by Sir W. B. Rouse) given by Colonel Tod, except that it omits the reference to Ram Sing, from which circumstance Colonel Tod infers a proof that it could not have proceeded from Jeswunt Sing. Colonel Tod procured a copy of the original letter from Oodipoor, where it is assigned to Rana Raj Sing.

with his years. His son Umra, to whom he left the gadi A.D. 1700, took advantage of the symptoms of decay apparent in the Mogul empire, which Col. Tod describes, so far as connected with his subject, with great accuracy. Umra, in a treaty with the Mogul emperor, procured sundry immunities, amongst which is exemption of the Hindu nation from the galling *jezeya*. Sangram Sing, his successor, reigned from A.D. 1716 to 1734, during which space of time the mighty empire of the Moguls in India was dismembered; but Méwar gained but little thence. The reason is stated by Col. Tod.

The policy of Méwar was too isolated for the times; her rulers clung to forms and unsubstantial homage, while their neighbours, with more active virtue, plunged into the tortuous policy of the imperial court, and seized every opportunity to enlarge the boundaries of their states: and while Ambér appropriated to herself the royal domains almost to the Jumna; while Marwar planted her banner on the battlements of Ajmér, dismembered Guzzerat, and pushed her clans far into the desert, and even to "the world's end;" Méwar confined her ambition to the control of her ancient feudatories of Aboo, Edur, and the petty states which grew out of her, Dongerpoor and Banswarra. The motive for this policy was precisely the same which had cost such sacrifices in former times; she dreaded amalgamating with the imperial court, and preferred political inferiority to the sacrifice of principle. The internal feuds of her two great clans also operated against her aggrandizement; and while the brave Suktawut, Jeit Sing, expelled the Rahtore from Edur, and subdued the wild mountaineers even to Koliwarra, the conquest was left incomplete by the jealousy of his rival, and he was recalled in the midst of his success. From these and other causes an important change took place in the internal policy of Méwar, which tended greatly to impair her energies. To this period none of the vassals had the power to erect places of strength within their domains, which, as already stated, were not fixed, but subject to triennial change; their lands were given for subsistence, their native hills were their fortresses, and the frontier strongholds defended their families in time of invasion. As the Mogul power waned the general defensive system was abandoned, while the predatory warfare which succeeded compelled them to stud their country with castles, in order to shelter their effects from the Mahratta and Pat'han, and in later times to protect rebels.

Many curious anecdotes of Sangram are given by our author; they illustrate not his own character alone, but that of the nation. He was succeeded by Juggut Sing, his son. It was in his reign that the Mahrattas first crossed the Chumbul, and insulted the puny descendants of Timoor in Dehli; and that Nadir Shah advanced in triumph into Hindustan.

Méwar and other states of Rajpootana, notwithstanding the past disorders of India, possessed at this period equal or greater territories than heretofore. The encroachments of the Mahrattas occasioned great alarm, and brought about a coalition amongst the Rajpoot states. But these alliances seem never to have been fortunate, and were sometimes the parent of intrigue. The Mahrattas were rather encouraged than opposed by the policy of Juggut Sing, a weak prince, to whom Méwar owes the introduction of many festivals devoted to dissipation.

In the three succeeding reigns, the "Southrons" overrun Méwar, and exhausted its resources. A factious intrigue, in the court of the last of the three princes, Rana Ursi, gave Madhaji Sindia an opportunity to interfere as "mediator," and led to the siege of Oodipoor, which Sindia consented to raise upon receiving sixty lacs, to pay which lands were mortgaged to the Mahrattas, which have never been redeemed. Ursi was assassinated in 1772, and left a disordered state to his son and heir, Hamir, who died before he attained majority. He was succeeded by his brother, Rana Bheem Sing, who is the reigning prince.

The

The sufferings endured in Méwar from the Mahrattas are almost indescribable. A schedule drawn up by the reigning prince of contributions levied up to his own time, amounts to no less than five millions sterling, and the alienated territory, the penalty of non-payment, produced a revenue of £323,000 per annum.

The total destruction of the Mahratta power by the British, broke the talisman which kept the Rajpoots in degradation, and placed them, at least, in subordination to a state which regulates its policy by justice and moderation. The details given in the concluding chapters of the "Annals," respecting the restoration of the Rana, and the rapid growth of Méwar to prosperity under British auspices and British government, administered immediately by the writer of the work, possess a very touching degree of interest. But we can but advert to them. We have exhibited a meagre outline of the history of Méwar, chiefly with a view of shewing that materials for history do exist in India. That there are other stores still untouched in that country, we have the express declaration of our author.

Immense libraries, in various parts of India, are still intact, which have survived the devastations of the Islamite. The collections of Jessulmér and Puttun, for example, escaped the scrutiny of even the lynx-eyed Alla, who conquered both these kingdoms, and who would have shewn as little mercy to those literary treasures, as Omar displayed towards the Alexandrine library. Many other collections, consisting of thousands of volumes each, exist in central and western India, some of which are the private property of princes, and others belong to the Jain communities.

We have now got through little more than half the volume. There still remain a very interesting disquisition upon the religion and customs of Méwar, and a lively narrative of the travels of the author in Marwar: but here we are warned to conclude.

It is no exaggeration to characterize this as a magnificent work; and we trust that Colonel Tod will not merely see his vast expenditure of toil and research repaid by public patronage of his book, but that the interesting people, who have already reaped so much advantage from his able and benevolent plans, whilst he was the representative of the British Government at Oodipoor, may through his means be better known and better appreciated.

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

July 4, 1829.—The Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P., president, was in the chair at this meeting.

A variety of donations were presented, amongst which were the following:—From the Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. xvi. of their *Researches*. From Col. Tod, a copy of his splendid work, entitled "the Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han." From Baboo Radhakant Deb, vol. ii. of his Sanscrit Lexicon in 4to. From the Hon. Court of Directors of the East-India Company, a copy of the Anwari Soheïlí, lithographed. From R. F. Seale, Esq., twenty-seven specimens of fossil helices from St. Helena, where they were found by that gentleman at an elevation of 1,900 feet above the sea.

James Moncrieff Arnot, Esq.; John Babington, Esq.; James Stewart Forbes, Esq.; John Goldingham, Esq.; and Col. Robert Scot, C.B., were elected resident members of the Society.

Mr.

Mr. Clarke read a letter from Ram Raz, head English master in the College of Fort St. George, upon the subject of the collation and translation of the *Silpi Sastra*, in which he is at present engaged for the Society.

July 11.—Col. Doyle, member of council, presided at the meeting this day.

Chandos Leigh, Esq.; Edward Russell Mardon, Esq.; Thomas Todd Mardon, Esq.; Charles Nicholas Pallmer, Esq., M.P.; Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq.; Col. Matthew Stewart, and John Stuart Sullivan, Esq., were elected resident members; and his Excellency Don F. de Zea Bermudez, Baron van der Capellan, late governor-general of Netherlands India, Mons. D'Ohsson, Mons. Ed. Thayer, and Professor Wilken, librarian to his Majesty the King of Prussia, were elected foreign members of the Society.

James Moncrieff Arnot, Esq. and James Stewart Forbes, Esq., both elected at the last meeting of the Society, having made their payments and signed the obligation book, were introduced and admitted members.

The reading of M. Tausch's account of Circassia was continued.

July 25.—The last meeting of the Society for the present session was held this day; Sir Alex. Johnston, vice-president, in the chair.

A variety of donations were presented by Sir Alexander.

Donations were also presented From Col. Fitzclarence; from Messrs. Ackermann, M. Klaproth, the Chev. Von. Hammer, Edw. Lawford, Esq., and the Medico-Botanical Society.

Thanks were returned to the respective donors.

The Rev. W. H. Mill, D.D., principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, elected on the 20th of June, having made his payments and signed the obligation book, was admitted a member.

Mons. C. Moreau was elected a foreign member; Don N. Pereira, Dr. F. A. C. Waitz, and Lieut. M. J. Rowlandson were elected corresponding members.

Mr. J. F. Davis read the second part of his essay on the poetry of the Chinese, in which he enters into an examination of its spirit and genius, and an analytical comparison of it with the European rules in all its various departments. A considerable number of translations are introduced as specimens of the various styles, among which are a poem in ten stanzas, descriptive of London, written by a Chinese in 1813, who had visited that capital; and an abstract version of another poem by a Hong merchant, who had never left his own country, and adopted this method of setting forth some of the peculiarities in the manners of Europeans which had most forcibly attracted his attention during his intercourse with them in China.

The thanks of the Society were returned to Mr. Davis for his interesting treatise, and the chairman announced the adjournment of the Society's general meetings to the first Saturday in December next.

ABSTRACTS OF PETITIONS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

PRESENTED DURING THE SESSION, ON SUBJECTS RELATING TO THE EAST.

12th April.—From the merchants of London trading to the East-Indies, complaining of the excess of duty on the importation of silk manufactures of India, namely, 35 to 65 per cent., and in some instances 150 per cent. on the value, which encourages smuggling, and diminishes importation of an article which would form an eligible remittance in payment of imports from Great Britain, instead of specie and bullion; setting forth that British manufactures are admitted for consumption in India at a duty of 2½ per cent.; and that "in many districts of India, considerable distress has already been felt by the supersession of the native by British factories." The petitioners submit, that the natives of India have a paramount claim over foreign countries to a reduction of duties on their productions; and they pray that the duty on the import of silk manufactures from India may be equalized with that on India cotton manufactures, namely, 10 per cent.

28th April.—From the merchants, bankers, ship-owners, and traders of Plymouth, setting forth that "the exclusive privileges granted to the East-India Company are found by experience to operate prejudicially to the public weal, by the high price of articles of general consumption compared with those of foreign states, where the trade is unshackled by prohibitions and restrictions; that it is injurious to British enterprise to be prevented from an unrestricted trade to China and other eastern countries, whilst merchants of other countries enjoy it; they pray, therefore, for a committee of inquiry into the present state of the India and China trade, with a view to the admission of British subjects generally to a participation therein, and to be allowed, in the mean time, a share in that trade.

1st May.—From woollen manufacturers of the county of Gloucester, setting forth the expediency of removing those laws which prevent the free commercial intercourse between China and this country, "by which an almost inexhaustible field might be opened for British industry and enterprize, and from which they are now excluded by a monopoly unworthy of the present enlightened era, and totally unequal to the wants and supply of such immense territories, as well as to the capabilities and power of production of the British empire:" that since the trade to India has been thrown open to private individuals, it has greatly increased, whilst the trade to China, during the same period, has decreased;* and they pray that a free trade may be established between this country and India and China.

4th May.—From the woollen manufacturers of Somerset, the same, in different language, as the preceding petition.

Do. dis.—From the ship-owners and merchants of Sunderland, setting forth that a considerable trade has long been enjoyed by foreign merchants conveying by their shipping from China and other eastern countries to various parts of the world the produce of those countries, from which the petitioners are excluded by the East-India Company, though foreign vessels are laden in British ports with British manufactures for eastern markets; that the quality of India cotton is deteriorated by the cultivation being left to the natives, owing to British subjects being excluded from investing their capital in land in India for that purpose, whereas the quality of indigo has improved beyond expectation, and the cultivation increased, since it came under British superintendence; and they conclude nearly in the words of the Plymouth petition.

7th May.—From the Chamber of Commerce at Birmingham, stating that "all experience

* Company's ships cleared out from this country, *viz.* in 1813, 29 ships, 26,001 tons; in 1828, 39 ships, 41,300 tons. See Parl. Papers, p. 64.

perience since the year 1813 has demonstrated, that 'neither a power to purchase nor a disposition to use commodities of European manufacture are wanted in the natives of British India;' and that the petitioners have no doubt that a more free and direct intercourse with China, would prove the existence of a similar disposition and ability in that country;" and they pray for an inquiry, during the present session, into the restrictions on the trade, with a view to the eventual removal of every existing obstruction to our intercourse with British India, China, Southern Asia, and the eastern islands.

8th May.—From the bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of Leeds, praying that when the question of the renewal of the East-India Company's charter shall come before the house, the subject may be investigated, "not only in reference to a free trade with India and China, but also to the expediency of opening the peninsula of India to colonization, and every privilege enjoyed by British subjects in the foreign dominions of the kingdom."

Do. die.—From the merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of Wakefield, setting forth that the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests of the country would be greatly benefited by opening a free trade to India and China, of which the benefits derived to the nation from its partial opening in 1814 afford conclusive evidence; that the trade in woollens would be thereby increased to a prodigious extent, and Leeds and its neighbourhood be restored to its former prosperity; that the agriculturist would be benefited by an increased demand for our native clothing wool, now in little request; and they pray that the monopoly of the Company may be abolished, and a beneficial intercourse with India and China may be laid open to British merchants, from which foreign markets have never been excluded.

11th May.—From the merchants and others interested in the woollen trade at Huddersfield, setting forth that the increasing population and improvements in machinery require new markets for our goods; and praying for inquiry in reference to an unrestricted trade with India and China.

Do. die.—From the merchants, manufacturers, and others, at Kidderminster, expressing their satisfaction at the policy adopted by the legislature in removing the restrictions from trade, and entreating that remaining restrictions and monopolies may be removed; setting forth that, as foreign states, "actuated by a feeling of hostility to our corn laws, are adopting regulations for the encouragement of their own manufactures by excluding British productions, the period will be rapidly accelerated when our trade must inevitably decay; it is therefore the obvious policy of this country to extend our mercantile connexions in the eastern part of the world;" and they pray that the trade to the interior of India and to China may be thrown open, and that measures may be adopted to develope most speedily the native resources of those regions.

12th May.—From the merchants, manufacturers, and others, at Manchester, setting forth that the East-India Company's monopoly of the trade in tea is productive of great and obvious injury to the public, and is not attended with equivalent advantage to the revenue; that "the power enjoyed by the Company of summary and arbitrary banishment without legal process from the territories under their control, is in violation of the rights of Englishmen, injurious to the interests of India and Great Britain, unjustifiable on any plea of state necessity, and ought to be suffered no longer to exist; that the happiest consequences might be expected to arise from giving encouragement to the settlement of British-born subjects throughout our Indian possessions; the accumulation and useful employment of capital would be thereby promoted; the arts, the civilization, and the literature of Europe would spread, and the great blessings of Christianity be peaceably diffused through regions where its name is yet unknown;" and the petitioners pray that the trade to the interior of India and to China may be thrown open, the monopoly in tea cease, the right to proceed to and settle in India be materially enlarged,

ABSTRACTS OF PETITIONS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

PRESENTED DURING THE SESSION, ON SUBJECTS RELATING TO THE EAST.

13th April.—From the merchants of London trading to the East-Indies, complaining of the excess of duty on the importation of silk manufactures of India, namely, 35 to 65 per cent., and in some instances 100 per cent. on the value, which encourages smuggling, and diminishes importation of an article which would form an eligible remittance in payment of imports from Great Britain, instead of specie and bullion; setting forth that British manufactures are admitted for consumption in India at a duty of 2½ per cent.; and that "in many districts of India, considerable distress has already been felt by the supersession of the native by British factories." The petitioners submit, that the natives of India have a paramount claim over foreign countries to a reduction of duties on their productions; and they pray that the duty on the import of silk manufactures from India may be equalized with that on India cotton manufactures, namely, 10 per cent.

28th April.—From the merchants, bankers, ship-owners, and traders of Plymouth, setting forth that "the exclusive privileges granted to the East-India Company are found by experience to operate prejudicially to the public weal, by the high price of articles of general consumption compared with those of foreign states, where the trade is unshackled by prohibitions and restrictions; that it is injurious to British enterprise to be prevented from an unrestricted trade to China and other eastern countries, whilst merchants of other countries enjoy it; they pray, therefore, for a committee of inquiry into the present state of the India and China trade, with a view to the admission of British subjects generally to a participation therein, and to be allowed, in the mean time, a share in that trade.

1st May.—From woollen manufacturers of the county of Gloucester, setting forth the expediency of removing those laws which prevent the free commercial intercourse between China and this country, "by which an almost inexhaustible field might be opened for British industry and enterprize, and from which they are now excluded by a monopoly unworthy of the present enlightened era, and totally unequal to the wants and supply of such immense territories, as well as to the capabilities and power of production of the British empire;" that since the trade to India has been thrown open to private individuals, it has greatly increased, whilst the trade to China, during the same period, has decreased;* and they pray that a free trade may be established between this country and India and China.

4th May.—From the woollen manufacturers of Somerset, the same, in different language, as the preceding petition.

Do. die.—From the ship-owners and merchants of Sunderland, setting forth that a considerable trade has long been enjoyed by foreign merchants conveying by their shipping from China and other eastern countries to various parts of the world the produce of those countries, from which the petitioners are excluded by the East-India Company, though foreign vessels are laden in British ports with British manufactures for eastern markets; that the quality of India cotton is deteriorated by the cultivation being left to the natives, owing to British subjects being excluded from investing their capital in land in India for that purpose, whereas the quality of indigo has improved beyond expectation, and the cultivation increased, since it came under British superintendence; and they conclude nearly in the words of the Plymouth petition.

7th May.—From the Chamber of Commerce at Birmingham, stating that "all experience

* Company's ships cleared out from this country, *viz.* in 1813, 29 ships, 28,001 tons; in 1828, 39 ships, 41,388 tons. See Parl. Papers, p. 64.

(*sic*) becoming one general mass of paupers;" that the monopoly of the East-India Company is to them a material injury, since "the Company's engrossing nearly the whole of the trade in the East-Indies* supersedes that fair competition in the market which would advance the price of labour, and reduce the price on articles of consumption; that the enormous and extravagant profits derived from the trade by a privileged few,† are so much deducted from the earnings of the industrious workman, which he would enjoy by fair competition. The petitioners pray that the charter may not be renewed, and that such modifications of it may be made in the interim as will afford a more free and unrestricted traffic with the east; they also pray for a repeal of the corn laws, the abolition of all sinecures, unmerited pensions, grants, and emoluments, and a reduction of taxation.

Do. die.—From the manufacturers and tradesmen of Cockermouth, stating that they look upon the exclusive privileges of the Company as a stigma upon the country, and the intelligence of the age in which they live; and they pray that the monopoly may totally cease at the time prescribed by law, and that the obstructions which impede the present narrow channel of public intercourse with India may be removed, as far as circumstances permit.

Do. die.—From the merchants and other inhabitants of Liverpool, setting forth the improvement in the trade with India since 1813, notwithstanding the existing obstacles to intercourse with the interior of India and the continued prohibition of residence, and the immense field which the eastern world affords for the consumption of British products and manufactures, and the ample returns it is capable of supplying; and they confidently trust that the British public will, at the expiration of the East-India Company's charter, have restored to it unrestricted intercourse with India, China, and the other eastern countries, "by the entire extinction of the exclusive privileges which that Company have so long enjoyed—privileges at all times unjust and injurious to the country at large, inconsistent with our national rights, and directly opposed to that liberal spirit which characterizes the commercial enactments of the present day." The petitioners further set forth, that a considerable trade is carried on by foreigners with China and other eastern countries, from which British subjects are excluded by the Company, although they decline engaging in it themselves, notwithstanding it has been declared by a committee of that house, that without interfering with the monopoly of the Company, British merchants might safely be permitted to participate in the direct trade with China. The petitioners also set forth, that the system of exclusion adopted in India prevents British subjects from employing their capital in the improvement of the products of that country, especially cotton, which languish in the hands of natives; that the cotton manufacture of this country is alarmingly dependent on America for the raw material, which, if suddenly cut off, would prove ruinous to a large proportion of our industrious population; that the improvement in indigo, since its cultivation under the superintendence of British subjects, shews what would be the effect of the growth of cotton were it similarly placed; that the residence of British subjects, and the employment of British capital, in India, would produce the most beneficial results to the native population, by stimulating their industry, increasing their comforts, and improving their moral character. The petitioners pray for an inquiry into the state of the trade with China, with a view to the admission of British subjects in general to a participation therein.

13th May.—From the merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of Wigan, setting forth the incalculable benefits which would be produced to this kingdom and to India by a free trade to China, and a removal of the existing restrictions on the India trade; that since 1813, notwithstanding vexatious restrictions, the commerce with India has

* See petition from Staffordshire potteries.

† See petition from Bristol.

enlarged, and the power of banishment be put an end to; and they conclude in the words of the Kidderminster petition.

Do. die.—From the Chamber of Commerce for the Staffordshire Potteries, setting forth the distress of an industrious population through the policy of foreign nations, which discourage and prohibit the importation of British goods, and the present policy of our own Government in admitting for home consumption the manufactures of foreigners into competition with their own; that, in these circumstances, the petitioners can only look to new countries and our own dependencies for relief; that the East-India Company, as traders, decline to purchase and export manufactured goods on their own account,* whilst other individual merchants, if allowed, would make investments to a very considerable amount; and the petitioners, therefore, pray that an open trade may be allowed for the free exportation of British produce to, and for the importation of the produce from, all the countries in the east.

Do. die.—From the bankers, merchants, traders, and others of Bristol, setting forth that the position, that monopolies are injurious to those in whose favour they are granted, is strikingly exemplified in the financial and commercial history of the East-India Company; "the debts of the Company have been progressively increasing through a series of years, and latterly with portentous rapidity, having risen from seven millions in 1793, to forty-two millions in 1826;† that for a long time previously to the last renewal of their charter, the amount of these commercial transactions had been nearly stationary;‡ that in the China trade, their exports have rather declined,§ and their annual importation of tea since that period has immaterially increased,‖ while relatively to the augmented population of these kingdoms, it is less by thirty per cent.; that the partial opening of the trade has already raised the exports from one million and a half to nearly four millions annually, while our imports have increased in a corresponding ratio;¶ that the removal of existing restrictions will increase the demand for British goods, encourage our industry, agriculture, and shipping, and augment the national revenue; that it is essential that the right of free settlement in India should be secured to Englishmen, and the country opened to the enterprize of the British public, whose energies and example would powerfully conduce to the improvement of the people in industry, morality, and religion, to their security, good order, and loyalty, and to the permanence of our connexion with India; that measures characterized by these beneficial tendencies have been introduced, for the most part, by his Majesty's Government, and form a striking contrast with the timid, vacillating policy of the East-India Company; that long-continued and calamitous experience has proved the incompetence of the Company to conduct their commercial, financial, or territorial affairs with advantage to themselves, our eastern empire, or this kingdom." The petitioners pray that the present regulations governing the trade and intercourse with India and China may be effectually altered, the existing restrictions removed, and the public restored to their legitimate rights, under such qualifications only as are required for the safety of the British empire in India, and the British constitution at home.

Do. die.—From the operative weavers of Carlisle, setting forth their wretchedness, from inadequate remuneration for their labour, their average earnings not exceeding 6s. per week, though toiling fifteen and sixteen hours per day; that "some salutary legislative measure is indispensably requisite to obviate the real producers of wealth from (*sic*)

* Not true.

† Net excess of debt in India, in 1826-27, £18,593,763. See p. 40.

‡ See a statement of the Company's trade, export and import, from 1708-9 to 1809-10, in our last vol. p. 692.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 694.

‖ Quantity of tea imported in 1814, 26,076,550 lbs.; in 1828, 32,678,731 lbs.

¶ Declared value of exports to India and China, *viz.* in 1814, £2,559,032; in 1828, £5,212,353. Official value of imports from thence, *viz.* in 1814, £6,296,386; in 1826, £8,002,838. In the succeeding years, the returns are from the actual sale prices, which afford no comparison.

individual merchants and private companies engaged in the eastern trade, and which, in its principle, is inconsistent with the natural right of British subjects of trading with countries in amity with their own." The petitioners pray that an early inquiry may be instituted into the subject, and the removal of every condition and restriction on the trade to the countries to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and on the residence of British-born subjects there, as may not be absolutely necessary for the security and tranquillity of the British possessions in India.

21*st May*.—From the merchants, manufacturers, traders, and others, inhabitants of Lancaster, praying that the trade to China and the interior of India may be thrown open at the earliest possible period, the monopoly of tea be abolished, the right of his Majesty's subjects to settle in India be established by law, the power of banishment, without trial and conviction of a defined offence, no longer be allowed, and that inquiry may be instituted forthwith into the present condition of all regions within the limits of the East-India Company's charter; concluding in a similar manner to the Kidderminster petition.

22*d May*.—From the iron-masters of Shropshire, setting forth the depressed state of the iron trade, and the prohibitory duties imposed by states formerly consumers of British iron; considering the considerable increase of the exports of iron to India, since the partial opening of the trade, they pray the entire removal of the restrictions still existing by virtue of the charter of the East-India Company.

Do. die.—From the merchants, ship-owners, agents, and others, of Port Glasgow and Newark, setting forth the depression of trade, through the ability of foreigners to compete with British merchants in markets formerly exclusively supplied by the latter, and that, whatever grounds might have existed heretofore, there are no good reasons now for excluding mercantile enterprize from the East-Indies and China; that were the monopoly of the Company done away, the exports to and imports from the East would immensely increase, British subjects at home would find steady and regular employment, and a wide field be opened for that intercourse with India and China which would promote religious and moral improvement amongst an ignorant and superstitious race, whilst the products of these countries would be augmented as well as the British revenues. The petitioners pray that the East-India Company's monopoly may be done away at the expiration of the charter, and an unlimited intercourse allowed between the United Kingdom and the East.

27*th May*.—From the Chamber of Commerce, Dublin, setting forth the incalculable advantages which the British empire would derive from a removal of the restrictions on the trade to the East-Indies and China, by increasing and establishing its commercial and manufacturing prospects, and providing against the unfriendly or mistaken regulations of other states; and that the monopoly of the trade to China is alike unjust in its principles and impolitic in its consequences, and by raising the price of tea far beyond its intrinsic value, it materially aggravates the burthen of national taxation; praying that the injurious restrictions on the said trade may be removed.

Do. die.—From the Chamber of Commerce, Limerick, setting forth that free and unrestricted trade to India would be of the utmost benefit to the trade of the United Kingdom, and that the present policy in respect to the trade to China and other eastern countries is manifestly unjust; and they pray for an inquiry, with a view to admitting British subjects in general to a participation in the trade on the expiration of the charter of the East-India Company.

28*th May*.—From the merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of Wolverhampton, setting forth the impolicy and injustice of the monopoly possessed by the East-India Company, which shuts them out from a trade with India (except a few towns

has increased beyond the most sanguine expectation; that "the petitioners can scarcely imagine supplies too large to be consumed in India, if the interior of that vast country were not almost sealed up by the restrictions of the East-India Company;" that the improvements in the quality of indigo prove what might be effected with regard to cotton, if that article were superintended by British subjects, and cultivated by means of British capital. The petitioners further set forth the advantages which would flow from opening India to the enterprise and capital of British subjects, which would restore the cotton trade of Wigan from its state of depression (*sic*), in consequence of the low rate of wages. The petitioners pray for the immediate modification of the restrictions on the trade to India and China, and for the final abolition of the Company's exclusive privileges at the expiration of the charter.

14th May.—From the mine-owners, iron and steel masters, manufacturers, and others, of West Bromwich, setting forth the intimate union of political strength with commercial prosperity, and the necessity of support, in order that this country may successfully compete with foreigners, not subject to such a weight of taxation; and praying that the subject of the renewal of the East-India Company's charter may be fully investigated, "not only in reference to a free trade with the East-Indies and China, but also as to the expediency of opening the peninsula of India to colonization, and every privilege enjoyed by British subjects in the foreign dominions of the United Kingdom, which, if granted, would tend to the beneficial employment of capital, to the increase of the national prosperity, to the improvement of the revenue, and to the peaceable diffusion of knowledge and Christianity in regions where its blessings and name are yet unknown."

Do. die.—From the iron-masters of Staffordshire, setting forth the depressed state of the iron trade, and that since the partial opening of the East-India trade, the quantity of iron exported from this country to the East-Indies has very considerably increased; and that it is the opinion of the petitioners, that the removal of the restrictions imposed by the Company's charter would greatly benefit the general trade of the country, and more particularly the petitioners' branch of it; they therefore pray that those restrictions may be removed.

Do. die.—From the merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of Glasgow, setting forth the expediency of removing, at the expiration of the East-India Company's charter, all the disabilities to (*sic*) free commercial intercourse with the countries to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope; that in 1793, and 1813, the Legislature limited and restrained the rights and monopoly of the Company in many important particulars, in the face of adverse testimony given by some of the Company's most distinguished servants; that "to the utter overthrow of such theoretical views (the offspring of early prejudices), the amount of exports to India, and imports from thence, has gradually increased since the partial removal of restrictions by the Act of 1813, and is now nearly in the proportion of three to one;"* that the exclusive right of trading to China, and the entire monopoly of the trade in tea, are a most injurious and mischievous grievance to the commercial industry of the country; that "the consequence of these exclusive privileges has been, to enable the said Company for many years to dispose of tea at double the price at which a similar quality can be had at any of the continental ports of Europe, or of the United States of America, whose subjects enjoy free intercourse with China, independently altogether of the duties paid to Government,† and that from the universal use of this luxury, a heavy tax is thus paid by every individual in the United Kingdom in support of a monopoly, which cramps the national industry by the extensive injury it inflicts on the commercial operations of indi-

* The exports have increased about two to one, the imports only about four to three. See note ¶ p. 202.

† See this assertion disproved, last vol. p. 695, and in the present number.

upon-Hull, setting forth the advantages of free trade with India and China, and that notwithstanding the great increase in the demand for British manufactures, its further growth is "alone prevented by the morbid and defective system of commercial policy adopted by the transit duties on the intercourse with the interior, by arbitrary restrictions on the settlement and residence of Englishmen, and on the employment of British capital upon the fertile but neglected soils of Hindustan; that the happiest consequences might be expected to arise from giving encouragement to the settlement of British-born subjects throughout our Indian possessions;" that whilst the exclusive and arbitrary rule of the East-India Company is thus injurious as regards the commerce with India, the absolute prohibition against British subjects trading to China is still more oppressive and unjust; that the article of tea affords a prominent instance of the injurious effects of their monopoly, in its present exorbitant price, more than double that which is charged in all the ports of Europe and America, and imposing upon this country an enormous and vexatious burthen for the sole benefit of the Company. The petitioners pray inquiry, with a view of terminating the Company's monopoly, and of repealing the existing restrictions upon trade with India and China.

Do. die.—From the merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of Greenock, setting forth that "it appears from statements which have never been controverted, that the inhabitants of this country have heretofore usually paid at least 100 per cent. more for tea than has been paid by their continental neighbours, a tax of two million and a half imposed upon the nation solely for the benefit of the East-India Company;" that if the trade to China were thrown open, there are the most substantial grounds for anticipating that it would be vastly increased in extent and importance, and afford a wide field for the employment of our surplus capital and labour; that the petitioners anticipate the happiest consequences from extending the freedom of communication with the interior of India, and encouraging the settlement of British-born subjects there, whereby the arts and civilization of Europe would spread over that vast continent, the comforts and happiness of the native population be promoted, and their moral and religious characters improved; and they pray for inquiry, &c.

3d June.—From Sir John Maxwell, chairman of a meeting of the noblemen, freeholders, and others, of the county of Renfrew, assembled in the County Hall, at Paisley, setting forth that if the trade to the East-Indies and China were freed from the exclusive privileges of the East-India Company, they believe an essential benefit would be conferred upon, and a new impulse given to, the commerce and manufactures of the country; and they pray for investigation of the question.

4th June.—From the merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of Bradford, setting forth the increase in the commerce with India since 1814, and praying for an unrestricted trade with all ports to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

Do. die.—From Isaac Strombom, formerly of the Cape of Good Hope, now of London, setting forth the damage he has sustained from the depreciation of the paper currency of the Cape, and from the value of the paper rix-dollar being fixed at 1s. 6d., which was originally worth 4s., whereby a settlement on his children of 36,000 rix dollars, equivalent to £12,000 three per cent. consols, or £360 per annum, produced to them only one-third of that annuity; and praying for relief from injury inflicted on himself and family through a breach of national faith and special stipulations in two successive capitulations.

5th June.—From certain Hindoo and Mohammedan inhabitants of Calcutta, to be admitted to serve on grand juries. A copious analysis of this petition is given in vol. xxvii. p. 213.

12th June.—From the operative cotton-weavers of Wigton, setting forth that their earnings

earnings "are quite incompetent to purchase for themselves and families the common wants (*sic*) and necessaries of life;" that they have to meet competitors in foreign markets supplied with provisions at a rate of prices exceedingly lower than in the United Kingdom; that they attribute their wretched condition chiefly to a forced diminution of the currency, to taxation, and to legislative grants of monopolies; that the monopoly of trade enjoyed by the East-India Company is very opposite to their interests, and calculated to withhold from them markets for their productions. They pray for the abolition of sinecures and unmerited pensions, for retrenchment, reduction of taxation, an appropriation of the crown lands to the liquidation of the national debt, and an inquiry into the enormous revenues of the church establishment, with the "laudable" view of reducing the same.

Do. die.—From the corporation of cutlers in Hallamshire (including Sheffield), complaining of the restrictions on the trade with India, and the obstacles to all intercourse with its interior; and setting forth that British merchants are excluded from a trade with China by the arbitrary rule and exclusive privileges of the East-India Company; that the price of tea, and other products of China (exclusive of the duty thereon) is considerably higher in England than in any other country in Europe, in consequence of the monopoly of the East-India Company; that the hardware trades of Sheffield are in a state of considerable depression, which a free trade with India would mainly tend to alleviate. The petitioners pray for inquiry with a view to admitting British subjects to a free trade with India and China, and a free settlement in India.

Do. die.—From the refugees for debt in the foreign settlements of Chandernagore and Serampore, in Bengal, setting forth their sufferings, and praying that their case may be expressly noticed and included in any legislative provisions for the relief of debtors in British India.

Do. die.—From the female inhabitants of Loughborough and its vicinity, praying for the abolition of the practice of widow-burning in India.

Petitions not printed.

13*th February.*—From Castle Dodington and from Melbourne, praying for the abolition of suttees. 3*d April.*—From Francis Fortune, merchant, for a repeal of the Act 6 Geo. IV. and the revival of 18 Geo. II. relating to the importation of teas. 12*th May.*—From Chorley, against the renewal of the East-India Company's charter. 19*th May.*—From Leith, for the same object. *Do. die.*—From Kingston-upon-Hull, for equalization of the duties on East and West-India produce.

VARIETIES.

CALCUTTA AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first volume of the *Transactions* of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India has just been published, and contains several articles which cannot fail to reward the attention of readers in the perusal, especially of such as take a lively interest in whatever relates to the well-being and happiness of large classes of their fellow-creatures. The volume opens with an introductory discourse delivered by the president in 1824. The state of agriculture in India, it remarks, is now more rude than it was in England two centuries ago, and the implements of husbandry now employed in this country are considered as inferior to the English ones of that age. In consequence of various causes, chiefly having their source in the peculiar moral *status* of the people, the cultivation of the soil in India is described as scarcely regarded with the least respect, and those engaged in it are poor, indolent, indifferent, if not degraded. Under these circumstances, the establishment of an agricultural society in India was considered by many as a desirable event; and judging by the effects, in and about Calcutta, and the interest which it appears to have excited, there can be little doubt that such an institution is well calculated to do much good, by acting as a counteracting engine, so far as its influence can extend, against that apathy, indolence, and general feeling of disesteem towards agricultural pursuits which have hitherto clogged industry and damped emulation.

Considering the beneficial results which have sprung from the existence of agricultural societies in England, the writer of the discourse anticipates happy effects from a similar degree of knowledge in India, when it can be brought fully to bear on the minds of its agricultural population. Improvements, upon the great scale of those in England, he considers unsuitable to the circumstances of this country; to answer any valuable purpose, they must be gradual, simple, and within the reach and comprehension of common cultivators. The example of the rich native gentlemen, could they be induced to engage in farming, would, he conceives, have great influence on the lower orders of society, in removing their prejudices against some branches of agricultural industry, which are now almost wholly neglected; such as fattening their surplus cattle for food, and raising a sufficient quantity of artificial produce for their support, and even for fattening them for the market. "Hitherto," the discourse proceeds, "forests have been rather esteemed incumbrances, highly disadvantageous to an estate, than the reverse. The underwood has been generally esteemed of no value, and only large trees have been cut down for fuel or other domestic purposes; nor am I aware that any attention has been paid to the cultivation of useful timber, or even to the filling up of naked spots with young trees, which, in a reasonable number of years, might be productive of profit; almost every thing has been left to nature. But were the underwood to be regularly cut, and bound up in faggots for sale, and the whole land clothed with valuable timber, these forests would be found to be a source of considerable profit." After several equally practical and judicious remarks, the discourse proceeds to caution the Society not to expect too much at first, but to patiently labour in hope.

Besides the improvement of stock, an object is adverted to in another part of the work, as exceedingly desirable to encourage, *viz.* the cultivation of waste lands. The quantity of land in India now lying uncultivated, is stated to be so large as almost to exceed belief; extensive tracts on the banks of the numerous rivers are annually overflowed, and produce little else except long and coarse grass. During the rains, these tracts are the haunt of the wild buffaloes, which, in the night time, come from them and devour the crops of rice on the higher lands; and in the cold season, wild hogs, tigers, and other noxious animals, unite with the buffaloes in occupying these pernicious wastes. The securing of these from inundation, by embankments or by other methods, is an object of prime importance, as it respects the security and healthfulness of the country; and the increase of good meadows, or valuable arable land, it is conceived, would add greatly to its prosperity.

Several questions, having reference to the climate and statistics of districts, were circulated by the Society, and the work contains the replies of some of the members to them. Dr. Tytler's description of the climate of Allahabad, partly in answer to the queries, will give a good idea of that of the upper provinces in general.

Its principal characteristic is excessive dryness during one part of the year, and excessive moisture during another. It comprehends three distinct, well-defined seasons, the hot, the moist, and the cold. "The former commences about the mid-

dle of March, generally the 12th or 15th, with the return of the sun to the line, and continues increasing in temperature till about the 15th or 20th of June, when it is succeeded by the rains or moist season. The characteristic of the hot season is, of course, excessive dryness, attended with heavy gales of wind; the surface of the ground, during its progress, becomes completely parched; the smaller plants wither, and scarcely a vestige of the vegetation is discernible in many places; and in those spots the soil affords the appearance of a sandy desert. The winds which, during the preceding months, blew from the westward, increase considerably in violence, owing to the rarefaction of the air on the side of the source of heat, the sun; and the lower volumes of the atmosphere, receiving large emissions of caloric from the surface of the ground, become much heated, and produce those atmospherical streams which are named *hot winds*. These commence about 10 A.M., and cease about 5 P.M.; but in some parts of India they blow less or more during the greater part of the night. During the hot season, the thermometer in the shade sometimes stands as high as 112° and 120° of Fahrenheit; and in the coldest part of the house it seldom falls below 85° or 90° in the middle of the day. The rainy season commences from the 15th to the 20th of June, and usually lasts till the end of September or the beginning of October. The quantity of rain is sometimes exceedingly great, the low lands being entirely overflowed, and the higher cut into deep ravines, which pour forth torrents to the plains and rivers. The water, in many places, also lies for some months upon the surface of the ground. The soil, which before was arid and devoid of vegetation, is now seen covered with verdure in every direction, which springs to a luxuriant height. Thunder-storms at this season frequently occur, accompanied with lightning, and between the showers the atmosphere is often still; and the air, the temperature of which is considerably high, feels close and unpleasant. The cold season commences late in October, and continues till the end of February; in the course of this period, the thermometer during the night frequently approaches the freezing point, and even falls below it. The sun at this season, owing to the clearness of the atmosphere, is often extremely powerful, and causes a vast quantity of vapour to arise from the moistened ground, which, condensing at night, again descends in the shape of a heavy dew, that, re-moistening the surface of the soil and the leaves of plants, vegetation continues uninterrupted till the commencement of the hot season. This dew frequently falls in quantities sufficient to injure the crops, producing *smut* in the rubee harvest."—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At the last meeting of the Society, on the 2d Feb., after the election of officers for the year, it was unanimously determined that the senior members of the Madras and Bombay Medical Boards be elected honorary vice-presidents, and these Boards, collectively, be requested to become patrons of the Society.

The papers which had been received by the secretary since the preceding meeting, were laid upon the table. A statement of the funds was then submitted by the secretary, by which it would appear that the Society is in a very prosperous way.

Mr. Raleigh's paper, on the use of belladonna in extraction of the lens, was then read and discussed by the meeting. The author commences with stating his confidence in the benefits which may be derived from the employment of belladonna, for the purpose of dilating the pupil during the operation of extracting the crystalline lens. The author asserts, that his opinion on this subject is derived from sufficient experience to afford grounds for some confidence; having been obliged sometimes to operate on the eye very soon after the pupil had been completely dilated, to afford an opportunity for satisfactory examination into the nature of the disease. The author then particularly states the technical advantages derivable from the use of the narcotic application.—*Ibid.*

RESULTS OF THE FRENCH VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

An elaborate report has recently been made to the Institute at Paris, by Messrs. Arago, Rossel, and Mathieu, the committee appointed to consider the scientific labours of the officers on board the *Chevrette* during its voyage round the world. It is therein stated that, during a period of 368 days at sea, and 194 days at anchor, the commander of the expedition (M. Fabré), besides verifying chronometrically the positions of various islands, discovered the north part of a passage in the Maldive islands which vessels from Europe to the Coromandel coast might securely and conveniently use; and he laid down the course of the Irrawady from Rangoon to Donabew, whilst two of his officers surveyed the branch of the river between Rangoon and the sea, and that which goes as far as Pegu. Various other surveys were made on the coast of Ceylon, and on the passage to Batavia. The *Chevrette* was provided with a complete collection of instruments

struments for making magnetical observations on land, which were taken with great care at several places in India. The results of the different needles corresponded in a surprising manner. The meteorological observations on board the *Chevrette* form, it is said, one of the most interesting acquisitions which natural philosophy has made for some time past. The following statement will show the extent and minuteness of this portion of the labour: the temperature of the atmosphere and that of the sea was registered every hour, by night as well as by day, during the whole voyage; the barometer was regularly noted for thirteen months, generally twelve or fifteen times a day; sometimes every half hour, and even every ten minutes. This multitude of observations will shew the mean height of the barometer at the surface of the sea, and its daily sum at a distance from land, that is, in circumstances where the temperature scarcely varies during the twenty-four hours. These observations will afford the means of ascertaining whether the remark of Flinders, at New Holland, respecting the dissimilar influences exerted by land and sea winds respectively, on atmospheric pressure, is equally applicable to the Indian ocean. Some series of comparative observations, made at sea, by the help of thermometers with black and white bulbs, will be the more interesting, since Captains Parry and Franklin applied themselves to analogous observations near the pole, from whence it is imagined to be deducible, that the solar rays produce less effect in proportion to the proximity to the equator. The temperature of the sea at great depths has also been determined, by means of well-constructed thermometrographs. Observations were also made on the tides; the temperature and elevation of certain hot springs in Ceylon have likewise been determined. Lastly, some physiological remarks were made by M. Reynaud and M. de Blosseville on the temperature of the human body, and on various species of animals. "By selecting from the crew of the *Chevrette*," says the report, "a considerable number of seamen, of different countries and constitutions, they were able to note the modifications which the different climates exerted upon the temperature of the blood, and to add some interesting facts to those which Mr. John Davy has already published on this subject."

CHINESE LEGISLATION.

Laws in China are formed on the principle of an absolute despotism, the supreme law in all cases being the will of the monarch. His decision on cases referred to him, and his alterations and modifications of the sentences of the highest tribunals, become law. The following is a new law promulgated in the 121st number of the *Peking Gazette* for the current year:—"Hereafter, when in any case, three, four, or more persons in a family are murdered, if it appear on the trial that the said family has no heir left, then the son (or sons) of the murderer, who may not have arrived at manhood, shall be presented to the keepers of the harem, and be emasculated; and a report made to the emperor, requesting to know his will and pleasure on the subject. Let the criminal board enter this among the supplementary laws, and act agreeably thereto—respect this." His majesty has also enacted a new law concerning those who, after murdering a person, indulge their revenge and mutilate the body.—*Canton Reg.*

PROFESSOR HANSTEEN'S MAGNETIC DISCOVERIES.

Letters have been received from Professor Hansteen and his companions to the 18th February. On the 12th September they left Tobolsk, and travelled on sledges, the cold being at — 40° of Reaumur, so that the frozen quicksilver could be cut with a knife. On the 31st they arrived at Tomsk; on the 21st of January 1829 at Krasnojarsk; and on the 7th February at Irkutsk, which is about 4,000 versts from Tobolsk. They afterwards visited Kiachta, and crossed the frontier of China. But the most agreeable result is, that one of the desired objects of the journey is accomplished, as the observations have proved perfectly satisfactory, and the position of the magnetic pole is ascertained. Centuries may elapse before Siberia will be again so thoroughly observed. When the letters were despatched, it was resolved that the journey should be extended to Nertschinsk, from which place Professor Hansteen would return to Krasnojarsk. His companion, Lieutenant Due, was to go alone to Jakutzk, 2,700 versts N.E. of Irkutsk, and perhaps proceed down the river Lena to the Frozen Ocean, and they intend to meet again at Jeniseisk in September or October.—*Brewster's Journal.*

WOLVES IN RUSSIA.

The following (according to Mr. Kendall) is the official account of live stock and domestic animals devoured by wolves upon the lands of the comparatively populous government of Livonia only, in the year 1823:—horses, 1,841; foals, 1,243; horned cattle, 1,807; calves, 733; sheep, 15,182; lambs, 726; goats, 2,545; kids, 183; swine, 4,190; sucking pigs, 312; dogs, 703; geese, 673. The amount is almost

almost incredible, and shews the extent of the benefit conferred upon this country by the extermination of this destructive animal.

CONFUCIANS.

A German book, entitled *Allgemeine Kirchenzetung*, divides the population of the earth according to different religions. The inhabitants of the globe are presented in two grand divisions, *Monotheists*, worshippers of one god, and *Polytheists*, worshippers of many gods, or idolaters. Among the Monotheists are inserted "Confucians, five millions." Now, in the first place, there is a difficulty in calling the Confucians Monotheists; and in the next place, if they be Monotheists, why confine them to the number five millions? for, generally speaking, all the people of China, nearly two hundred millions, profess to be Confucians. But rigid Confucians can scarcely be called monotheists or polytheists—because they worship not a person, but the frame of nature; the visible heavens, the earth they tread on, stars and constellations, the spirits of hills and rivers, &c. That this is the fact is indisputable. Now, how can this be called *Theism*? still less can it be called *Monotheism*. Besides, the Confucians of China, learned and unlearned, all join in the worship of deified men and women; such is their god of war, Kwan-foo-tsze; the goddess Kwan-yin, &c. It is, therefore, a melancholy fact, that instead of five millions of Confucians being numbered with the Monotheists, the whole population of China, with very few exceptions, are Polytheistic idolaters.—*Canton Reg.*

TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: Previously to stating the manifest and experienced defect of the telegraph erected in India, and the most eligible mode of rendering it efficient, it may be proper to remark, that recently, the controversy relative to the comparative visibility of the *shutter* and *semaphoric wing*, has been revived by such as have not been informed that, some years ago, I set the question at rest by ascertaining, *experimentally*, that when shutters are *sufficiently insulated*, or acting *in clear space*, they will be seen more distinctly than the wing, in proportion to respective area, exhibited at the same *height* and *distance*. The error, inconsiderately printed, arose from comparing, inadvertently, the visibility of a *single wing* with that of a shutter *grouped with five others* in a *much lower* situation. The telegraphs between Calcutta and Chunar are precisely a third part of my shutter-telegraph, placed horizontally, with the auxiliary-board at the top, to indicate stop-signals. This is the weakest description of telegraph, as it is capable of giving only thirty distinct mutations or changes. Where monosyllabic words occur, even spelling is preferable to the use of such a telegraph. By such as understood the subject, it was foreseen that it could not prove satisfactory in proportion to the incurred expense; and it has now become desirable to impart to it the power which ought originally to have been given. The semaphore on the Admiralty gives forty-eight mutations, and cost above £300. Mine furnishes 4,095 changes; and by simplicity of construction, may be erected for £80. In order to give a three-figure-power to the Indian telegraph, all that is wanting is to raise on each side of it a pair of semaphoric arms, which, on my principle, ought not to cost above £60, if so much, where the materials are cheap. If the *maximum* of advantage be desired, two pairs of wings on one mast in the middle of the telegraph, will indicate the *class*, at the same time that the three lower parts will give any of the marginal numbers of a word or phrase.

At page 187 of my work on Projectiles, Fuzes, and Telegraphic Communications, it appears, by means of a described figure, that with six shutters and three balls, a telegraph of full power may be formed. To exclude the necessity of taking down the present telegraph, and of reconstructing it into one of this form, it may be more convenient to make to it the simple and cheap additions above-mentioned.

Should future lines of communication be formed, as will be the case, I would recommend the six-balls-telegraph described, with a plate, at page 208 of the same work: because it is the least expensive, the most durable, and the most distinctly visible of the six descriptions of telegraphs of my invention; balls being, by their nature, completely insulated, like a bird seen in the atmosphere. It is, besides, the telegraph of the most simple construction, the easiest to work, and requiring little repair, beyond keeping the balls well painted of a black colour.

In the preface to the *Telegraphic Dictionary*, I gave *plates* and descriptions of portable military telegraphs, consisting of a few small flags, or of other simple elements always at hand, and of facile and ready application. It is of the utmost importance that our subaltern officers should be expert in the use of this mode of communication. It is well understood by military men, how indispensably necessary it may be to have *immediate* communications carried on between armies and detachments, where an enemy may be interposed; or between garrisons and troops

troops without; or along the rear of extensive lines, where success may depend on the prompt execution of some requisite decisive movement from either flank. It is in the hour of peace that expert practice should prepare for these exigencies of war; and should the *Telegraphic Dictionary* not be at hand, spelling by my combinations of the alphabet may be had recourse to. A small additional volume of phrases might be substituted for the *combinations*, inserted merely to save a movement by *class* and *number*. It would accelerate communication very much to *number* the army and navy lists, at home and in India, into classes of 999, without any alphabetic arrangement; as this eligible improvement would exclude all necessity of spelling proper names. These lists, inclusive of the civil service, might, on account of arising alterations, be occasionally printed, and *numbered marginally*. I presume to think that this letter, imperfect as it may be, will be reckoned worthy of some notice, at all times, as tending to facilitate intercourse where danger and other serious consequences might arise from *delay*, or from an impossibility of communicating otherwise than by *telegraph*.

Yours, truly,
JOHN MACDONALD.

Exeter, July 2d, 1829.

MONGOL IDOL.

Professor Fischer of Waldheim, and Mr. Schmidt of Petersburgh, have published conjointly some remarks upon a very curious and almost unique Mongol idol, termed the *Yamántaga*, which had been procured from the Bokharians, who had taken it in war from the Mongols, and which was deposited in the Museum at Moscow, where it was nearly destroyed by the conflagration of 1812.

The description of this idol is as follows:—it is the figure of a man with a bull's head, which is surrounded with six human heads, each more grotesque than the other; with sixteen feet and thirty-four hands. Above the seven heads rises an eighth, equally deformed, which is, in its turn, surmounted by another head, of a very handsome character. All these heads are surrounded with flames, and decorated with necklaces formed of human skulls. The statue is represented as embracing a female, and holds in its hands the symbols of regeneration and destruction; its feet also rest upon the like symbols. Its entire height is about five inches, and it is very skilfully executed.

This Yamántaga is regarded by the Mongol lamas as the god of destruction: an account of this deity is given by Timkowski in his travels in Mongolia. Mr. Schmidt says that the name is compounded of the Sanscrit words *yama*, "hell, gulf, precipice," and *antaka*, "destruction;" and he conceives that this idol is no other than the *Siva* of the Hindus.

MM. Fischer and Schmidt have taken occasion, in treating of this idol, to communicate some ingenious reflections upon the subject of Buddhism, and upon its relation with Brahmanism, and its supposed sects, the Vaishnavas, Saivas, and Jainas. Mr. Schmidt considers modern Buddhism to be distinct from the ancient.

A CHINESE JUNK.

"August 4, 1828.—We embarked in a junk, the *Kim-Ching-le*, Tam Sec commander, for Siam. We had a fair and fresh breeze all day. Our old junk sailed much better than I expected, moving steadily at the rate of four or five knots an hour, with all sail set, except the small mizen-sail. There were two helms manned with ropes, which are but slightly and seldom moved in such an uniform course. One or two men usually manage them; occasionally, under stress of weather, three or four, or even half a dozen are requisite. Indeed, every thing on board of a junk is of the rudest and simplest contrivance. All is done by main strength and violence; the scientific applications of mechanical force are here quite unknown. There is scarcely any subordination in a junk; the crew are like the brethren of one family, and have all things in common; the captain is quite on familiar terms with the meanest of his men, yet much peace and harmony prevails through the whole. The captain has very little to do in the management of the vessel; this devolves on the master. The captain (chun choo) of a junk is usually the owner, in whole or in part, of the vessel and cargo, and seems to correspond exactly to the *Nauclerus* of the Greeks and Romans, and the master (hoïh teŏh) to the *Gubernator*. This custom of the owner or merchant going in the vessel is not only common amongst the Chinese, but also among most Oriental nations: for instance, the ships from Bombay, belonging to native merchants, Parsees, Armenians, &c. have commonly a Parsee on board, who is either one of the owners or deputed by them.

"The term *pump* ill describes the machine for raising water from the hold. This, like every other part of the junk, was rude and truly primitive, and the whole vessel might serve an antiquary as a good model of naval architecture 2,000 years ago: wooden anchors, horse-hair cables, ropes made of the bark of trees and rattans; a huge main-sail made of grass, rendered unwieldy and ponderous by thick yards and ribs, and manned by two hallyards, like moderate cables, or strong

strong hawsers; the pump was a large bucket, with a rope running round a fixed pulley, and it was hauled up by ten or a dozen men; there being a man below to fill, and one above to empty, the bucket. There is perhaps some advantage in this simple contrivance. The bottom of the junk being flat and open, all the water could be seen and drawn up, which prevents the accumulation of bilge water, so intolerable in ships. The junk was clean and comfortable in other respects, and free from ants and cockroaches, the pests of almost all country ships; indeed, since coming to India, I never was so comfortable before, in any vessel, whether European or Malay."—*Journal of Mr. Tomkins; Miss. Trans. July* 1829.

ANECDOTE OF THE SULTAN AND THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

Capt. Franckland relates the following anecdote upon the authority of Lady Hester Stanhope:—

The growing power of the Pacha of Egypt had long been the cause of uneasiness to the Sublime Porte. It was feared, at Stambool, that Mahmet Ali would some day throw off the yoke of the successor to the caliphat. In vain the perfidious policy of the seraglio despatched Capidgi Bashis, armed with the bowstring and the dagger, to the capital of the pyramids; in vain its treacherous agents endeavoured, by poison or by stratagem, to rid the Porte of a dangerous rival. Mahmet Ali was too well warned by his spies at Constantinople of the toils which spread around him, to suffer himself to fall into the snare.

At length the Sultan Mahmoud resolved upon adopting a scheme, which should be so cleverly devised, and involved in such impenetrable secrecy, that it was impossible it could fail of success. He had in the harem a beautiful Georgian slave, whose innocence and beauty fitted her, in the Sultan's eyes, for the atrocious act of perfidy, of which she was to be the unsuspecting agent. The belief in talismans is still prevalent throughout the East; and perhaps even the enlightened Mahmoud himself is not superior to the rest of his nation in matters of traditionary superstition. He sent one day for the fair Georgian, and affecting a great love for her person, and desire to advance her interests, told her that it was his imperial will to send her to Egypt, as a present to Mahmet Ali, whose power and riches were as unbounded as the regions over which he held the sway of a sovereign prince, second to no one in the universe but to himself, the great Padisha. He observed to her how much happiness would fall to her lot, if she could contrive to captivate the affections of the master for whom he designed her; that she would become, as it were, the Queen of Egypt, and would reign over boundless empires. But in order to insure to her so desirable a consummation of his imperial wishes for her welfare and happiness, he would present her with a talisman, which he then placed upon her finger. "Watch," said he, "a favourable moment, when the Pacha is lying on your bosom, to drop this ring into a glass of water, which, when he shall have drunk, will give you the full possession of his affections, and render him your captive for ever."

The unsuspecting Georgian eagerly accepted the lot which was offered to her, and, dazzled by its promised splendour, determined upon following the instructions of the Sultan to the very letter. In the due course of time she arrived at Cairo, with a splendid suite, and many slaves bearing rich presents. Mahmet Ali's spies had, however, contrived to put him on his guard. Such a splendid demonstration of esteem from his imperial master alarmed him for his safety. He would not suffer the fair Georgian to see the light of his countenance; but, after some detention in Cairo, made a present of her to his intimate friend, Billel Agy, the governor of Alexandria, of whom, by the bye, the Pacha had long been jealous. The poor Georgian, having lost a pacha, thought she must do her best to captivate an aga, and she administered to him the fatal draught in the manner Sultan Mahmoud had designed for Mahmet Ali. The Aga fell dead upon the floor; the Georgian shrieked and clapped her hands; in rushed the eunuchs of the harem, and bore out the dead body of their master. When the Georgian was accused of poisoning the Aga, she calmly denied the fact. "What did you do to him?" was the question. "I gave him a glass of water, into which I had dropped a talisman. See, there is the glass, and there is the ring." The ring, it was true, remained; but the stone which it had encircled was melted in the water.

THE VOLCANO IN AUSTRALASIA.

The crater of the volcano discovered in the vicinity of Segenhoe is represented as becoming daily more enlarged. Huge heaps of pitchy and adhesive mould laying around the mouth, crashing and tumbling in incessantly, after smothering the flame for a little time, serves to render the combustion more fierce and rapid. The natives cannot be reconciled to the phenomenon. They consider it "*murray weeres,*" and cry "*debil! debil!*" as the sulphurous flames ascend. Few of them will venture to "sit down" nearer than a mile of the volcano.—*Australian, Oct.* 30.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FORCIBLY PRESSING OF NATIVES.

Head-Quarters, Camp Utgar, Jan. 26, 1829.—Instances of officers forcibly pressing the inhabitants of the country into their service, as begarees and coolies, having recently been reported to head-quarters, the attention of officers is directed to General Orders by the Commander-in-chief of the 7th Aug. 1818, and by the Governor-general of the 15th April 1820, by which that practice is strictly prohibited; and the Commander-in-chief is pleased to declare, that he will notice with severity any instance of disobedience of these orders.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Camp Goorah, Jan. 30, 1829.—The Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct the 5th regt. of Light Cavalry, now in progress to Muttra, to continue its march to Kurnaul, where it will be stationed.

EXAMINATION OF INTERPRETERS.

Head-Quarters, Camp Suhra, Feb. 2, 1829.—The following officers having passed the examination by the public examiners of the College of Fort William, prescribed by G. O. of the 17th Feb. 1823, are declared qualified for the office of interpreter, and are exempted from future examination:

Lieut. R. Woodward, 2d regt. N.I.
Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. H. Hudleston, 7th regt. N.I.
Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. J. R. Talbot, 59th regt. N.I.

The following officers having passed the prescribed examination in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, are exempted from future examination, except the prescribed one by the public examiners of the College of Fort William, which they will be expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency.

Lieut. W. W. Jones, 3d regt. N.I.
Lieut. J. Platt, 23d regt. N.I.
Lieut. G. W. Hamilton, 34th regt. N.I.
Lieut. W. Innes, 12th regt. N.I.
Lieut. the Hon. R. V. Powis, 12th regt. N.I.

THE RE-OCCUPATION OF MHOW.

Fort William, Feb. 5, 1829.—With advertence to the re-occupation of Mhow by the troops of Bengal, Neemuch is to be considered as the station of the superintending surgeon, whose duties of supervision will embrace the Mhow, Meywar, and Rajpootana Field Forces.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, LOWER PROVINCES.

Fort William, Feb. 5, 1829.—The appointment of assistant superintending engineer in the (presidency division) department of public works, Lower Provinces, is cancelled.

MILITARY CHAPLAINS.

The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Supreme Government in the Military Department, under date the 23d May 1827, is published in General Orders.

Para. 22 of ecclesiastical letter from Bengal of the 31st Dec. 1824.

In reference to a question submitted by the Government of Bombay relative to the extent of which military chaplains are to be held responsible to the military authorities, and correspondence with the Lord Bishop as to the liability of the Company's chaplains to martial law, court's order on the subject are requested.

Para. 2. "From the best consideration we have been able to apply to the several documents to which we have been referred in this paragraph, we are induced to think that considerable misapprehension has existed on the subject to which they relate.

3. "When our ecclesiastical establishment was placed on the footing on which it now stands, it became a necessary part of the arrangement that the Indian clergy should be submitted to the general superintendence of the bishop, and rendered subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction for all offences of ecclesiatical cognizance; but it was never intended to except this portion of our servants from the jurisdiction of the temporary courts in the event of their being charged with any offences of a civil nature, or any crimes against the peace and well-being of society.

4. "We wish it, therefore, to be distinctly understood that the chaplains on our establishments are amenable to the ecclesiastical tribunals for such offences only as would render the clergy of the established church amenable to the ecclesiastical tribunals in England, and for all other offences they are liable to be tried, as all other Europeans in India are, by the ordinary tribunals of the country.

5. "If, however, the offence should be committed out of the jurisdiction of the ordinary court, and in places where the rest of the community are subject to military law, in such a case, and in such a case alone, we deem it right that our chaplains

lains should be subject also to military law for all offences of temporal cognizance."

VICE-PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL.

Fort William, Feb. 26, 1829.—The Right Hon. Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, governor-general, having nominated the Hon. W. B. Bayley, Esq. to be vice-president and deputy governor of Fort William during his Lordship's absence from the presidency, the Hon. W. B. Bayley, Esq. has this day taken his seat accordingly, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Feb. 5, 1829.—Major Jas. Taylor, corps of engineers, to be garrison engineer and executive officer of Fort William; also civil architect at presidency, with a staff salary of 1,000 rupees per mensem, from date of departure of Lieut. Col. T. Wood to Europe.

Feb. 12.—Cadets of Infantry G. W. G. Bristow and C. M. Bristow admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Feb. 13.—*22d N.I.* Lieut. C. Hamilton to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. John Locke to be lieut., from 9th Oct. 1826, in suc. to Oliphant dec.

Cadets of Artillery R. C. Shakespear and Thos. Edwards admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieuts.

Cadets of Infantry G. H. Venables and Robert Steward admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. Jos. Hough and H. C. Hulse admitted on estab. as veterinary surgeons.

Assist. Surg. E. W. W. Raleigh to be third assistant to Presidency General Hospital.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 26, 1829.—Ens. W. W. Davidson directed to do duty with 74th N.I. at Chittagong; and Ens. A. Macdonald with 7th N.I. at Midnapore.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Elliot app. to 2d troop 2d brigade horse artillery at Mhow; also to have medical charge of company of foot artillery and of company of pioneers attached to Mhow force.

Cornets (recently admitted) posted to Regts. F. E. Whalley, to 6th L.C., Sultanpore, Benares; Sam. Smith, 9th L.C., Neemuch; J. R Burt, 3d L.C., Cawnpore.

Mr. Assist. Commissary of Ordnance A. Cameron app. to charge of magazine at Mhow.

Jan. 28.—Assist. Surgs. H. Fulton and J. Macrae app. to do duty with artillery regt. at Dum Dum; dated 17th Jan.

Lieut. G. Forster, 6th L.C., directed to proceed to presidency in charge of remount horses; dated 19th Jan.

Cornet J. D. Macnaghten, 5th L.C., to be aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Carpenter, commanding Benares division, from 7th Nov. 1828.

Jan. 30.—Lieut. E. F. Day to act as adj. to 7th bat. artillery, during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Ludlow; dated 23d Jan.

Lieut. W. Shortreed to act as adj. to 2d Europ. regt., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Lysaght; dated 25th Jan.

Lieut. G. Salter to act as adj. to 4th N.I., v. Macdonald resigned; dated 20th Nov. 1828.

Arracan Prov. Bat. Lieut. W. Martin, 52d N.I., to be adj., v. Fraser, proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. E. Buckle, artillery regt., to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir J. Nicolls, from 15th Jan., v. Carmichael proceeded to Europe.

Feb. 2.—Superintending Surg. C. Robinson appointed to Presidency division.

Fort William, Feb. 13, 1829.—*2d Europ. Regt.* Ens. G. C. S. Goodday to be lieut. from 4th Jan. 1829, v. Midford cashiered.

Feb. 20.—Mr. W. H. Oakes to be accountant to military department, v. Morley.

Surg. Wm. Thomas to be a superintending surgeon on estab., v. Todd proceeded to Europe.

Cadet of Engineers John Gilmore admitted on estab., and prom. to 1st-lieut.

Cadets of Infantry G. P. Austen, W. G. Horne, and A. H. Gorfield admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Lieut. John Gilmore, of engineers, placed under garrison engineer of Fort William, with a view of acquiring a practical knowledge of civil and military architecture.

Cadet of Artillery F. Wall admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Lieut. Col. Abr. Stoneham, 53d N.I., permitted, at his own request, to retire from service of Hon. Company, on pension of his rank.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 3, 1829.—Lieut. W. J. Macvitie to act as adj. and qu. mast. to division of artillery assembled for practice at Benares; dated 18th Jan.

Lieut. W. M. Ramsay, 62d N.I., to be an extra aide-de-camp on personal staff of commander-in-chief.

Capt. W. Parker, major of brigade, appointed to Malwa field force, and directed to proceed from Allahabad to Mhow.

4th N.I. Lieut. G. Salter to be adj., v. Macdonald resigned.

23d N.I. Lieut. J. Platt to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Bean resigned.

35th N.I. Lieut. G. T. Marshall to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Hay prom.

50th N.I. Lieut. J. Saunders to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Impey prom.

Feb. 5.—Maj. G. Williamson, 69th N.I., app. to charge of 46th N.I.

Postings of Ordnance Officers. Deputy Commissary J. Edwards to Allahabad magazine; Deputy Commissary J. Cross to Chunar magazine; Deputy Commissary P. Carey to Allahabad.

Feb. 9.—*3d L.C.* Lieut. R. S. Trevor to be interp. and qu. mast.

3d N.I. Lieut. W. W. Jones to be interp. and qu. mast.

12th N.I. Lieut. W. Innes to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Mullins resigned.

27th N.I. Lieut. P. Hopkins to be interp. and qu. mast.

Assist. Surg. R. Fullarton directed to join and do duty with European regts. at Agra, under Surg. Thomson.

Feb. 10.—Assist. Surg. W. F. Cumming directed to do duty with left wing of H.M.'s 49th Foot, proceeding from presidency to Berhampore; dated 1st Feb.

Lieut. A. Spens to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 74th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Beresford; and Lieut. H. Worsley to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. until arrival of Lieut. Spens; dated 23d Jan.

Ens. A. C. Rainey app. to do duty with 13th N.I., at Dinapore.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Lieut. Col. H. Faithful, of artillery.—Lieut. G. W. A. Nares, 53d N.I.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 2, 1829.—Capt. T. C. Squire, 13th L. Inf., to be paymaster of depôt at Chinsurah, v. Clarke, returned to England.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 12. Maj. Gen. T. Shuldham, of inf., on private affairs.—Capt. G. Thomson, of engineers, on ditto.—Lieut. John Beresford, 74th N.I., for health.—13. Capt. J. W. H. Turner, 59th N.I., for health.—20. Lieut. W. C. Ormsby, 63d N.I., for health.—Capt. Wm. Bowe, 16th N.I., for health (instead of to China, as formerly granted).—Capt. D. Pringle, 10th N.I., for health.

To

To New South Wales.—Feb. 13. Lieut. Chas. Burnett, 8th N.I., for eighteen months, for health (via Mauritius).—Maj. W. Reding, 53d N.I., ditto ditto (via ditto).—Capt. C. Andrews, 64th N.I., ditto ditto (via ditto).

To Singapore.—Feb. 13. 2d-Lieut. G. H. Macgregor, regt. of artil., for five months, for health.

To Rio de Janeiro.—Feb. 20. Lieut. W. F. Phipps, 33th N.I., for one year, on private affairs (via Isle of France).

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—Feb. 4. Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, on private affairs.—Capt. John Campbell, 38th F., on ditto.—10. Maj. Clarke, 46th F., for health.—Ens. Strong, 26th F., for purpose of retiring on half-pay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *Feb.* 18.

The first sessions of oyer and terminer for the present year commenced this day.

Joaquim Jozé, a Portuguese sailor, was tried on the 20th, for the murder of another Portuguese named Domingo Antonio, on Christmas day. The prisoner and the deceased quarrelled about a woman named Maria Baptista, and fought, when the prisoner stabbed the deceased and fled.

The jury, under the direction of Mr. Justice Franks, found the prisoner guilty of *manslaughter*.

Prawakissen Hollidar was found guilty, on the 25th, of uttering a forged instrument knowing it to be forged. The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy, and he was permitted to remain at large on his own security to await the judgment of the court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DURBAR.

The Right Hon. the Governor-general held a durbar on the 16th Feb. A little before ten, the Governor-general's body guard and band, a company of H.M.'s 16th, and the Government-house native infantry guard, took up their position as follows:—The Governor-general's body guard in the northern apartment, upper story; the company of H.M.'s 16th, bearing the regimental colour, in the northern marble hall, second floor; and the native infantry guard in front of the grand northern portico.

The Raja of Benares had first a private audience in the room to the southward of the marble hall. When the Raja entered, his Lordship rose from his chair, advanced a step or two, touched his nuzzer, embraced by placing the hands on his shoulders, and invited him to a seat. After a few minutes' conversation, the Raja retired to put on his khelaat.

The Governor-general then proceeded to the state apartments in the upper story, and held a general durbar, with the usual forms and ceremonies. After the several native gentlemen and vakeels in attendance had been presented, the Raja of Benares came forward dressed in his khelaat, presented his nuzzer a second time, and received from his Lordship otter and pawn.

A khelaat was likewise given on this occasion to Raja Bhoop Singh Bahadoor, representative of the family of the late Maharaja Kuliyan Singh, on his taking leave to proceed to Patna.

The whole ceremonial occupied about three-quarters of an hour; and his Lordship's affability and urbanity appeared to diffuse the utmost satisfaction among the native gentlemen presented.

Several European ladies and gentlemen were also present.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Feb.* 16.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Last Thursday evening the members of the Asiatic Society dined together at their rooms in Chowringhee, being the first anniversary meeting of the kind which they have held. Sir Chas. Grey was in the chair, supported on the right by the Hon. Mr. Bayley, and on the left by Sir C. Metcalfe. About eighty individuals sat down to dinner, amongst whom were Sir John Franks, Sir Edw. Ryan, and several of the Governor-general's suite. Amongst the toasts drank were the memory of Sir Wm. Jones, in solemn silence, and the health of the Secretary, Mr. Wilson. The party broke up about half-past ten.—*Cal. John Bull, Feb.* 16.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGE.

We have seldom witnessed a more gratifying exhibition than the scene which took place at Government House, on Wednesday morning, on the annual examination of the pupils of this noble institution, before the Right Hon. the Governor-general and Lady Wm. Bentinck. Seventeen classes, comprising nearly 400 students, were present, among whom were the children of the principal inhabitants of Bengal.

The Hon. W. B. Bayley distributed the premiums to the juvenile classes, consisting of a number of small books on popular subjects; after which the examination by Mr. Wilson of the first and second classes took place. They were minutely catechised in Grecian, Roman, English and general history, geography, chemistry, &c., and their answers were quick and accurate. We more particularly noticed the interesting and able manner in which a young Hindoo, named (we believe) Krishna Mohun Banerji, explained the causes and consequences of the disputes between the red and white roses of England; and the properties of oxygen, nitrogen, &c.

His Lordship then presented the rewards which their merits so truly deserved, and some recitations commenced by the young Hindoos.

During these performances, a general feeling of approbation was manifested, and more particularly among the elegant assemblage of ladies present. Nothing could exceed the droll and truly comic style with which Peter Pindar's country bumpkin and razor seller was enacted, which was performed by the inimitable "Newcastle apothecary" of last year (Harihar Mukherji). The "word was so admirably suited to the action, and the action to the word," and with such an ever-varying countenance, that the actor was rewarded by universal bursts of laughter and applause.

Cato's soliloquy (by Taraknath Ghose) was elegantly and feelingly expressed; and could the spirit of Addison have been present, he would have felt that his chaste idea of the soul had been enriched by the poetic spirit of the Hindoo child.

We have only time to notice one more of the youthful performers (Mahesh Chunder Sinh), namely, Rosse in that scene in Macbeth where he informs Macduff of the slaughter of his wife and children. The recitation was worthy of the writings of the dramatist, and the peculiarly graceful manners and elegant dress of the youthful Hindoo, called forth the marked approbation of Lady Bentinck and the visitors.

Many essays, on various subjects, by the collegians, were produced, among which we observed several on "moral evil," on the question "whether monarchical, republican, or oligarchical be the best form of government?" on "the British constitution" "whether adversity or prosperity be the best trial of virtue?" "is the killing of animals lawful?" "is the European or Hindoo mode of marriage most conducive to the happiness of man?" and many others, all which questions were ably and clearly descanted on. There were many translations from Bengallee into English verse, and some beautiful poetical effusions.

There were also exhibited a variety of drawings by the pupils; those belonging to the first class were (comparatively speaking) really admirable. The Roman and Grecian heads were expressively executed in crayons; the landscapes in Indian ink, &c., and the flowers in water-colours: a Roman head and casque, and Madonna, particularly struck us.

At the conclusion of this interesting ceremony, the Governor-general and Lady William conversed with the principal native gentlemen present, and warmly congratulated them on the rapid progress of literature and science among their children, observing that it was one of the most delightful scenes they had ever witnessed. It certainly was a proud and ennobling spectacle, and is, among others, one of the most effectual means of permanently promoting the happiness and prosperity of British India.

The noble founder of this Anglo-Asiatic College had his "mighty spirit broken" ere he beheld the fruits of his paternal and munificent government; but the highly distinguished Sanskrit scholar, who so anxiously presides over the institution, has this day received for his labours more than the silent applause of his approving conscience.—*Beng. Chron., Feb.* 21.

LAW CHARGES AT CALCUTTA.

A private letter, published in a London paper, contains the following complaint respcting the law charges in the King's courts:—

"As there seems a sincere desire at home to do something in the matter of law reform, you can perhaps induce some of those who have the power, and more who have the will, to look India-ward; for, heavy as are *your* law burdens, ours are heavier. Law practice is with you a fair and fertile tree, by the side of the water-brooks, bearing fine fruits for the craft. But though our tree is smaller, its golden apples are larger, and our lawyers pluck them more easily. But our lawyers are not satisfied any more than your's; and, as an example how cases are managed, I will just give you some of the fees taken at the master's office, who, as in England, records the evidence for the Equity Court. For every summons issued to a witness, he receives two rupees (3s. 8d.), and seven rupees (12s. 10d.) for the first witness summoned in a cause. Till lately, the attorney was allowed a fee on every witness; but the master, in taxing the costs, has now discovered that such a fee is unreasonable, though he very snugly keeps his own. Then come the witnesses to be sworn, and the master pockets six rupees (11s.) for every swearing. But this is not in England, and he must have an interpreter (who is to be had for an old song, and is the salaried servant of the master). Then comes another fee of six rupees more for administering the interpreter's oath to every witness. Then the master takes the deposition, for which he charges you one rupee (1s. 10d.) for every ninety words, and to this there is nothing to object, for it is the first part of the process in which any thing is got for the money paid. But you must then have a copy at half-price, and the copy must be brought to you by the keeper, and the keeper must have his fee of three rupees for every attendance. So the tale of a suit goes on—fees on the right, fees on the left; fees before, and fees behind; fees above, and fees below; fees to servants, fees to masters; fees for every thing, fees for nothing; fees for moving, fees for standing still. If a parrot or a mock-bird were caged in any of our courts, or their

their appurtenances, our atmosphere alone would teach it to cry out eternally—'fees! fees!' Now do not these impediments to justice amount to a denial of justice? Are they not in themselves a protection for dishonesty—an encouragement to the evil-minded to resist the restitution of rights, whose establishment must necessarily be so costly and so vexatious?"

From the returns moved for and presented to Parliament (of which we have given the substance), it is evident that some reforms are contemplated in this particular.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL SOCIETY.

There was a meeting on the 25th Feb., at the Town Hall, of the members of the Calcutta School Society, and a number of European and native gentlemen interested in the objects of the institution; Sir Edward Ryan took the chair, when the secretary proceeded to read the report of their proceedings, by which, we were glad to understand, that they are still steadily pursuing the objects they had in view at the formation of the Society some thirteen years ago, and that the success of their measures has hitherto been fully equal to what might reasonably be expected, considering their limited means and the extent of their operations.

After particular details representing the state and progress of the different schools, the report concluded with calling the attention of the friends of the institution to the present low state of its finances.

The following resolutions were then passed:

1st. That the report be adopted, and printed for the information of the public.

2d. That the Hon. Sir Charles E. Grey be elected president, and the Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, the Hon. W. B. Bayley, and Sir C. T. Metcalfe, vice-presidents of the Society.

Sir Edward Ryan announced that, in consequence of a communication made to his Lordship by the native secretary of the Society, relative to the benevolent and useful nature of the institution, the Governor-general had consented to become patron of it. Sir Edward then adverted particularly to the state of the Society's finances, which he explained would have been quite inadequate for effecting all that had been done but for the generous liberality of the European secretary, who, from his own private means, had contributed regularly to the current amount necessary to keep the machinery of the institution efficiently at work. This was a circumstance which, he knew, he was communicating against the wishes of that individual; but Sir Edward considered it due to the Society, and the cause for which they were associated, to make grateful mention of such truly benevolent and generous conduct. The chairman mentioned the amount thus generously bestowed, which was very considerable. Sir Edward then made an animated appeal to the meeting in favour of the excellent objects for which the Society had been instituted, and hoped that the example thus unostentatiously set them in the instance just adverted to would not be lost.

A subscription book was then handed round. At the head of the list we observed the Governor-general's name for an annual contribution of 1,200 rupees, and apparently the general amount was in a fair way of being considerable when we left. Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.—*India Gaz., Feb. 26.*

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

Amongst the complaints uttered amongst the Company's servants, respecting the system of reductions now going forward, the following seems to set forth a hard case:

"The assistant surgeons of the Hon. Company have now nothing but a living afforded to them, and that a very wretched one. There is no inducement to them to be zealous and industrious in the discharge of their several duties; the prospect held out to them is blank and dreary, and if they be found wanting in their duty, their employers have none to blame but themselves. It is obviously the policy of every government to make a man's interest correspond with his duty; the more especially where such important and extensive ones as those under discussion are concerned. To neglect this maxim seems alike impolitic and unjust. Without stopping here to notice the cruelty of inveigling men to enter a service, on conditions and expectations open to violation by the stronger party (for what else is it to deprive them of those allowances established for years, and which they came out assured of possessing?), can it be in reason expected that a medical gentleman will leave an English home and come to India, where he may be marched about from one end to the other of that land of exile and disease, of hot or cold, dry or wet extremes, and endure for a long series of years, in an unhealthy, nay a deadly climate, all the trouble and expense to which it may suit that government to subject him, for the sake of a mere subsistence? If it be urged that he has something to recompense him when he arrives at the rank of surgeon, I deny the position; for the present allowances of a surgeon are altogether an inadequate return for his past services and present exertions. Waving, however, the consideration of this point for the present, the argument becomes reduced to a declaration, that an assistant surgeon

surgeon can deserve nothing! Still, for the sake of argument, let it be granted that it is fair he should derive no advantage from the service till he reaches the rank of surgeon: the chances of his living to be a surgeon, and if he should become one, that he shall live to lay by any thing like a provision, are infinitely against him. Here I may remark, that all the medical gentlemen of this service came out in the certainty that they would be at least reasonably, if not handsomely, remunerated for their professional services; that at the end of seventeen years they might perhaps save so much as, together with their pension, would enable them to return home and enjoy the remainder of their days. An assistant surgeon cannot enter the service before he is twenty-two years of age; the greater number enter much after that period. Supposing he is sixteen years an assistant surgeon, for it cannot be a less period with those coming in junior of a list of 250, when he comes to be a surgeon he finds himself at least thirty-eight years of age; at what period of life, I may ask, will he be able to retire with that which shall enable him to live decently, not forgetting to take into account the half-batta? To an European there is little of real comfort or enjoyment in this country; he toils on in it, in hopes of seeing some few better days, and these days he is anxious to enjoy while he may yet have the ability and power of doing so. Besides, a medical man (and I believe every other in the service) will call to mind the changes that have become so frequent of late, and the reductions, for which there is so decided a taste, and if he cannot depend upon the stability of his allowances for one given period, how can he expect to calculate on the enjoyment of any thing hereafter?

"The Hon. East-India Company (under the impression, it would appear, that their medical officers were too well paid) have considered it necessary to deprive them of the medicine allowance which they had been drawing for a number of years past, and which was granted to them partly by way of recompense for their labour, for according to the number under their care, was the proportion of medicine allowance. This pittiance surely needed not to have been looked upon with an evil eye, when it is taken into consideration, that it was granted only for the number of soldiers, syces, and grasscutters employed by the Company. Bearers, clashies, &c. in the service, were attended gratis, and so were the families of officers and their servants, and the poor people of the attached bazars, and about the vicinity generally. From this allowance the medical officer was obliged to furnish Europe and country medicines of every description, wine and nourishment, instruments, cots, stationery, &c. &c., and to keep up and pay the hospital establishment of servants (a native doctor excepted), and when marching, to provide carriage for the conveyance of all his stores, &c. According to the new system, a medical man is not paid in proportion to the labour and responsibility of his charge, but according to his rank. For instance, a surgeon, whether in charge of a corps or of five companies, will draw the difference of batta of a major, *viz.* 270 rupees on full, and 135 on half-batta. An assistant surgeon, with the like charge, will draw the difference of batta of captain, *viz.* 60 rupees on full, and 30 rupees on half-batta, in addition to the established allowance of his personal rank. Government have also resolved that, for every charge less than five companies, a medical man shall not draw difference of batta, but only 30 rupees palankeen allowance. Now, supposing he had the charge of four companies consisting of 400 men, will any one say that 30 rupees a month for a conveyance, is a fit return to a medical man for his education, industry, and talent? Palankeen allowance is no remuneration whatever for a medical officer's labour; and, whilst on this subject, it may be observed, that the sum fixed by government will actually not keep up the conveyance necessary for a medical man. For instance, there may be more than a dozen officers scattered about in different parts of a cantonment: supposing that four or five of these officers fall sick of fever at the same time, which is not uncommon, and the medical officer is called on to see each of them three or four times a-day, and to visit his hospital besides as often as necessary; how is he to manage with *one*, or even *two* conveyances, considering the ground he travels over; or if the 30 rupees suffices to pay a set of bearers, where is he to find means for buying, repairing, and replacing the palankeen itself? A medical officer would certainly, in strictness, be justified in keeping only a palankeen or using a sick dooly, and when his bearers complain of being tired, in refusing to go out. It is curious, too, to find the medical officer placed among the staff, and drawing allowances inferior to them all, when the duties to which he has to attend are far more responsible. I have hitherto written as my own interests and feelings are affected as a bachelor; but it is impossible to paint the anguish and distress the order alluded to has heaped on the *married* assistant surgeons; nor is the bitterness of their despair unmixed with indignant remorse, that, through no fault of theirs, they should have been made the instruments, however guiltlessly, God knows, of dragging their unhappy partners within the vortex of that ruin which blasts their own prospects for ever. These men married under moderately

rately fair circumstances, when morality, prudence, and propriety equally sanctioned the measure; and now, without fault of theirs, and from events which they could neither foresee nor control—nay, which they were the rather assured against by their faith in their employers, are they doomed to the agony of knowing that they have been the means of destroying the comfort and happiness of those they would have died rather than injure.

"In conclusion, the medical officers of the service would rather decline having any thing to do with medicine allowance; they would prefer that government should supply the necessaries for the sick: but at the same time they have some claim to expect a just, nay, even a liberal remuneration for their scientific, laborious, and responsible services."

HALF BATTA.

Under this title, one of the radical papers of Calcutta contains a letter, in which occurs the following passage:

"The men who have gained, and who preserve, more territory for the East-India Company than would pay an army ten times numerically stronger than itself, do not deserve, at the hands of that Company, a treatment which involves a breach of covenant (for assuredly all who are now in the army, came into it under a covenant that their reasonable interests should not be violated), and our employers may rely upon it, that a measure which, after all, will make them but little the richer, such as the reduction of our salaries, will in the end be far more injurious to them, by destroying our zeal for, and our faith in them, than it could be beneficial if it saved them even twenty times as much as it does. I am a friend to the Company's government, and advocate for the renewal of the charter, an anti-colonist, and consequently an opposer of any measure tending to place us in the hands of the King's government; but I cannot support what I deem injustice even on the part of those I generally side with; and I lament the short-sighted policy which dictates a lessening of either military or civil allowances—neither of which are more than they ought to be, considering the duties to be performed; the birth and education, and integrity of those who perform them; and the appearance of respectability absolutely necessary to be kept up in the country. We want supporters in Parliament, and a subscription of five rupees each per annum would get us this advantage, and serve to allow our representative a pension besides. A borough can easily be had for £3,000, and although the member should be chosen from among ourselves, and get a pension (on resigning the service) for life, still his re-election from time to time should depend entirely on the zeal and ability he displayed on our behalf."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

An official notification from the sheriff of Calcutta, dated Feb. 16, states that in pursuance of the new act, the Insolvent Debtor's Court would open on the 2d March, in the grand jury room, before one of the judges of the Supreme Court.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CALCUTTA.

A pressure of other matters has prevented our noticing before, the valuable improvements which are now in progress with a view to the increase of the salubrity of Calcutta and its environs. A canal from the northward to Chitpore, leading into that which joins the salt-water lake and terminates at Entally, is already commenced, and it is anticipated that a very considerable portion of it will be completed this season. Other improvements, such as the widening of roads, the removal of superfluous vegetation, &c. are in progress in the eastern suburbs of the city, so that, ere long, Entally, Ballyaghaut road, and all that neighbourhood, will become as healthy as it would be pleasant were the roads watered as well as widened, but in the dry season they are almost impassable from the blinding clouds of dust which prevail. A still more important improvement, however, with a view to the diminution of the causes of malaria, is that of draining the salt-water lake. Whether that object is at present contemplated or not we are unable to state; but we hope that it is looked to as the conclusion of what is now so happily begun.—*Beng. Chron., Feb.* 21.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Feb. 18. *Ann*, Worthington, from Mauritius and Rangoon.—22. *Alexander*, Jones, from Mauritius and Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

Feb. 13. *Susan*, Haliday, for London.—15. *Abberton*, Percival, for London, and *Byron*, Andrew, for Liverpool. — 17. *Alfred*, Fornier, for Nantz.—19. *Harmonie*, Darlin, for Bordeaux.—20. *John Biggar*, Kent, for London.—21. *Cæsar*, Watt, for London.—22. *Abgarris*, Edwards, for Coromandel Coast.—23. *Baroosa*, Hutchinson, for London, and *William Money*, Fulcher, for Bombay.—25. *George*, Saunders, for Salem (America).—26. *James Sibbald*, Cole, for London.

Freight to London (Feb. 27).—£3 dead weight; £5 measurement.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 19. At Hatrass indigo factory, the wife of Mr. J. W. Miller, of a son.

Jan. 16. At Calcutta, the lady of T. P. Gennoe, Esq., of a daughter.

30. At Lodianah, the lady of Capt. G. N. C. Campbell, commanding 4th troop 3d brigade horse artillery, of a son.

Feb. 3. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Jenkins, H.M.'s 11th Light Drags., of a daughter.

6. At

6. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Stark, of a son.
7. At Benares, the wife of Mr. Walter Charles, of the firm of Tuttle and Charles, of a son.
11. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Heberlet, of a son.
— At Balliah Ghaut, Mrs. Wm. Williams, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 14. At Calcutta, Mr. E. Francis to Miss C. D'Cruze.
17. At Fort William, Mr. J. King to Miss B. Euright.
19. At Calcutta, Mr. H. Curling, H.C.'s marine, to Miss Sarah C. Hill.

DEATHS.

Feb. 14. At Chowringhee, Mrs. Bennett, widow of the late Mr. C. Bennett, formerly superintendent of Barrackpore Park, aged 57.
15. At the Great Gaol, Calcutta, Mrs. C. Fenwick, aged 46.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LIQUOR TO EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Fort St. George, Jan. 9, 1829. — The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having had under consideration the existing system of supplying liquor to the European troops, and with a view of relieving the soldier from the discomfort and inconvenience attending the necessity of receiving his allowance of spirits at stated periods, is pleased, at the recommendation of His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, to rescind the 2d paragraph of the G. O. dated the 29th Dec. 1812, and the 23d paragraph of the G. O. under date the 20th Dec. 1814, and to direct that the daily issue of drams from the public stores to European troops, when not marching or in the field, shall be discontinued.

Arrack will hereafter be drawn from the public stores on the 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month, upon indent signed by quarter-masters of corps, and countersigned by commanding officers of corps and garrisons, in proportion to the strength of regiments, not exceeding the established allowance of two drams per man per diem, which is to be paid for to the commissariat and retailed to the men from the canteen, to that extent only, at the established rate of eight pice forty cents. per dram, or one rupee twelve annas per gallon. But commanding officers will be careful to exclude from that indulgence (for such periods as they may think proper) all soldiers who may be undeserving of it.

Any extra arrack which may be allowed to the men at the discretion of commanding officers, on established holidays, shall be paid for to the commisariat, and retailed to the men at the regulated rate.

Whatever quantity of arrack in excess to the above allowance may be drawn from the public stores for the use of regimental canteens, shall be paid for to the commissariat at two rupees five annas and four pice per gallon, and retailed to the men according to the existing canteen rates, *viz.* two rupees twelve annas nine pice, sixty cents per gallon.

All accounts with the commissariat for arrack supplied to regiments under this regulation, are to be made up and adjusted monthly with the commissariat by quartermasters of corps.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 16, 1829.—In publishing the G. O. by government under date the 9th Jan. 1829, the Commander in-chief assures himself of the most active co-operation on the part of all officers towards the attainment of the desirable and important ends proposed.

By its operation the soldier will be released from the necessity of receiving a certain quantity of spirits at a fixed time, without reference to his own immediate inclination, and will now enjoy the power of obtaining the same allowance, or such part thereof as he may wish to take, at whatever period may be most convenient to himself, at precisely the same rate as before, and in a manner evidently giving much additional respectability to the individual.

He estimates the professional pride and zeal of officers too highly to imagine that they can require any excitement greater than is afforded by the prospect of ameliorating the character, and contributing to the happiness, of those under their command.

STATION OF WALLAJAHBAD.

Fort St. George, Jan. 13, 1829.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Wallajahbad shall cease to be a separate military station; that the native troops now serving there be removed to the cantonment at Palaveram, or the Mount, as His Exc. the Commander-in-chief may deem most convenient to the discipline of the troops and economy of the public service; and that the whole of the troops at Palaveram be placed under the command of His Exc. the Commander-in-chief in like manner as other government commands.

ENLISTMENT OF RECRUITS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 15, 1829.—Officers commanding corps, when authorized to recruit, are required to pay the strictest attention to the following points:

1. No recruit shall be enlisted for the horse artillery, cavalry, or golundauze, under the height of five feet six inches, nor for the rifles, light infantry, or infantry of the line, under the height of five feet five inches, which is to be considered the *present* standard, nor shall his age

age be under sixteen, nor above twenty-two years.

2. Especial care must be had to the ascertainment of his real caste, the *precise designation* of which is henceforth to be specified in the register.

3. In examining the recruit, he must be made to strip, in order that the full formation of his body and limbs may be observed. He must be well made in proportion to his height, and free from any natural or contracted disorder.

4. Every recruit is to be minutely examined by an European medical officer, a certificate from whom is to be inserted at the foot of the register in the monthly return. This examination is to include the man's *age*.

5. Recruit boys may be transferred to the ranks on attaining the height of five feet four inches, not being under sixteen years of age, provided they are in other respects eligible subjects. They are not, however, to be drilled *with arms* until of a sufficiently matured strength for their use, nor are they to join the ranks until perfectly capable of supporting the fatigues of duty.

6. No boy is to be enlisted for the recruit or pension list unless certified by the medical officer to be free from all physical defects, and perfectly eligible in every other respect.

7. Every recruit and boy is to be vaccinated, if requisite, on enlistment.

8. The 1st and 4th sections of the Articles of War are to be read and *carefully explained* to every recruit, in presence of the commanding officer of the corps, previous to his enlistment.

9. The standard height for *gun* and *regimental lascars* is fixed at five feet four inches; but in the case of an individual being of a particularly stout and athletic make, he may be taken at the height of five feet three inches. Their age is not to be under sixteen, nor above twenty-two years. In their selection, commanding officers are not restricted to any particular caste; they will, however, pay every attention to the instructions contained in paragraphs 3, 4, 7, and 8, particularly in the selection of the gun lascars, the nature of whose duties, as pioneers, require more especially that they should be of a firm and muscular frame, capable of enduring every species of bodily labour.

THE LATE BURMESE WAR.

Fort St. George, Jan. 16, 1829.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, under date the 18th June 1828, is published in General Orders.

[1 to 10. The opportunity of the return of the last portion of the Madras troops from Rangoon has been taken for conveying the thanks of government to the heads of the public departments, whose cordial assistance and co-operation during the war is much praised. To Lieut. Colonels Conway and Otto, the adjutant and quarter-master generals of the army; to Lieut. Colonel Morrison, of the commissariat department; to Capt. Tulloch, assistant commissary general; to the Military Board; to Lieut. Colonel Limond, principal commissary of ordnance; to the Marine Board, and to Capt. Grant, the master-attendant; to Mr. Hill, the chief secretary; and Mr. Clive, the military secretary to government.]

Par. 161. "We are glad to observe the exertions, zeal, and ability displayed by the officers named in these paragraphs, in forwarding the public service during the late war in their respective departments, and we desire that you will inform them of our satisfaction and approbation of their meritorious conduct.

162. "With respect, however, to your recommendation in favour of Captains Hitchins, Steel, and Tulloch, we think that a compliance with your request on their behalf would establish a very inconvenient precedent: we feel ourselves, therefore, reluctantly compelled to refuse it. We cannot doubt that your government will have an early opportunity of rewarding their services in some manner not inconsistent with the general regulations and usages of the service."

MEDICAL FUND.

Fort St. George, Jan. 23, 1829.—Adverting to the extract of a letter from the Hon. Court of Directors in the military department, dated the 30th April 1823, and published in G. O. under date the 9th Sept. following, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council desires it may be distinctly understood that no individual admitted a member of the medical service subsequently to the publication of the Hon. Court's letter above-mentioned, shall have the option of not subscribing to the Medical Fund, but shall pay his regulated contribution thereto so long as he may remain in the service; and all paymasters or others, by whom the pay and allowances of medical officers may be discharged, are hereby ordered and directed to make the requisite stoppages from the abstracts of subscribers, according to the information which they may receive from the secretary of the fund.

MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL BOARD AND SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.

Fort St. George, Jan. 27, 1829.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. Court of Directors, under date the 27th Aug. 1828, is published in General Orders, and the regulations which it contains are to take effect from the 1st proximo.

52. "Members of the Medical Board to be hereafter relieved from that situation at the expiration of five years from the date of nomination to it, unless on any occasion the government shall be of opinion that the

the continued service of any member of the Board is indispensable to the public interests, in which case such individual may be continued in that situation until our decision on the case shall be made known. In every such case you will furnish us with such information as is necessary to guide our judgment on it with the least practicable delay.

53. "Members of the Medical Board who shall have been in that station not less than two years, and not less than twenty years in India, including three years furlough, shall be permitted to retire from the service and allowed £500 per annum.

54. "Members of the Medical Board who shall have served five years in that situation, and not less than twenty years in India, including three years furlough, shall be permitted to retire and allowed £700 per annum.

55. "Superintending surgeons who shall have been in that station not less than two years, and not less than twenty years in India, including three years furlough, shall be permitted to retire from the service, and allowed £300 per annum.

56. "Superintending surgeons who shall have served five years in that situation, and not less than twenty years in India, including three years furlough, shall be entitled to retire on £365 per annum.

57. "Retirements under the above regulations may take place either in India or in England.

58. "We have also resolved that superintending surgeons who come to England on sick certificate shall resume that rank and station on their return to their duty."

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Fort St. George, Feb. 3, 1829.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extracts of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, to the supreme government, and to direct that if any pensions of the nature thereby prohibited have been granted at this presidency, the superintendent of pensions shall take immediate measures for their being discontinued, reporting the same for the information of government.

Par. 41. "The widows of officers transferred to the pension list have no claim whatever to be admitted to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund.

42. "The widows of officers or soldiers, who at the time of their death may be pensioners on Lord Clive's Fund, are only entitled to the benefits of the Fund if they shall have been married prior to their husbands' having become pensioners on the Fund."

ALLOWANCES OF AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Fort St. George, Feb. 13, 1829.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of a general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, dated the 18th June 1828, in conformity to which the G. O. of the 27th June 1823, by which aides-de-camp were authorized to draw their salaries from the date of appointment, is cancelled, and those officers will in future receive their staff allowances from the date of joining their stations, on the general principle applicable to all other appointments.

Para. 7. "We can perceive no sufficient reason for excepting aides-de-camp from the general rules which affect other officers appointed to the staff, and desire that the regulations brought to our notice in this paragraph may be cancelled."

REGIMENTAL COLOURS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 14, 1829.—The Commander-in-chief directs that the practice which obtains in some regiments of using *colours of bunting* in lieu of the regimental colours on occasions of drill, &c. be discontinued. Commanding officers will exercise their discretion in taking out the colours at regimental parades, &c.; but no substitute for them can be allowed. The centre of the regiment will be sufficiently marked by the ordinary detail of colour serjeants. At all parades, *other than regimental*, the colours are always to be carried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAIETIES.

The papers of this presidency are filled to satiety with accounts of the festivities of the cold season in different parts. A very condensed report of them is all we can venture to give.

A ball given by Lieut. Col. Pearse and the officers of artillery at the Mount on the 19th February, to Lady Walker, was extremely well attended. Lady and Sir George Walker were received at the entrance of the splendid suite of rooms, which soon became crowded. Quadrilles seemed to be the prevailing dance, and the party, after having passed a delightful evening, separated at a late hour.

At Hyderabad, a grand masquerade and fancy dress ball were given by Mr. Martin, at the residency, on the 18th February. The Rung-Mubul was appropriated to the gay revellers, and was splendidly decorated and illuminated.

Their Excellencies the Nuwaub Mooneer Ool Mooik, and the Rajah Chundoo Loll, his Highness the Nizam's ministers, with their sons, were received by the resident at an early hour, and seated near the grand

grand entrance of the Rung-Muhul, where they had an opportunity of observing all the characters, some of whose whimsical and striking peculiarities were explained to them by Mr. Martin.

The exhibition must have been of a most novel kind to their excellencies. The jumble of characters was amusing. "There wandered a Jew pedlar with the eager look and slow cautious step of his tribe, endeavouring to impose on all. Here sauntered a merry group of honest careless tars just from sea, ripe for fun and frolic; and in the crowd might be seen the pope and the devil, Sir Christopher Wren and Abbot Boniface, the Lord Chancellor and a drunken old woman, Prince Hal with Bouncing Bet and Jane Shore; also Don Miguel and Valdez, the ex-governor of Madeira, on the most friendly terms with Robinson Crusoe and and the Great Mogul. We were much struck," adds the account, "with the astonishment with which a sepoy, who by some accident had gained admittance, regarded the novel spectacle."

The Nawab Mooneer ool Moolk and Rajah Chundoo Loll attended the Hyderabad races on one of the days of running, attended by an immense concourse of people, and seemed highly entertained with the morning's amusement. The former arrived on the course in an English carriage and four, attended by a body guard, equipped *à la mode Anglaise.*

At Nagpore, on the 12th December, thirteen "bachelors of Kamptee" gave a fancy masquerade ball and supper at the public rooms at Nagpore, to the societies at Nagpore, Hingna, and Kamptee; and on the 17th a splendid entertainment was given by Mr. Wilder, the British resident, to the United Societies. The new year was ushered in by a superb dinner party given by the resident, at which seventeen ladies of the station were present. On the 6th of January, "Twelfth Night," the race ball and supper took place at the public rooms, which were elegantly decorated for the purpose. At supper a pie was served up, filled, not with a "Geoffry Hudson," but with real live ortolans, which "flew out on the pie being opened, in a very picturesque manner." The festivities were concluded by a grand dinner party given by the resident to Col. Wilson and the officers of the rifle corps, on their passing on route to Hyderabad.

At Bangalore, during the visit of the governor to that delightful station (which he left on the 16th February), festivity was the order of the day. We subjoin an extract from a narrative from a "correspondent," in the *Madras Gazette*, who signs himself a "traveller."

"The Right Hon. gave a public dinner to the heads of departments on the Saturday after his arrival, and a ball and supper to the whole cantonment in the evening. He was entertained by Sir Theophilus Pritzler; Lieut. Col. Armstrong, commandant; and by the officers of the royals at dinner. On the 13th February the amateurs opened their beautiful little theatre, and too much cannot be said in praise, for I understood they exerted themselves day and night to get it finished while the governor remained, and I believe it was not completed three hours before he entered the house. It is certainly the neatest and the handsomest amateur theatre I ever saw. The performance was "Three Weeks after Marriage," and "Bombastes Furioso;" in the former Sir Charles and Lady Racket (by Lieuts. B. and O—y) were admirably sustained, as well as Old Drugget (by the father of our little Drury), who is always at home; the other characters were excellent, considering two of the ladies made their *début* that evening. The burlesque piece kept the house in a roar of laughter all the time, every character was good; the "general and his army" made the governor laugh not a little. I never saw it go off better in London; for my part, I really have not laughed so much these seven years. But I was sorry to see how poorly the amateurs were supported; I am sure there were not more than sixty or seventy people in the house, and was informed the audience seldom exceeded that number. The society of Bangalore must be extensive from the numerous party I saw at the ball given by the governor, but they have no *esprit de theatre* about them. The whole force was out on the morning of the 11th, equally divided into two small armies, having twenty-four guns, and a sham fight commenced about half-past five. It was really a good sight for a soldier, and the manœuvres were skilfully made, and the retreat of the English army before Tippoo to a beautiful position was grand; it was leading him on to the foot of the hill, where he halted till he was knocked to pieces from above by the enemy, and his guns under cover, without the chance of losing a man. His Excellency expressed himself highly pleased with the morning's amusement, and said it gave him a greater idea of a general action than all he ever read or heard of before."

THE ARCHDEACON'S LECTURES.

We are glad to understand that our Ven. Archdeacon intends giving lectures in the Vepery Church on the study of the Scriptures to the seminary attached to the mission every Tuesday and Thursday evening at six o'clock until further notice; at which all persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantage are invited to attend, the usual service on Thursday evening being on this account transferred for

for the present to Wednesday evening.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz., Feb.* 23.

ACCIDENT AT VEPERY.

A melancholy accident occurred on Thursday morning last by the falling in of the roof of the new building which was erecting within the walls of the premises of the Vepery mission. We understand that it had proved fatal to one individual only; but whose body was not discovered till twenty-four hours after. Several others of the workmen were severely injured. The cause of this lamentable catastrophe has been variously reported; but we have no doubt that the committee which is to assemble this day will not rest satisfied till they come at the real facts of the case.—*Ibid., Feb.* 16.

A coroner's inquest, we observe, was held on Saturday last, on the body of the young man killed by the falling in of the roof of the new building at Vepery. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, occasioned by the falling in of the roof of a certain building, and the extreme carelessness, want of feeling, and gross neglect of the contractor for the said building, with a deodand of 100 pagodas on the materials moving and causing the said death."—*Ibid., Feb.* 19.

Penang.

THE CURRENCY AND EXCHANGES.

We have authority to publish the following notice regarding the currency of the incorporated settlements:—

The Calcutta sicca rupeee, with its aliquot parts of annas and pice, is the denomination of money, in which the government accounts of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, are kept. Spanish dollars, Madras rupees, and Java guilders are also in general circulation, and of late the dollars of Mexico, Central America, Chili, and Peru, of the standard weight and purity, as specified in the supplement to Kelly's *Cambist*, have been received at the government treasuries, with a view to promote the commercial interests of these settlements.

Almost all commercial transactions are carried on in the currency of Spanish dollars and cents.

The copper coins in circulation consist of two pice, one pice, and half-pice pieces, bearing the arms of the Hon. East-India Company; some inferior Dutch copper coins are also in circulation, more especially at Singapore and Malacca.

The following is the rate of exchange, at which the several silver coins are received into and paid from the government treasuries:

		Sa.Rs. A.
Spanish Dollars	100 equal to	210 8
Mexico, Central America, Chili, and Peru dollars (temporarily)	the same.	
Madras rupees 107	.....	100 0
Java guilders 123½	.....	100 0

The exchange between the several silver and copper coins is,

Spanish dollars and other dollars, as above, equal to.....	101 pice.
Sicca rupee	48 do.
Madras do.	45 do.
Java guilders	38 do.

The fractions of the sicca and Madras rupee bear an exchange with the copper currency as follows:—

Sicca ½	Rs. or 8	As. piece	equal to	24 pice.
Quarter do.	4	do.	do.	12 do.
Madras ½ do.	8	do.	do.	22 do.
Quarter do,	4	do.	do.	11 do.
Eighth do.	2	do.	do.	5 do.

—*Penang Gov. Gaz., Jan.* 24.

Persia.

PLUNDER OF BUSHIRE.

We learn by letters received on Saturday from the Gulf, that the sacking of Bushire in November last (the description of which was given in the *Journal* for July), has been followed up by other curious and interesting events, political and military, which singularly mark the disorganized condition of the internal government of the Shah of Persia, and the uncertainty of life, power, and property in that ill-governed country.

Our last accounts above referred to left Shaik Ahmed in power at Bushire, under the auspices of the King's grandson, who, after the plunder of the town, left him in power there, the hereditary shaik, Abdool Russool, and his son, having made their escape by sea. We formerly stated, that on the 28th November, Shaik Ahmed had gone in procession to the mosque and intimated, after prayers, that if affairs remained prosperous and pleasant he should remain among them, if not he should return to his own country, Chaub. Things have not gone on prosperous, it appears, for Shaik Abdool Russool has returned, and is restored to the office of governor by a new revolution, under the wing of the Prince of Shiraz, the father of the worthy scion of royalty who led on the marauding bands against Bushire, and placed Shaik Ahmed in power. The prince of Shiraz came ostensibly to redress the evils occasioned by his hopeful son, and to punish the evil doers: more probably to glean any plunder which the marauding parties might have left behind. *Beng. Chron., Feb.* 24.

Netherlands India.

THE WAR IN JAVA.

The Batavia journals, from the 5th to the 21st Feb., do not contain any reports respecting the war with the Javanese insurgents; but private accounts from Djocjocarta of 1st Feb. contain the following important intelligence:

After the fortunate capture of the notorious Kiai Modjo, with his sons, brothers, and a number of priests, the commissioner-general thought of making use of this person, who possesses so much influence, for the commencement of negotiations, in order to bring about a peace, which is so much desired. After mature deliberation, and many conferences between Kiai Modjo and one of the most confidential officers, it was resolved that the first, as the spiritual adviser of Diepo Negoro, should write him a letter to the effect that the government of the Netherlands was very far from desiring to oppress the Mahometan faith, but rather disposed to protect it; that the war in its defence was an unlawful contest, and that the Kiai Modjo, as a faithful counsellor, exhorted him to make peace.

Two confidential priests, accompanied by Capt. Roeps, were sent with the letter. Ali Bassa, commander of the insurgents, assured them, in his master's name, that the latter sincerely wished for peace, and desired to speak to Col. Nahuys, commissioner of the Netherlands at Djocjocarta, for that purpose. The colonel, upon this, went to the advanced posts on the Progo, intending to proceed to the enemy's head-quarters without any distrust, as he had always treated the natives well. Some circumstances, however, exciting his suspicion, he resolved to remain on the east of the Progo, and wrote to Ali Bassa, that he wished to see him on that side of the river, and desired him to state how many attendants he would bring with him, that he might not bring a greater number.

The enemy then threw off the mask, deferring, under idle pretexts, the interview with the colonel, and unjustly arresting Capt. Roeps, threatening to cut off his head, because our troops had committed some hostilities, which were, however, necessary, because the enemy, with armed bands from all quarters, passed through our lines, and molested and plundered the faithful islanders. A stratagem, which was justified by this treacherous conduct, saved Capt. Roeps from a cruel death, without affecting our military operations. Col. Nahuys wrote to Ali Bassa that he would come to his camp the next day, if he, considering the respect due to a commissioner, would send two principal chiefs to meet him, with a written promise not to detain him above twelve hours. Ali Bassa was ready to agree to this; but Diepo Negoro would not let the captain go, so that the two chiefs came alone to our outposts, when they were immediately arrested, and told by the colonel that he was going to their camp, but that they were hostages, and he should leave orders to have them put to death and quartered if he should be detained longer than twelve hours.

In consequence of this threat one of the deputies confessed that it was the intention of Ali Bassa to arrest the colonel, in order to compel the government to agree to the exorbitant demands of the insurgents. One of the deputies was required to write a letter, saying that the colonel would immediately come for him, in consequence of which that brave officer was sent back the next day. Thus ended this unpleasant affair. It must be observed that such perfidy is not natural to the Javanese, and is probably a consequence of the distressed situation in which the insurgents now are.

After the failure of this plan, Diepo Negoro showed himself disposed to answer Kiai Modjo's letter; but the colonel having signified to Ali Bassa that, on account of the breaking of the armistice, and the unjust detention of Capt. Roeps, he was ordered not to negociate with the rebels, and that therefore the deputies of the priest might be sent back; the latter came to the camp the next day, and, charged with a letter from the chiefs of the insurgents to Kiai Modjo, proceeded to Batavia with Capt. Roeps.—*Haarlem Courant, July 4.*

Spanish India.

MANILLA.

Cultivation of the Poppy.—In a late *Registro Mercantil* of Manilla may be seen a notification of his Majesty the King of Spain, authorizing the cultivation of the poppy in the Philippine Isles.

As the profit to be derived from the cultivation of the poppy in these islands without prejudice to the existing regulations (prohibiting the importation and use of opium) ought not to be overlooked, his Majesty has determined that licences shall be granted to all capitalists in the Philippine Isles for the cultivation of the poppy and production of opium, with liberty to export the same from those dominions. The plantations are at present to be strictly confined to lands in the immediate vicinity of the capital, which, during the three months of harvest, must be watched by trustworthy guards in a similar manner as the plantations of tobacco are now protected, but at the expense of the proprietor. The opium is to be packed in chests, and deposited in the custom house depôt under three keys, which shall remain, one in the possession of the intendant, one with

with the collector of customs, and the other with the owner of the drug. The duty on exportation at present is to be fixed at twenty-five per cent. on a value, to be decided by the price-currents of Canton. Licenses are to be renewed annually, and after the first has expired others shall be granted, on being satisfied that the applicant has strictly observed the regulations established during the preceding season.

By way of experiment, in the first instance of bestowing licenses, the proprietors who hold the greatest number of plantations of sugar, indigo, cotton, coffee, cocoa, cinnamon, &c. shall have a preference, endeavouring at the same time to apportion the quantity of land appropriated to the cultivation of the poppy to the extent of their plantations. Every measure to be taken to prevent fraud, and to afford encouragement to the extension of the rearing of the plant, provided no unforeseen obstacle presents itself.

The resolution of the Spaniards to cultivate the growth of the poppy at Manilla must, if successful, have a very sensible effect on the opium trade; and should the first essay be favourable, there does not appear that any impediment can arise to the cultivation being carried to an extent sufficient even to annihilate eventually that branch of the commerce of India.—*Canton Reg. Feb.* 19.

Asiatic Turkey.

The following extract of a letter from Persia, dated Bussorah, 22d December, contains the latest intelligence.

"Civil disturbances of a serious nature have broken out at Diarbekir and Mardin, which are a source of considerable anxiety to the Moslems at this critical juncture. In the midst of these public troubles, his highness the pacha is engaged in restoring the irrigation of that part of Mesopotamia intervening between Bagdad and the site of Babylon, by the revival of its ancient canals, connecting their channels, and giving more beneficial directions to these streams. He has also instituted a manufacture of paper, and has already produced some woollen cloth from a late institution for the supply of this necessary article of consumption.

"The pachalic of Mousel has just been granted by the Porte to Abdurrahman Pacha, who visited Bagdad at the close of the past month, in order to testify to his highness Daood Pacha his sentiments of gratitude at the powerful and friendly intervention of his highness with the Pacha in his favour. After the usual interviews and interchange of presents, his highness Abdurrahman Pacha returned to his capital on the 1st December."—*Bom. Cour.*

China.

THE AFFAIR OF THE "NAVIGATEUR."

The *Canton Register* of February 19th contains the following remarks with reference to this affair.

The vigilance and the power of the Chinese police cannot be questioned in this transaction. Like every despotism, China has great power over the lives and property of its subjects; but it is universally known, that in the prosecution of these murderers, the government implicated innocent individuals and families. Many, even women and children, were thrown into prison, and some perfectly innocent were subjected to torture. Under a free government the operations of the police must necessarily, in many cases, be slower than under a despotism. We know that one innocent man, mentioned in our last, was condemned to die; and it is by no means certain, in the estimation of impartial natives, that among those who did suffer, none were innocent. One or two are said to have talked, but in vain, to the last moment, of their innocence. When Chinese courts find themselves obliged to take up a case, and prosecute it with the eye of the supreme government upon them, and dread of the emperor's displeasure before them, they soon bring affairs to a conclusion that looks well on paper; while they are not very nice and exact about the justice and equity of the several steps by which they arrive at the conclusion. It is credibly reported, that the An-cha-tsze, who is the criminal judge of the province, wished after all to execute the innocent man, Tsae-Kung-Chaou, because he had confessed under torture; but the Kwang-Chow-Foo, whom Dr. Morrison addressed on the side of mercy, in open court, resolutely opposed the judge, and said he would sacrifice his office, if necessary, to defend him.

By the way, it is as well the public should know, that the Chinese, generally, not only excused the apparent interference on the morning of the 24th of January, but highly commended the generous spirit which dictated it, and lauded the foreigner who stood forth to plead in behalf of accused Chinese, one of whom proved to be innocent.

As that individual has several times had to plead for mercy in behalf of foreigners, in cases of excusable homicide, by the proceeding of that day, when he did a similar thing for a native Chinese, supposed erroneously to have been the murderer of foreigners, the natives were convinced of his impartiality, and several of them who heard of the occurrence, even at a hundred miles distance, complimented him on the occasion. It is, therefore, to be hoped, that should unhappily any case of homicide hereafter occur, the difficulty, which

which arises from an absolute requirement of life for life, whatever the circumstances may be, will not be increased by the ample retribution which the Chinese government has inflicted on its own subjects in this atrocious case.

His Excellency the Governor of Canton has recognised the consular agent, lately appointed by the King of France in China, M. Gernaert, and delivered to him the property, said to be of little value, which has been recovered, to be sent to France and distributed, as the governor says, among the kindred of the sufferers. The sailor Francisco is also delivered to the consul's care, to be sent home immediately. The governor expects to recover more of the property, and promises to deliver it when received.

Several occurrences connected with this melancholy affair throw light on Chinese usages. Criminals when about to be decapitated kneel with their faces towards the imperial throne, in token of acknowledging the justice of their death. They dress themselves in the best raiment they can procure, under a belief that the clothes in which they die will be theirs in Hades. Foreigners noticed with surprise the fact at the execution of the men about to be deprived of life being well clothed. It is, however, reported that their dead bodies were robbed of the garments in which they died the night after the execution.

The executioners in Canton are Chinese soldiers, a few of whom, stationed at a small custom-house on a creek outside the city, have devoted themselves to this employment. They receive their monthly allowance and half a dollar from government for every criminal whom they behead. For cutting to pieces a human being, three taels is the allotted fee; those who pay them, however, generally deduct a trifle. There is one man who has been an executioner upwards of thirty years; and he has declared in the hearing of foreigners, who have questioned him since the late execution, that he has in his lifetime put to death upwards of 10,000 criminals! During the time of the pirates he decapitated about 1,000 a year.

Before being taken to the place of execution, criminals have at the prison-gate a piece of pork, four cakes, and two cups of spirits given to them. This is called "sacrificing" to them: there are some who eat and drink of these sacrifices.

The having no brother to survive and perpetuate the family is considered a reason for sparing the life of one condemned to die. A young man of this party who was, with the others, to have suffered on the 28th of January, but for some reason the execution was deferred till the 30th, received on the 29th testimonials that he was an only son, and that the family for three generations had been preserved by one individual, had his life spared by the authority of the governor of Canton.

FOREIGN COIN IN CHINA.

The censor Changtsang, having informed his majesty that in the provinces of Canton and Fokien foreign coin with Chinese characters on them, denoting the title of the kings who issued them, were circulated, the emperor immediately put forth an order in council to prohibit them. The Canton governor, with the deputy governor, &c. have accordingly issued a strict inhibition of all coins bearing the foreign titles alluded to, such as *Kwang-chung*, "in the midst of light or glory;" *King-shing*, "glorious effulgence;" *King-hing*, "rising illumination;" *Kea-hing*, "excellent glory;" &c. with the words, universal gem, great gem, vast gem, &c. said of the coin, quite in the manner of the Chinese themselves. The official document says that as many as seven-tenths of the current coin is of this kind; for, in addition to those imported, coiners in China made pice like them, after they became current, because their value was less in material than what they passed for.

The reason for prohibiting this coin is entirely on the ground of its being foreign, which would equally apply to Spanish dollars, had they any Chinese characters on them which could be generally read.—*Canton Reg., Feb. 2.*

TRADE.

The silk piece goods now in the hands of the manufacturers may be obtained at prices considerably under the rates before prevailing, as is usual when money is scarce and the demand for these descriptions of goods has for a time ceased. This branch of trade, we understand, has been much curtailed this season, and the exports to Europe and America very limited.

Teas also are to be purchased on very favourable terms. Some small supplies of nankin raw silk have been received lately, but little of it remains in the market.

Nankeens are, in common with most other articles of foreign demand, declining, as the ships are completing their cargoes, and departing for their various destinations.

Sycee silver continues very scarce, and few new dollars to be obtained even at a premium of one per cent.—*Canton Reg., Feb. 2.*

We have before alluded to the trial, now in action, of the British cotton yarn, with the manufacturers in the northern provinces of the empire, and which, if it can be brought convertible to their purposes, must act forcibly against the cotton trade of India.

On this, however, much must depend, whether British industry and ingenuity can

can produce the article at a price advantageous to the Chinese consumer; and if they can, the consequence is defined.—*Ibid. Feb.* 19.

IMPORT OF COTTON.

The following is the quantity of cotton imported from India into Canton during the season.

	Bales.	Peculs.
From Bombay ...	112,631	wt. 314,000
—— Bengal ...	58,326	129,580
—— Madras ...	13,643	30,643
	184,600	474,223

Peculs 474,223 are equal to 63,229,700 lbs. avoirdupois.

EXPORT OF TREASURE.

	In Dollars.	In Sycee Silver, Tales.
Bombay	3,427,680	255,620
Bengal.....	403,488	81,260
London	150,000	122,810
	3,981,168	459,690

The dollars being principally the defaced or broken coin.

In the above is included the treasure taken away by the French ship *Chonqua*, for Bengal.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

James Bowman, Esq., principal surgeon, to be inspector of hospitals.

Major Macpherson, 39th regt., to be military commandant at Bathurst.

Major Sweetman to be coroner for Sydney and district, in room of Dr. Halloran.

Messrs. R. Hoddle, J. B. Richards, Jas. Ralfe, and H. Finch, assistant surveyors, to be surveyor.

Thos. Evernden, Esq., to be superintendent of police at Bathurst.

Rev. John Vincent to be chaplain at Moreton Bay.

Mr. L. V. Dulhunty to be assistant surveyor of roads and bridges.

F. N. Rossi, Esq., to resume duties of principal superintendent of police, from 1st Feb. 1829.

Lieut. Col. J. T. Morisset to be commandant of Norfolk Island.

Thos. Macquoid, Esq., to be sheriff of territory of New South Wales, in room of John Mackaness, Esq., from 2d Feb. 1829.

M. C. Cotton, Esq., to be collector of customs at Sydney.

Burman Lange, Esq., to be controller and landing surveyor of customs at Sydney.

Mr. Thos. Oliver to be landing waiter, searcher, and gauger, in department of customs at Sydney.

LAW.

Supreme Court, September 19. *Trials of Natives.*—An aboriginal native of Moreton Bay was placed in the dock, for the purpose of being tried on an indictment charging him with the wilful murder of a European. Before the information being gone into, or the prisoner called to plead, Judge Dowling inquired whether or no the black was at all conversant with the English language, to which the Attorney-general replied in the negative.

Judge Dowling.—"Then how do you purpose, Mr. Attorney-general, to try this man? The prisoner, according to the principles of the British constitution, is entitled to be tried by a jury composed one-half of his own countrymen. But, waving even this as a matter of consideration, by what means do you intend to convey to this man's mind, whom you purpose to try for a capital felony, the nature and particulars of the charge?"

The *Attorney-general.*—"I consider, that in the trial of this aboriginal native, it is not incumbent on me to provide either of the requisitions. Constituted as this colony is, in respect of the aboriginal population, it is, I apprehend, to be considered on terms of relationship and good feeling between this class of people and Europeans. I hold that the aboriginals of this colony are amenable to the British laws for any acts they may be found guilty of, in the same proportion as Europeans, convicted of offences against them, might be punished by our courts. With respect to the formation of a jury composed one-half of Europeans and the other half aboriginals, this, in the present untutored and savage state of the natives, is next to impossibility to effect. Hence, then, the absolute necessity of departing from the rule of law, which your honour has adverted to, but which I admit is strictly in unison with the spirit of the British constitution. But in the present unlettered state of the black community, I apprehend your honour will see the necessity of foregoing this rule in the instance before the court."

The *Judge.*—"The material question for the consideration of the court is—does the prisoner stand in such a situation as that he may be made to understand what is passing to his prejudice on the trial?"

The *Attorney-general.*—"I believe he does not; and it may perhaps be necessary for me to explain why I have not taken the precaution of having persons in attendance who are conversant with the dialect of the Moreton Bay blacks, and who might have been used as interpreters on the occasion. The reason was this: some months ago a black native was tried for murder; on that occasion I obtained the attendance of Mr. Threlkeld, a gentleman connected with the Wesleyan mission, who understood tolerably well the native language of the person then on trial. I also procured the chief, Boongaree, who was employed in court to assist Mr. Threlkeld in interpreting and propounding questions to the black. The latter, however, for reasons best known to the man himself, refused to make answer to any of the questions put to him. The black was convicted, and subsequently

subsequently executed in the usual course of legal proceedings."

The *Judge.*—"This man is a savage. He stands before the court in the same light as a dumb man—as void of all intellect. You purpose examining witnesses in support of a charge, and that of capital felony, which affects his life. The man knows nothing of what is being said against him. He is incapable of making any defence. *Non constat*, if this man were made sensible of the nature of the charge you are here prepared to prove against him, he might set up such a satisfactory defence as to prove that he had been placed in such a situation, as that the retaliation on his part, which affected a European's death, was justifiable in law."

The *Attorney-general.*—"I will just observe, that the case, as affects the prisoner, is one so clear and satisfactory in its character, as that it would be morally impossible, by any evidence which might be offered on the prisoner's side, to shake that testimony. I can have no wish, beyond the promotion of the ends of public justice; but, in the present instance, public justice would be sacrificed if the dry forms of law were to be rigidly adhered to, in instances where the aboriginals of the colony are parties who have to appear before the court. Your honour is not perhaps aware of the fact, that with the black natives here, they do not make it a practice to revenge any insult, that may have been offered them, upon the actual aggressor, but that they do so upon the very first European they meet with."

The *Judge.*—"The public justice of the country cannot be in any way defeated by the delay of this trial. The aboriginal inhabitants of the colony are most certainly amenable to all the consequences of punishment which the English law affixes; but if these wretched people are to be held liable to punishment, the same as a European, surely those miserable outcasts are entitled to all the privileges and protection which the British law affords to its own immediate subjects. Looking at this case, in any point of view, I am clearly of opinion, that if I were to try this savage, in his utterly defenceless situation, I should be at once departing from the spirit and letter of the British law. As such I will not try this man. Let him be remanded. The Attorney-general has it in his power to provide interpreters from the district the man came from (Moreton Bay) against the next criminal court sessions. In India, trials of this sort are of common occurrence. Fixed interpreters are there named by the courts; and these are called upon whenever instances of quarrel or theft are committed between the Europeans and the black population of that country."

The *Attorney-general* said he would be prepared to proceed on the trial of the prisoner next session; and the man, who appeared before the court almost in a state of nature, having an old blanket merely wrapped round his person, was then released from the dock, and ordered to be returned to gaol, with express instructions by the learned Judge to the sheriff, that, whilst there, the man should meet with humane treatment.

Sept. 29. Rex v. *Hall.*—This case was heard and decided before Judge Dowling and a military jury. It was on a criminal ex-officio information filed against the defendant, laying to his charge the publication of a certain "false, scandalous, and malicious libel, contained in the *Monitor* newspaper of the 5th July 1828," upon Thomas Hobbes Scott, in his capacity of archdeacon, with intent to bring him, the said Archdeacon, into public disrepute, and so forth; to which the defendant pleaded not guilty.

The *Attorney-general* addressed the jury upon the case, and having called witnesses to prove the publication of the paper, and its applicability to the Archdeacon, the defendant, in person, entered upon his defence in a speech of great length, contending that the observations in his paper, though they might annoy the Archdeacon, were not libellous, as they solely referred to his political conduct; that if the publication be held to be libellous, he must cease to be a public writer, for it was impossible to conduct his paper any longer with consistency. He could not have possibly written on a public question more mildly than as he had in the instance in question. There was nothing in the article which implied that the Archdeacon was not the most amiable man in being, but irrational in politics. A man might be a good carpenter, an excellent husband, a kind father; but when he came to the discussion of public morals, these required more instruction than what was necessary for a parent to impart to his children.

After a charge from the judge, the jury deliberated for nearly an hour, and found the defendant *guilty*.

Nov. 1. Criminal information against the Government Secretary.—Mr. E. S. Hall moved for a criminal information against the Hon. Alexander M'Leay, colonial secretary. He held an affidavit which he had sworn to in open court, and upon which he founded his application; but, perhaps, as the affidavit might not be considered sufficiently explanatory, he would introduce the subject with a few brief remarks. In consequence of a notification which appeared in the *Government Gazette*, inviting all persons to apply to the colonial

lonial secretary to rent land, he, as a free subject, sent in a written application to Mr. M'Leay, to rent a certain portion of land. Next day, or the day after, he (Mr. H.) received from Mr. M'Leay an answer, informing him that no land whatever could be let to him. In reply to that letter, he (Mr. H.) wrote another, requesting of Mr. M'Leay to state the reason why he was excluded from a privilege open to all other persons, and intimating that his desire in obtaining this piece of information was, in order that the same might be transmitted to England for the consideration of the secretary for the colonies. To this reply of his, he (Mr. H.) yesterday morning received an answer from Mr. M'Leay, and it was that letter which he considered calculated to injure his reputation, both in a public and private point of view, and upon which he now appealed to the court. One sentence of the letter ran thus: "In reply, I have to inform you that, were his Excellency bound to answer your letter, assigning his reasons for refusing to let you land, it would be sufficient to state you are editor of the *Monitor* newspaper, the columns of which bear testimony that they destroy the peace and tranquillity of the colony, and demoralize the community, by reflecting upon the clergy of the established church, without at all referring to your late conviction for libel upon the Venerable the Archdeacon." (Mr. H. here put in an affidavit, denying, in general terms, the truth of the statements contained in the letter. He then continued) Now a person, after receiving a letter of this kind from a person like Mr. M'Leay, to feel nothing, must be a man either without principle or conscious of his own guilt. He was sure the court would mete him out justice, and protect him from the arm of tyrannical power. He therefore prayed the court to grant him a rule, calling upon the Hon. Alexander M'Leay to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him, upon the letter before the court.

The *Chief Justice*—This is an application for a criminal information. The affidavit which has been put in is not in a regular form. However, dismissing this, the court considers that the affidavit which states the case is not sufficiently clear. There appears nothing on the face of the affidavit by which a grand jury could find a bill, and consequently not one upon which this court will feel warranted in granting a criminal information. Application refused.

Hart v. *Bowman*.—This case, the first of its kind in the colony, was brought on and heard before Mr. Justice Dowling and two assessors.

The case excited a vast interest; and from its commencement in the forenoon, to its conclusion about ten o'clock at night, when the assessors declared their verdict, every obtainable seat in and about, as well as in the body of the court, was crowded with auditors. The damages were laid at £2,000. The action was brought by Mr. Thomas Henry Hart, merchant and trader in Sydney, against Dr. Bowman, inspector of the general hospitals in the colony, for a criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife; to which the defendant pleaded the general issue.

After the examination of numerous witnesses on both sides, and the judge having recapitulated the evidence with great impartiality, the assessors, after retiring from the court for three-quarters of an hour, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £50 and costs.

MELVILLE ISLAND.

There appears to be little prospect that the settlement established at Melville Island will, for any length of time to come, if ever it do, prove more propitious than it has proved. There is the concurrent testimony of every judicious individual who has had an opportunity of visiting the settlement to bear out this conclusion. The leading ostensible object for forming a settlement at all at Melville Island, appears to have been in order to secure a friendly traffic with the neighbouring tribes of Malays: but that object has not been by any means answered; for Port Cockburn, where the principal settlement on Melville Island has been formed, is quite out of the road of the Malays. The navigation through it is full of intricacies; in fact, it is a port to which they never resort, at least, in any numbers worth speaking about —and as much for those reasons as their piratical, naturally mistrustful, and vindictive disposition, scarcely any one effort used since the establishment of the settlement at Port Cockburn, to entice the Malays to a frequent, friendly, and a regular intercourse, appears to have succeeded. The entire profit accruing to the settlement since its formation, a period now upwards of four years, from the trepang trade, would not probably afford indemnification for its current expenses and drafts upon the colony during a single month. There evidently has been a want of judgment exhibited in fixing the settlement on Melville Island, where it now stands, or is supposed to stand; for Port Cockburn is not alone exceptionable from its maritime deficiencies, but the settlement in its vicinity has proved extremely unfavourable to health, surrounded, as it nearly is, by an extensive morass; for this matter, however, the whole island is described as being of so sterile and unfavourable a character, that no better scite than the one adopted could

could probably be discovered upon which to found a settlement. Melville Island does not appear likely ever to repay, in a return of commercial or other advantages, the first cost of its settlement, much less the continual expense of its maintenance. Its abandonment in favour of Port Raffles is already, we hear, under agitation; and if the superiority of the latter be as represented, few will be disposed to question the expediency of such a step.—*Australian, Aug.* 29.

The establishment at Melville Island is to be abandoned forthwith. It is believed to be the intention of the government to send the stores, &c. to Raffles Bay, and to re-transport the guard, officers, and prisoners to Sydney.—*Ibid., Oct.* 30.

A correspondent in one of the Sydney papers speaks thus of the place:

"I would not have you imagine that we cannot obtain a good meal here. A fowl may be purchased for one Spanish dollar, and a pumpkin is occasionally attainable at the same price. We sometimes get fresh pork at 1s. 6d. per lb., and a bandycoot may be purchased for 2s. 6d. Of fish, however, a mess is occasionally attainable (at least I have angled three or four times with success at the wharf), and of wild cabbage we can get abundance within five or six miles; but the natives are so hostile, and are generally so numerous, as to render it extremely dangerous to venture even a few hundred yards into the woods without the protection of fire-arms; and of these, unless there are three or four, they seem to care very little, having frequently been known to attack a body of three or four armed stockmen, and so take the cattle from them."

EARTHQUAKE.

An earthquake has been recently experienced up the country. Several smart shocks were felt amongst some of the mountain ranges distributed over the district of Argyleshire, somewhere about twenty-five miles from Lake George. The concussion is represented to have lasted some minutes. It was preceded by the springing up of a gentle breeze from the S.W. quarter, which swiftly increased to the velocity of a hurricane, tearing up whole trees by the roots, and scattering their branches through the air like chaff. Whilst the hurricane raged with the utmost violence, the earth in various places became convulsed, heaving up into changing billowy ridges, yawning and closing, and splitting here and there into destructive chasms. Some few stock-huts were partially demolished, and others shifted from their former foundations. One side of a cattle fence was altogether upturned, but, from the isolated nature of the country, there being but few other inhabitants than the solitary grazier, his men, and herds, and still fewer fixed habitations, the injury effected to property was but trifling, and the convulsion was wholly sparing of life. After the combined elements had raged in this way for some minutes, their roar gradually diminished for about an hour, when it again increased with stunning bursts of thunder, torrents of rain, and blasts of vivid lightning. Men stood aghast, and the cattle ran cowering for shelter to the hills. The storm, for the short time it continued, is represented as having been almost unprecedented in violence. The above, however, seems not to be the only instance on record of slight concussions of the earth being experienced in certain parts of the colony. Colonel Collins, in his account of the early settlement of New South Wales, makes mention of the phenomenon. Speaking of occurrences at the settlement during the month of June 1788, he says: "One evening in this month a slight shock of an earthquake had been observed, which lasted two or three seconds, and was accompanied with a distant noise like the report of cannon coming from the southward; the shock, however, was local." This again confirms the probability of this country possessing far more extensive mines of bitumen, coal, iron, and the various crude minerals and metals useful in commerce and the arts, than has been commonly imagined, or the localities of which have yet been strictly ascertained. *Sydney Gaz.*

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of New South Wales was held on the 2d October. Sir John Jamison, the president, in addressing the Society, took a review of the state of agriculture throughout the colony, contrasting the recent drooping and despairing condition of the whole country, with its present refreshed and flourishing appearance. He also complimented the Society upon the rich accession which the colony had received by the importations of horses and horned stock of the purest breeds. The show of horned stock, subsequently exhibited at the fair, though not very great, with little exception, was remarkable for excellence of breed. A number of young bulls of the Durham breed, reared at Segenhoe, under the care of Mr. Macintyre, sold at £20 a piece, and strong working bullocks averaged somewhere about £5 less. This was no proof of depreciation in the price of stock; it rather serves to shew how judicious a preference is getting up amongst the body of our stockholders for cattle of a superior breed, which cost something at first, and are ever after serviceable, above cattle of an inferior des-

description, the first cost of which may be little, and the profit from which ultimately is as almost certain to prove still less.—*Ib.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grants of Land.—Subjoined is a government notice, respecting alterations made in the qualifications to entitle to land.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Dec. 16, 1828. —His Majesty's government having laid it down as an established principle, that land shall be given in proportion to actual available capital only, and it appearing inconsistent with that principle to admit as such any live stock purchased, or said to be purchased, within the colony, by any emigrant recently arrived; his Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that in future no animals of any kind, not immediately imported by such applicants, will be recognised by the Land Board as forming any part of their capital. Emigrants will perceive, that if there be no delay in submitting their application, they cannot be subjected to any inconvenience by the adoption of this rule, as it is evident that the amount of sums of money, which they may purpose *bonâ fide* to vest in live stock, can be established with much greater facility before the purchase is effected than after that transaction.

Australian Company.—Out of the million of acres measured to the Australian Agricultural Company at Port Stephens, it is now discovered by actual survey that not above 30,000 acres are fit for cultivation, the remaining 970,000 consisting of rocky ground or swamps.

Whales.—For the last fortnight, the harbour of Port Jackson has been daily visited by black whales, which, it is supposed, have come in to calve in the smooth water. On Friday, four or five of these monsters of the deep were sporting for several hours close to Garden Island, not more than three miles from Sydney, and yet so little curiosity was excited by the novelty of the sight, that not a single whale-boat was despatched after them, though it was supposed that not fewer than forty whales were inside the heads, worth a hundred pounds each, at the lowest calculation.—*Australian, Sept.* 3.

Places of Amusement.—An act for regulating places of public entertainment has been passed by the Governor in Council. Under the new act Mr. Levey has been refused a license to open the theatre he so spiritedly finished in George-street.

Grog Shops.—It has been calculated by a person intimately acquainted with the town, that there are upwards of 300 sly grog shops in Sydney, at present selling spirits without a license!

Expedition into the Interior.—An expedition for exploring the interior of the country, under Capt. Sturt, has recently left Sydney.

Major Mitchell's Survey.—Major Mitchell, surveyor-general, has returned to head-quarters, after an absence of nearly four months, during which period he had been actively engaged in exploring and carrying on a trigonometrical survey of the counties of Camden, Argyle, and St. Vincent. The rivers Wollondilly, Wingeecarrabbee, Cockbundoon, and Shoal Haven have been traced to their sources, and a line of connexion with the Argyle and Bathurst counties, and the coast bearing from Port Macquarie to the Dena river, where it mixes with the ocean, several miles to the southward of Bateman bay, making altogether a distance of between 300 and 400 miles, has also been measured off with the chain.—*Australian, Sept.* 10.

Confession of a Convict.—Joseph Moulds, one of the three bushrangers capitally convicted at Launceston, and who is about to suffer for his offences, has confessed himself guilty of the horrid murder, about six years ago, of Mrs. Donatty, in Robert-street, Bedford-row, which excited so strong a sensation at the time in London.

Trade, &c.—The total produce of the sperm whale fishery at Sydney, New South Wales, from the 4th of June 1825 to the 9th Jan. 1829, amounted to 1,272 tuns, acquired in eleven voyages of 2,232 tons of shipping. This, at an average of £70 per tun in the London market, amounts to £89,040.

There were exported from Sydney during the last year 800,000 lbs. of wool, 150,000 lbs. of which were the produce of Van Diemen's Land.

The consumption of foreign spirits is considerably on the increase at Sydney; last year to the amount of nearly 30,000 gallons over 1827. In Van Diemen's Land it has continued nearly stationary, but the consumption of Cape and French wines has been very considerable, as well as of London porter, which last is retailed from the inns in town at 2s. 6d. per bottle.

Considerable quantities of new wheat have been sold during the week at 10s. a bushel; bread continues at 6d. a loaf. Cape barley is sold at from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per bushel, English ditto from 6s. to 7s. Oats 8s. per bushel. Hay £5 to £7 a ton. Straw £1 a load, or £3 per ton.

Horses keep up their price; and our late importations having so much improved them, they are likely soon to become one of our most valuable exports. In order to mix our English breed with the Arabians of India, Capt. Hays has purchased a yearling filly by Peter Fin, for 80 guineas, to be exported in the *Reliance*,

lience for this purpose. Mr. F. Bryant has also bought a yearling filly by Viscount, for 100 guineas.

The last dividend of the bank of Australia was at the rate of sixteen per cent. per annum.

The old bank at Sydney, after having accepted the terms of his Exc. the Governor, and received £5,000 in silver, upon rigidly examining their books and the state of their affairs, found themselves in a better condition than was anticipated. By pressing the acceptors of over-due bills for payment, they were speedily enabled to repay the governor, and to continue their banking business on the usual terms.

General Darling has passed acts at Sydney for naturalizing foreign settlers in New South Wales; for regulating the duties leviable at auctions; for ascertaining the names and number of the inhabitants of the colony; and for establishing houses of correction.

BIRTHS.

July 1. At Sydney, the lady of Mr. Deputy Assist. Commissary General Wilson, of a son.

16. In Macquarie Place, Sydney, Mrs. Black, of a daughter.

22. At Oldbury, Argyle, Mrs. Jas. Atkinson, of a daughter.

28. At Sydney, Mrs. T. Buckton, of the Woolpack Brewery, of a daughter.

Aug. 9. At Sydney, Mrs. Geo. Paul, of a son.

24. At Apsley Lodge, the lady of A. M. Baxter, Esq., attorney general for the colony, of a son.

Oct. 26. The lady of Capt. Lamb, of Berlin, Hunter's River, of a son.

Nov. 12. The lady of Jas. Phillips, Esq., of Bona Vista, Hunter's River, of a son.

25. At Sydney, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. T. Morisset, J. P., of a daughter.

Dec. 6. At Sydney, Mrs. Gurner, of O'Connel Street, of a daughter.

10. At Sydney, the lady of Rich. Jones, Esq., J.P., of a daughter.

16. At Sydney, the lady of Thos. Raine, Esq., of a daughter.

19. At Sydney, the lady of H. Shadforth, Esq., 57th regt., of a son and heir.

22. At Glenfield, near Liverpool, Mrs. Throsby, jun., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 4. At Castlereagh, Mr. G. F. Ord, of the commissariat department, to Ann E. Fulton, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Fulton, of that place.

Dec. 11. At Windsor, F. Beddek, Esq., of Claremont Cottage, solicitor, to Miss Elizabeth Blachford, sister of Mrs. Cox, of Clarendon.

Feb. 21, 1829. At Sydney, Mr. W. P. Wilshire, eldest son of Jas. Wilshire, Esq., to Catherine Maria, eldest daughter of Jas. Robertson, Esq., both of George Street, Sydney.

DEATHS.

Aug. 1. At Sydney, Walter Levi, Esq., merchant.

4. At Sydney, Edward, infant child of His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Darling, governor.

9. At Sydney, Sarah, wife of Mr. L. Iredale, of George Street.

10. At Sydney, Mr. John Kemp.

Sept. 11. At Sydney, Miss M. L. L. D'Hottman, aged 13.

Nov. 3. At Norfolk Island, Dr. Hartwell.

30. At Sydney, Henry, infant son of Mr. Justice Dowling, aged six months.

Dec. 21. At Sydney, F. Short, Esq., of Dumfries, North Britain, formerly a surgeon in the service of Hon. E. I. Company, and subsequently a merchant at the Cape of Good Hope.

Jan. 11, 1829. At Cox's River, Jane, wife of Lieut. Kirkley, H.M.'s 39th regt.

29. Mr. Robert Howe, proprietor and editor of the *Sydney Gazette*. He was drowned near Pinchgut Island, by the upsetting of his boat, when on a fishing excursion.

31. At Fairlight Place, Mulgoa, John Norton, Esq., aged 70.

Feb 3. Mr. James Grono, aged 18, son of Mr. John Grono, of Grono Park, Lower Pitt Town.

Lately. On the voyage from Sydney to India, Surgeon R. Ivory, H.M.'s 3d regt.

— Mr. Johnson, of Compton Ferry.

March 18. Mr. John Macqueen, merchant.

20. Wm. Balcombe, Esq., colonial treasurer.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

TOUR OF THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

The following is an account of the Lieut. Governor's recent excursion to the westward, by one of the party:—

The party left the military station at Westbury on the 14th Jan., and proceeded in a westerly direction, having Quamby's Bluff and a great range of mountains on their left. The road which the Company's agents have cleared, and by which the party travelled, first leads through a succession of rich plains separated in some instances by forests, and watered by the river Meander (western river), with its numerous subsidiary brooks. The travellers did not, on the first day, go farther than the plain known by the name of "Simpson's Run." To the southward of that spot, and divided from it by an inconsiderable ridge, lies a tract of country of the most valuable description, and of great extent. Accustomed as we are to hear the difficulties in finding unlocated land, one cannot fail to be astonished and gratified when first these beautiful plains burst on the view, with their thick green sward, their scattered clumps of ornamented trees, their rapid streamlets, and their magnificent purple background of mountain. The present occupants of these fine tracts are sufficiently fond of them to do their best to remain in possession; the public, therefore, must not be surprised at hearing of the excessive ineligibility of the situation, the floods, the cold, &c. The rapidity of the streams sufficiently shows how far the first objection can extend, and how far be obviated. These lands, which were named the "Dairy Plains," do not lie on the road, and the traveller, to visit them, must quit the beaten track for two or three hours; they are about thirty miles from Launceston.

At an early period of the second day's march, the party, after traversing another series of splendid open plains, reached the river "Moleside," and there first met with strata of compact limestone, beautifully veined, and protruding from the ground with a nearly vertical dip; its course being N.W. and S.E. The settler who locates this land will of course build himself

himself a palace of black marble, for such this rock is. From the Moleside to the Mersey the whole formation is limestone, and the ground is consequently, every here and there, dimpled with singular conical pits, some full of water, others dry; they are, with few exceptions, perfectly circular, and vary in size from a diameter of about 200 feet, with a depth of sixty feet to a width of four feet. These last remind one of Burmese intrenchments, for they will just contain two men, and cover them breast-high. Many of the larger pits are split into immense fissures and yawning caverns. Into one some of the party descended, and hearing a great rush of water from the bowels of the earth, they groped their slippery and obscure way onwards and downwards, expecting to meet King Æolus, or at least a devil (a species of bear, so termed in Van Diemen's Land). At length they reached a torrent of water bursting and foaming through the cavities of this singular grotto, coming we know not whence, and going we know not whither. This remarkable place lies in a small clear plain of about sixty acres, surrounded by forests, and lying north of the extreme western Bluff, from which it is distant about six miles. It was here that the party halted the third night.

The river Mersey, with its clear broad stream and romantic ford, was reached the next morning, and here commenced the real labours of the pack-horse; for, immediately after crossing the river, the road ascends Gadshill, which, for abruptness, surpasses all other hills that reasonable creatures are supposed to clamber over. A horse's hind legs should be at least twice the length of his fore legs to enable him to keep the load on his back. A cameleopard made to walk up backwards would be just the thing. This formidable hill divides the Mersey from the Forth, a river somewhat similar, but more shut up amongst the hills. After crossing the Forth, the road ascends about 1,500 feet, and does not again materially descend before you reach the Surrey hills.

The fourth night was passed at a wretched spot named Epping Forest, where the foggy air sufficiently reminded the travellers of their elevation.

Early on the fifth day we arrived at the Middlesex plains, a high cold region, extremely pleasing to the eye, but apparently but ill-adapted to agricultural purposes. Herds of kangaroos were seen in the plains, but they quickly bounded away when they perceived the horsemen debouching from the wood. The scenery of Middlesex plains is extremely parklike; it is prettily wooded, well irrigated, and the soil is of the finest description, although, from the extreme height of the situation, a great portion of the turf is composed of moss, and it is to be doubted whether corn would ever ripen in so uncongenial a position. A few more miles of very boggy ground brought the travellers to the entrance of the vale of Belvoir, which suddenly discovers itself on your left, while on the right lies another similar valley, in which are perceived, sparkling in the distance, two beautiful lakes. The vale of Belvoir, like the rest of the north-western country, is abundantly watered by the purest streams, running over beds of gravel, and here and there losing themselves in fissures of the lime-rock, which again occurs here. After crossing the valley, and ascending the ridge which bounds it on the west, and which is termed the Black Bluff range, the view which is obtained is such as to excite the admiration of the least enthusiastic lover of nature's fair works. Towards the south-east you behold those two remarkable mountains, the Cradle and Barn's Bluff, towering above their neighbours, while the closer scenery is made up of clear sloping hills, studded with dark-green myrtle woods and clumps, with here and there a little silvery stream curling round the rising grounds. This indeed were a fit residence for an Estelle or a Galatea; but, alas! the kangaroos and a couple of stray cows were the only tenants found in the vale of Belvoir! From the same range, but looking to the north-west, the view is more extensive, and of a different character. The eye ranges over an immense extent of country towards Circular Head, and no part of the island is so free from hills, St. Valentine's Peak being the only mountain of consequence which is observable in that direction. In the evening of this day the party reached Burleigh, the Company's stock hut at the Surrey hills. It lies in an open forest, which has but little feed for sheep, and nothing to recommend it either in a picturesque or useful point of view. The sixth day was passed in travelling from the Surrey to the Hampshire hills, over a dreary and uninteresting country, overgrown with the grass tree. The beautiful *coup-d'œil* which the Hampshire hills first afford is enhanced by the dull monotony of the previous journey. The Company's house lies in a valley surrounded by slopes and groves, and divided by the river Emu, while the course of every little brook which falls into it is gracefully indicated by rich rows of luxuriant shrubs, giving the whole scene the appearance of a highly ornamented park; but unfortunately the climate here is so variable, and the seasons so backward, that the corn in the ground holds out no prospect of ever being reaped; neither has the country been found favourable to sheep.

On the seventh day the party proceeded to Emu Bay, a distance from the Hampshire

shire hills of twenty miles. The road leads through a splendid myrtle forest, the soil of which is of the richest nature. Those who are accustomed to the dull brown tints and straggling branches of the gum trees of the settled districts, can ill imagine the beauties of a myrtle forest. The general appearance of the tree is very similar to that of the English elm; the shade which they afford is most delightful, and it is only here and there that a stream of sunshine can find its way through the thick foliage. Innumerable fern trees decorate the lower part of the forest scene, and arch their palmy leaves over the road, growing to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet, while occasionally a huge stringy bark, the lord of the forest, rears his stately head far above all his fellows. Emu Bay is a pretty crescent-shaped beach, but no harbour. The western extremity is formed by a beautiful and very extensive causeway of basaltic columns. Here the Company have an establishment of workshops, stores, &c.

From Emu Bay the party returned to Westbury in five days, by way of the coast. Nothing very worthy of notice presented itself on this route, which, however, led along a very picturesque shore, sometimes over a sandy beach, sometimes over basaltic pavements, and sometimes through very thick brushwood.

As far as Emu Bay the travellers had passed over the road which has, within the last year, been formed by the Company; and considering its extent and the nature of the country through which it passes, it is impossible on viewing it not to admire the boldness of the undertaking, and the celerity with which it has been accomplished. The colony has certainly reason to be grateful for a work which has laid open so large a portion of rich and interesting country, before inaccessible, and which has so much facilitated geographical discovery, that important branch of knowledge which is so unaccountably backward in these colonies.—*Hobart Town Courier, Feb. 7.*

THE ABORIGINES.

The Lieutenant Governor has issued a proclamation, directing that, "whereas, the black, or aboriginal natives of this island, have for a considerable time past carried on a series of indiscriminate attacks upon the persons and property of divers of his Majesty's subjects, and have, especially of late, perpetrated most cruel and sanguinary acts of violence and outrage, evincing an evident disposition systematically to kill and destroy the white inhabitants indiscriminately, whenever an opportunity of doing so is presented;" martial law shall be put in force against the said natives, except in certain districts of the island, unsettled. The proclamation adds: "I do nevertheless hereby strictly order, enjoin, and command, that the actual use of arms be in no case resorted to, if the natives can by other means be induced or compelled to retire into the places and portions of this island herein-before excepted from the operation of martial law; that bloodshed be then checked as much as possible, that any tribes which may surrender themselves up shall be treated with every degree of humanity, and that defenceless women and children be invariably spared."

The *Tasmanian* says: "considerable apprehension exists on the other side of the Derwent, in consequence of the approach of these savages to the inhabited part of the country, and by the fact, which now appears to be indisputable, that there are white men with these barbarians. The system with which some of their movements appear to have been regulated, is now accounted for. The persons supposed to be white men are partially naked, and the parts of their bodies which are exposed are blackened; one of them is bareheaded, the other wears a woollen dark coloured cap. It appears that these men are always at the head of the horde upon all occasions of attack."

A settler on the Macquarie river writes:—"the natives have been on my farm several times last month: as soon as the floods subside I anticipate a renewal of their attacks. A report exists that Black Tom is at large, and is threatening to make white men pay for his imprisonment. The native who was captured at Campbell town has been liberated."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY.

By some of the Company's people who have lately returned from Circular-head, we learn some scanty particulars of the present condition of the establishment. The Company enjoy there a tract of about 400 acres of the finest land in the universe. The climate is also genial and pleasant. Some extraordinary crops of potatoes and turnips were produced last season, both of immense size. There is a subsidiary pastoral settlement twenty miles in the interior, called Hampshire Hills, but the sheep do not thrive so well there as at Circular-head, the flocks being considerably thinned by deaths. An unusual mortality has, indeed, prevailed throughout the stock of the whole island this winter, nothing being more common in traversing the tracts depastured by wild cattle, than to meet several lying dead in the course of one day's excursion. The prevailing wood in that part, as indeed in many other parts of the island, is the valuable timber called Van Diemen's Land myrtle, the same as that of which the beautiful pulpit of St. David's church is built. The trees on an average

average are seven feet through at the base of a trunk of fine lofty timber. This Company very much dislikes the publication of its transactions in newspapers.—*Hobart Town Courier.*

CONVICTS' SAVINGS.

We understand that above £1,400 has been lodged by government in the saving bank kept by the directors of the Derwent Bank, of money belonging to prisoners of the crown.

IKEY SOLOMONS.

This notorious person, who escaped from England, is said to have been taken at Hobart Town.

BIRTHS.

July 26. At Hobart Town, the lady of F. Dumaresque, Esq., of a daughter.

Aug. 1. At Hobart Town, the lady of W. Tr Parramore, Esq., of a son.

5. At Jericho, Mrs. P. Harrison, of a daughter.

6. At the Government Mill, Mrs. John Walker, of a son.

22. At Hobart Town, the lady of His Exc. Lieut. Governor Arthur, of a son.

Jan. 18, 1829. At Ratho, River Clyde, Mrs. A. Reid, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 6. At Launceston, Mr. Arch. Thomson, to Agnes, second daughter of R. Ralston, Esq.

Sept. 2. At Hobart Town, Alex. Duthie, Esq., commander of the ship *Bengal Merchant*, to Sarah Wilkins, eldest daughter of R. W. Giblin, Esq., master of the King's Male Orphan School, Van Diemen's Land.

18. At Hobart Town, A. Moodie, Esq., A.C.G., to Miss Bannister, sister to S. Bannister, Esq., late attorney general of New South Wales.

Oct. 5. At Launceston, Lieut. Low, 40th regt., to Elizabeth, second daughter of Edw. Abbott, Esq., civil commandant.

DEATHS.

June 21. At his residence, New Town, Mr. B. Broughton, aged 32.

July 6. At Hobart Town, Mr. W. Worthy, aged 39.

Aug. 15. At Hobart Town, Mr. Ashton, deputy assistant commissary general.

26. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Nokes, wife of Mr. B. Nokes.

Oct. 30. At Hobart Town, Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Jas. Kelly, harbour master, aged 14.

Nov. 26. At Hobart Town, John Lakeland, Esq., principal superintendent of convicts.

Jan. 4, 1829. At Hobart Town, Thos. Lempriere, Esq., aged 72, formerly a merchant in London.

5. At Launceston, Mrs. Simpson, lady of T. C. Simpson, Esq., J.P.

10. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. John Smith, Argyle Street, aged 63.

12. At Launceston, Capt. Alex. Kenn, formerly of the ship *William Shand*, and late of the *Lyon*.

30. At Hobart Town, Miss Georgiana Ross, aged 22, sister of Mr. H. Ross, solicitor.

Polynesia.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Rev. Mr. Yate, the church missionary, is going on prosperously in New Zealand. The warlike and sanguinary chief Hongi, who has so long kept that country in a ferment, died at Whangaroa about six months ago. Some time before his death he had received a wound in battle, which considerably curbed his sanguinary schemes, and deprived him of much of that predominating influence with which he so long swayed the native tribes. His sway at the time of his death was so completely gone, that not a single slave was murdered as a satisfaction to his departed spirit; for it is the custom among the New Zealanders to kill and eat a number of slaves whenever a chief dies, the business of slaying them devolving as a matter of privilege to the nearest relation or friend of the deceased. They suppose that the spirit of a chief, when it quits the body, is carried by the spirits of slaves to a place called Te Reinga, where it sits in peace, eating fern root and potatoes, and that, unless a number of slaves were killed at the time of his death, his discontented spirit would haunt the neighbourhood until it entered the body of a great fish, which would raise a storm and destroy them.

The two contending tribes Nga te Maua and the Nga Pubi, or bay of islanders, have lately entered into a treaty of peace, and better auspices than for a long time before now present themselves for the success of the missionaries. Marriages were on the eve of taking place between the tribes, which were likely to establish peace upon a sure footing. Though the missionaries have still much to contend against, their hopes are therefore now more cheering, and their religious intercourse with the natives is described as often most interesting and delightful. We trust the appointed time, what the Rev. Mr. Irving would call the commencement of the Millenium in New Zealand, is now at hand. Mr. Yate, we rejoice to learn, enjoys excellent health in that climate, and has commenced his labours with much energy and success. The small vessel attached to the mission was, we are sorry to say, wrecked, though the lives of the crew and of Mr. Fairburn, one of the missionaries, were saved. They were, therefore, wholly dependent for supplies on the chance of vessels calling at the port. The effect of the schools upon the native mind was already evident. The boys who attend them are but poorly clad, in such cast-off clothing as can be procured at a moderate price at Sydney, and in some slop clothing, which is sent from England. The natives are as fond as our blacks are of blankets, &c., but, unlike them, they are willing to purchase them for such articles as they have possessed themselves of by their own industry. The New Zealand chiefs of great note are distinguished by a kakehan, or garment of exquisite workmanship. It is woven entirely with the fingers, several persons being employed on one for three or four

four months before it is completed. During all that time they are not allowed to touch their food with their hands, being fed by a little child. Mr. Yate is in such estimation that he has been presented with more than one of these valuable garments, though it is so highly prized, and never parted with but on grand occasions, as a present to a powerful friend.—*Hobart Town Courier, Dec. 6.*

Mauritius.

The *Mauritius Gazette* contains an address from the governor (Sir C. Colville) to the colony, which shews the ferment excited by the new code respecting the treatment of slaves. The address is too long to be inserted entire; the following paragraphs are selected:

"It will be his Excellency's duty to transmit to his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies the remonstrances which have been made. At the same time, he feels it his duty to advise the inhabitants of this colony not to rely upon any material change being made in a system, which the voice of Parliament has declared must be universal in the government of all the British colonies where slaves exist—a system which, there is every reason to believe, either is or will be introduced in all those colonies. Those among the proprietors of this island who possess the best means of information, are acquainted with the discussions which have taken place between the inhabitants of other colonies and his Majesty's government, regarding the laws in question.

"It is desirable that notice should be taken here, that whatever may have been the discontent and agitation produced by the protector's visit to the district of the Black River, the measure was resolved upon in the best spirit of conciliation. At the same time, his Excellency does not hesitate to declare, that there neither is or has ever been any disposition on the part of the local government to act of its own accord, or to authorize any steps which are not sanctioned by the order in council.

"In the last paragraph of the government notice, dated the 9th of January, his Excellency invites the owners themselves to read and explain their law to the slaves, in the belief that such a course would be satisfactory to the former, at the same time that it would be the most natural and efficacious mode of information to the latter. In conforming to that injunction, the intervention of the protector was thereby rendered unnecessary. But as it has already been said in answer to some of the earlier representations of the districts, the measure in question has sprung from incidents arising out of the correspondence on that subject.

"His Excellency would have experienced satisfaction if, before making any strong remonstrances, the inhabitants had given to the new laws the benefit of a fair trial. Having been promulgated in the name of the King, and by his positive order, their execution has been absolutely necessary. It is only after some experience of their effects, that the proper time would come to petition for their repeal, or for the modification of such clauses as might have been found really or hypothetically prejudicial.

"Meanwhile, the government recommends to the inhabitants not to be influenced by vain fear, and not to let the slaves acquire a notion that government has done too much in their favour. His Excellency, moreover, advises them to keep up a firm system of discipline, but not a severe one, so that they might rely on the support of the government in its execution, in augmenting instead of diminishing the number of whites in the habitations, and in inviting to a residence among them all the young men of their families whose presence can be spared, in order to assist in the inspection and administration of the slaves, and, in case of need, to increase, with the authority of government, the armed force of the districts.

"Let the inhabitants be patient, and they will find the ordinance which relates to the amelioration of the condition of the slaves followed by others of an efficacious and satisfactory tendency. Many of the colonists ought to be aware that several objects have occupied, for a long time, the solicitude of the local government, and that measures relating to them have been delayed for the purpose of allowing the reports of the inspecting commissioners of his Majesty to come in aid of the views and the means of execution of the local government."

Respecting the effect produced at Mauritius by the publication of the above, we quote the following extract of a letter received with it, which must be taken, however, as a partial view of the subject, and to represent the feeling of the planters as placed in opposition to that the government of the colony:—

"Port Louis, March 20.

"The situation of this colony, a few months back so tranquil and flourishing, is no longer the same. The change has been begun by the publication of the ordinance respecting the slaves; and it has been completed by the imprudent conduct of the protector of slaves, who, instead of acting with the prudence his very delicate functions demanded—functions the more important from their very novelty in the colony—has taken upon himself a course of proceeding wholly unauthorized, even by the orders published by the government. On a day appointed by himself, he repaire

repaired to the district of La Riviere Noire, a spot he had selected for his début, after having apprized the inhabitants that they must each select and bring to the place three of the most intelligent of the slaves on their respective plantations, to receive the explanations the protector would there give them of the new laws. Those who know the nature of our colonies, and can appreciate their present critical situation, will easily conceive the imprudence of such a step; further, it was illegal. The inhabitants of the district de la Riviere du Rampart have never executed the orders of the protector, but have presented an address to the governor against them. Their example has been followed by the other districts, and you will see by the memorandum or manifesto published in the reply to these addresses, that the governor himself cannot help blaming the conduct of the protector. But instead of doing so in straight-forward terms, and in language becoming the representative of his Majesty, he makes use of circumlocutions which have created alarm instead of inspiring the confidence which was intended by them. An inspection of the official document, far better than allegations, will prove the truth of this. Read the passage, for example, in which he tells the inhabitants that 'they must not rely on any material change being made in a system, which the voice of Parliament has declared must be universal,' &c.

"It is not by such expressions that a government can convince those under its rule that it aims at the support of its dearest interests, and of the personal security of all. The word system is threatening. To what point may it not be carried, and of what numerous interpretations is it not susceptible! Is the government of Mauritius well informed when it leads us to suppose that the new laws are in force even in those colonies where legislative assemblies exist?

"Nothing can be more ambiguous than the terms in which the governor speaks of the conduct of the protector, which is only to be ascribed to the fear of displeasing a party in England which appears to control the government itself. Other passages in the memorandum may be referred to to justify what has been said of it, as exciting the most lively apprehensions among the planters in this colony, but I forbear to dwell on them further. This precious document, the insertion of which has been prohibited in the journals, which up to this day are subjected at Mauritius to a rigorous censorship, ends by a commentary on the expressions of the Duke of Wellington, with which his Grace cannot be over well satisfied. I can hardly think that in England a minister, who is really a great statesman, will hold himself irrevocably bound by the letter of resolutions passed by the House of Commons. He may avail himself of them, if he considers it practically useful to cover his responsibility; but with regard to their progressive execution, however solemnly they may have been recorded, he can only consult the real good of all concerned, and the dictates of a wise policy.

"In fine, the effect of these late official publications has been to spread terror among the inhabitants, to produce a general emigration among the richer class, to paralyse all transactions, and to cause a great deterioration in value of all property. The gradual amelioration of the condition of the slaves will meet with no opposition at Mauritius; but the forced measures now had recourse to, under the pretext of attaining that object, have spread terror and alarm, because urged on without proper precautions and the exercise of that prudence, not to be dispensed with in a point of such extreme delicacy. To persist in such conduct, is to cast into the sea the colonial wealth of England."

Madagascar.

By letters from Foule Point, Madagascar, of the 3d of March, it appears since the death of Radama, king of the island, and instantly after the arrangement of mourning and settling its ceremony, the queen assembled all the chiefs of the various extensive provinces at the capital, and those that were known to have expressed a wish on the death of the late king for his relations to succeed to the throne, were put to death, as well as a long list of princes and princesses of the blood of Radama. The whole island was in a state of commotion; the Arabs and Madagasse of the beautiful and fertile kingdom of Bembatooka had declared for their old king, subdued by Radama's troops, when his Majesty's ship *Andromache* was off Mejunga, in Bembatooka Bay, with a squadron. The queen had ordered the English government-agent from the capital, and the missionaries expected orders to quit momentarily. She had also expressed her detestation of the British nation, and only the wife of Mr. Hastie, the late government-agent, recently returned, after the death of her husband at Port Louis, Mauritius, was permitted to remain, and she was greatly in her confidence. Her sole adviser was the son of the Madagascar who was some little time ago beheaded at the Mauritius for attempting to raise an insurrection when at Port Louis. The queen having declared her intention to reject the annual gift of dollars for the suppression of the slave trade, it was expected the island would retrograde to its wonted state of barbarity and slave-traffic.

traffic. Not one prince or princess of the blood of Radama is left to lay claim to the sovereignty of the island.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

St. Helena.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

St. Helena Regiment.

Castle, James's Fort, April 27, 1829.—Ens. C. S. T. Bond to be lieut., to complete new estab.; dated 9 April 1829.

Supernumerary Ensigns T. B. Knipe, and T. S. Reed, to be effective ensigns, to complete new estab.; dated as above.

April 30.—Lieut. Daniel McMahon to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 29th April 1829.

May 11.—Lieut. W. P. Sampson to be adj., v. McMahon, resigned adjutancy only.

Cape of Good Hope.

BIRTH.

Jan. 9. At Sans Souci, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Justice Menzies, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

April 27. At Cape Town, E. M. Gordon, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Sophia Flora, youngest daughter of P. L. Cloete, Esq.

DEATHS.

Jan. 11. At Uttentrage, Mrs. Elizabeth McBean, wife of the Rev. Alex. Smith.

31. At Cape Town, E. A. Darnford, Esq., H.M.'s 49th regt., aged 34.

SUPPLEMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

BHURTPORE PRIZE MONEY.

Fort William, Feb. 16, 1829.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council has been pleased to direct the publication to the army of the following orders from the Hon. Court of Directors, desiring the payment to the army employed of the booty captured at Bhurtpore, which has been granted by His Most Gracious Majesty as prize.

Extract of a General Letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date the 9th April 1828.

Para. 2. "In compliance with our application, in the usual form, to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, a warrant has been issued by his Majesty (of which a copy is enclosed) granting the booty taken at Bhurtpore to the East-India Company upon trust, to retain one moiety for their own use, and to distribute the other moiety among the captors, agreeably to the usage of the army in India.

3. "In accordance with the disposition we have ever entertained to reward the zealous exertions of our troops, we have resolved to grant to the captors the moiety of the booty thus placed at our disposal.

4. "You will take the necessary measures for distributing the booty immediately on your receipt of this despatch, and through the medium of the Prize Committee established by you for this purpose.

5. "Interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum is to be allowed on the amount of the booty deposited in your treasury from the date of the deposit to the date when the distribution is announced in General Orders.

6. "The stamp duty on the grant, amounting to £21,900,* must be deducted from the amount of the booty to be paid to the captors."

Extract of a General Letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date the 22d April 1828.

Para. 8. "Referring to our despatch of the 9th instant, we transmit a number in the packet, the copy of a memorial addressed to us by the agent on behalf of Lord Combermere, with its enclosure, being the letter of the Adjutant-general at your presidency, dated the 9th September 1826.

9. "You have our sanction to enable the European officers employed with the army before Bhurtpore, to fulfil their wishes for the appropriation of the sums and articles specified in the letter from the Adjutant-general above referred to, out of their shares of the moiety of the booty placed at our disposal, and granted by us to the army."

Letter referred to above.

Adjutant-general's Office, Presidency of Fort William, 9th Sept. 1826.

Gentlemen: The Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief, understanding that you are about to transmit to the authorities in England the accounts and papers connected with the booty captured at Bhurtpore by the army under his Excellency's personal command, in view to their submission to the King in Council, had desired me to acquaint you with the wishes of the European officers employed with that army, as communicated by them to his Lordship, respecting the appropriation (should his Majesty be graciously pleased to bestow the booty on the captors) of certain sums and articles of prize property, arising from or appertaining to the booty, to the undermentioned purposes.

That

* Bhurtpore Rs. 2,30,625 0 0
Calcutta Sa. Rs. 2,90,944 6 1

That the great brass gun, called Mutsud Ally, and captured near to the gateway of the citadel, be sent to England, to be presented to his Majesty, with such other articles for presentation to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, as Lord Combermere may select.

2d. That the sum of Soonat Rupees 50,000, fifty thousand, be deducted from the amount to be divided amongst the European officers belonging to his Majesty's and the Company's troops employed, and to be set apart for the use of the widows of the officers named in the margin,* who fell at the storm, or who lost their lives in action during the operations of the siege, and for the widows and orphans of the European non-commissioned officers and privates, who lost their lives in the assault or in action during the siege, to be divided in the following proportions: St. Rs. 10,000 to the widow of each of the officers, and the remaining 10,000 to the widows and orphans of the European non-commissioned officers and privates.

3d. That two brass field-pieces be selected from the captured ordnance, and be presented by the prize agents, in the name of the army, to the Right Hon. Lord Combermere, commander-in-chief; and further, that the sum of £500 sterling be placed at the command of the prize agents, from the funds, to be expended in mounting these guns in a suitable and appropriate manner.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. L. WATSON,
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

To Lieut. Col. Hon. J. Finch, and Major Battine, prize agents.

Extract of a General Letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 7th May 1828.

Para. 31. "In our letter in this department, dated 9th April, we have directed the immediate distribution of the Bhurtpore booty.

32. "At the expiration of four months from the date of the commencement of the distribution, you will cause a return to be made of the European officers and men who are entitled to share in it, and who, from having died or left India before the distribution commenced, have not yet received their shares. The return will distinguish those belonging to H.M.'s regts. from those belonging to the Company's army, and will specify the sum due to each in the currency in which the general distribution has been made.

33. "When the return shall have been prepared and transmitted, no payments must be made in India on account of the shares specified in it.

34. "You will likewise transmit to us a complete copy of the rolls for the European part of the force, shewing how the different shares have been paid."

Difficulties having occurred in carrying the orders of the Court into effect, by paying the prize through the prize committee, the Governor-general in Council has resolved to accept the services of Lieut. Col. the Hon. J. Finch, C.B., and Major W. Battine (prize agents appointed by the army), for the distribution under the restrictions of the Act of Parliament 54 Geo. III. cap. 86, as proposed by themselves.

The paymaster at the presidency will be furnished with funds to meet the demands of the prize agents in Calcutta, or, on their application, will supply bills on any district paymaster that may be required, keeping a separate account against them, to be settled as hereafter directed. The prize agents will give notice in the *Government Gazette* of the day on which they will be prepared to commence payments, publishing at the same time a detail of all forms of receipts which they may require for their own security, and his Lordship in Council directs, that the strictest attention be paid to all details so published.

The prize agents will deduct, as a first claim upon the shares of officers, any sums which may be due by them to the fund on account of purchases of captured property.

It is to be observed, that the shares of all deserters are forfeited, either to Chelsea Hospital, or Lord Clive's Fund, according to the service to which the deserter may have belonged.

The Governor-general in Council is pleased to dispense, on this occasion, with the use of stamps for all receipts and drafts.

His Lordship in Council further directs, that at the conclusion of four months from the day of commencing payment, the prize agents will stop all further payments, and within one month from that period they will furnish to the Secretary to Government in the military department a detailed account of the sums paid, with proper vouchers, and a nominal list of all officers and men who are entitled to share, but who may not have been paid; the presidency paymaster, at the same time, furnishing a certificate of the sums which may have been paid to the order of the prize agents.

The accountant to the military department is directed to adopt immediate measures for the payment of twenty lacs of rupees by the paymaster of the presidency, and also for the payment of the remainder by him, and the several deputy paymasters of stations, according to detailed statements, which will be furnished to him by the prize agents. All demands to be made payable at ten days' sight.

Amount of Captured Property for Distribution.

Calcutta Sicca Rupees, forty-eight lacs, eleven thousand and thirty-five, ten annas, and five pies.

Scale of Distribution.

The Commander-in-chief (one-eighth of the whole)..... Sa. Rs. 5,95,398 13 10
Major and Brigadier Generals (7) 59,546 14 0
Lieut.-Colonels, Inspector of Hospitals, Adj.General, Qu.Mast. General, Judge Adv. General, Com-

* Brigadier-Gen. Edwards, late Colonel in H.M.'s 14th Foot; Capt. Pitman, late H.M.'s 59th regt.; Capt. Armstrong, late H.M.'s 54th, doing duty with H.M.'s 14th regt. at the time of his death; Capt. Brown, H.C.'s 31st regt. N.I.

Commissary General, Brigadiers and Lieut. Cols. Commandant (37)	14,291	4	0
Majors, Superintending Surgeons, Dep. Adj. Qu. Mast. and Commissary General (32)	9,527	8	0
Captains, Surgeons, Paymasters, Assistants and Deputy Assistants in the Adjutant Qu. Mast. and Commissary Generals' departments, Brigade Majors, Aides-de-camp and Surgeon to the Commander-in-chief (188)	4,763	12	0
Subalterns, Assist. Surgeons, Qu. Masters, Adjutants, Veterinary Surgeons, and Dep. Assist. Commissary of Ordnance (367)	2,381	14	0
Volunteers (4)	40	5	0
Conductors, Provost Marshal, Riding Masters, Apothecaries, Stewards, and Sub-Assist. Veterinary Surgeons (44)	604	11	0
Sub-Conductors, Assistant Apothecaries and Stewards (12)	120	15	0
Regimental Serjeant-Majors, Quarter-Master Serjeants, Staff Serjeants, and Troop Serjeant Majors (156)	120	15	0
Brigade and Colour Serjeants, Trumpet and Drum Majors, and Serjeants (260)	80	10	0
Corporals, Bombardiers, Drummers, Privates, and Hospital Apprentices (4,060)	40	5	0
Soobadar Majors (24)	322	8	0
Soobadars, Russuldars, and Woordee Majors (221)	282	3	0
Jemadars, Naib Russuldars (269)	120	15	0
Havildars, Drum and Trumpet Majors, Native Doctors (1,371)	53	12	0
Naicks, Nishaun Burdars, Khote Duffadars, Duffadars, Drummers, and Sepoys, Native Farriers, and Regular Bheesties (25,332)	26	14	0

Agreeably to the wishes of the officer. of the army, sanctioned by the Hon. Court of Directors, Sonat Rupees 50,000, or Calcutta Sicca Rs. 47,844. 13. 2. is to be deducted from the officers' shares, to be paid to the widows of those who fell in action, and £500 sterling, or Sicca Rupees 5,000, from the officers, exclusive of the Commander-in-chief, for mounting two brass field pieces selected for his Lordship.

Proof of the Calculation.

To be paid to the army as per above detail. Sa. Rs.	47,04,456	15	10
Widows' portion	47,844	13	2
For mounting guns	5,000	0	0
Reserved for future claims, or 2d dividend	53,733	13	5
Total Calcutta Sa. Rs.	48,11,035	10	5

Bhurtpore Prize Agent's Office, Calcutta, Feb. 17, 1829.—With reference to the General Order of the Governor-general in Council of the 16th instant, notice is hereby given, that the distribution, on account of Bhurtpore prize will commence on Thursday next, the 19th instant, at No. 1, Park Street, Chowringhee; and must, according to the same orders, cease on Friday, the 19th day of June next, when all shares then remaining unclaimed will be paid over to Government, those for the European part of the army to be remitted to England, and those for the native part of the army to be retained in India, subject to be claimed hereafter for six years.

All bills drawn by European officers, commissioned and warrant, are to be made out agreeably to the form (No. 1), and will be paid by the agents, either in a bill at ten days' sight on the paymaster at the presidency, or such district paymaster as may be wished, for which receipts will be required according to the form No. 2.

All persons drawing for the share of an officer under a special power of attorney, or as administra tor of a deceased person, must annex to the bill their power or authority, and should they be desirous of having the original returned to them, a copy of the said power must also be sent.

Officers commanding corps will be supplied with an order on the nearest paymaster for the amount of shares due to native officers and the non-commissioned officers, privates, and establishments who are actually present with the corps in which they served at the capture, according to the returns lately forwarded, the amount of which bills will be debited against such officer until the acquittance rolls, which will be forwarded in blank, shall be returned, duly filled up.

All soldiers discharged, or removed to other corps, and all persons claiming for deceased soldiers, will appear before a station committee, as directed in general orders, and the committee will forward to us reports on the several claims brought before them, agreeably to the prescribed forms. On our being satisfied of the validity of the claim we will remit a bill for the payment, in the manner most convenient to the parties.

With respect to the shares of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of his Majesty's forces, the Act of 58 Geo. III. cap. 73, directs that the distributing agents shall not pay the share of any non-commissioned officer or soldier to any person or persons whatsoever, other than the non-commissioned officer or soldier entitled to the same, or to the next of kin, or executor or administrator of such non-commissioned officer or soldier, or the agent of some regiment or corps of his Majesty's army, duly authorized by the party entitled thereto to receive the same.

J. Finch,
W. Battine,
Agents entrusted to distribute.

(Here follow the forms Nos. 1 and 2.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE LIBERALITY.

It affords us great pleasure to learn from a contemporary, that Aga Kerbului Mahommed, who has already strikingly evinced his liberality and public spirit by a handsome contribution for the extension of the Strand road to Garden Reach, has contributed ten thousand rupees for the purpose of erecting a steam-engine on the river at Baug Bazar, for the purpose of watering

watering the road between Baug Bazar Ghaut and Lall Bazar during the dry season. This will be a source of comfort to all who live in that quarter, and cannot but conduce to its general healthfulness. It is not, however, so much for its own usefulness and importance that we feel gratified at the circumstance, as for our conviction that it is an indication of an improving spirit among the wealthy native inhabitants of Calcutta, who begin to perceive that there are more useful, benevolent, and honourable modes of spending money than on frivolous litigation or tasteless extravagant nautches.—*India Gaz., Feb.* 19.

Bombay.

FIRE.

Yesterday morning, at about a quarter past nine, a fire broke out at Kamattee-poora (about three miles from the fort on the Bycullah road), and consumed nearly 400 small houses in the course of one hour. Two children and an old woman lost their lives in the conflagration.—*Bom. Cour., Feb.* 21.

Spanish India.

PLOT DISCOVERED AT MANILLA.

We learn from Manilla, under date the 26th Jan., that the place had been of late in a state of great agitation in consequence of a plot said to have been discovered to declare it independent, and perhaps renew the scenes of 1820. How far it extended was not known; but a number of individuals had been arrested, and were kept, at the date above-mentioned, in the closest confinement. It is said that the original plan was to have set fire to the theatre, kill the governor, admiral, and others in authority who might be there, and secure or murder the rest of the Europeans present. These, however, are mentioned only as vague reports, upon which no implicit reliance could be placed; that something, however, was going on, the arrests and the state of readiness in which the troops were kept sufficiently testified. A few nights previous to the date of our information, the government received information that a certain part of suburbs, where the buildings are of attap, was to be set fire to; in consequence of which, as soon as it became dark, the troops were kept in the barracks, to be ready at a moment's notice. At twelve o'clock the bells began to toll, and a fire broke out close to the custom-house; but happily, by timely exertion, the injury done was confined to the destruction of a few houses only. The troops were immediately on the spot under arms, and it is said that some men were caught with firebands in their hands. Much confidence seems to be reposed by the people in the present governor and others at the head of affairs, who are stated to be men of spirit and energy, who will not, to use our informant's expression, "allow themselves to be played with." The information we have here given is very vague and indefinite; but the next arrival probably will bring us more certain intelligence.—*Singapore Chron., Feb.* 12.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 25, 1829.

Government Securities.

Buy.]	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	[Sell.
Prem.	26	0	Remittable	25	0	Prem.
Disc.	0	12	Old Five per ct. Loan	1	4	Disc.
Disc.	0	4	New ditto ditto	0	8	Disc.

Rates of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10½d. —to sell 1s. 11d. to 2s. per Sicca Rupee.

On Madras, 30 days' ditto, 91 to 92 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

On Bombay, ditto, 96 Sicca Rupees per 100 Bombay Rupees.

Madras, Feb. 25, 1829.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 29½ Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 27½ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 105½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... Par.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Prem.

Bombay, Feb. 21, 1829.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8½d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 136 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.

Old 5 per cent.—107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

New 5 per cent.—109 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.

Singapore, Feb. 7, 1829.

Exchange.

Gov. Bills on Bengal, per 100 Sp. Ds. 210½ Sa. Rs.

Private Bills on ditto—none.

Private Bills on London, per Sp. Dr. 4s. 2d.—none.

Canton, Feb. 19, 1829.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. to 4s. 2d per dollar.

On Bengal, at 30 days' sight—no bills.

On Bombay, at ditto—no bills.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Supreme Court of Justice, Madras.

Salary and Emoluments of the Sheriff of Supreme Court (M. Anderson, Esq.)

		Salary.	Office Rent.	Fees.	Total.
Year 1827	Rs.	4,200	1,050	9,571	14,821
— 1828		4,200	1,050	6,678	11,928
Annual average	Rs.	4,200	1,050	8,124	13,374

Salary and Emoluments of the Deputy Sheriff (J. T. Baillie, Esq.).

		Salary.	Palanquin Allowance.	Fees.	Total.
Year 1827	Rs.	2,520	504	1,645	4,669
— 1828		2,520	504	770	3,794
Annual average	Rs.	2,520	504	1,207	4,231

Salary and Emoluments of the Coroner (J. Nixon, Esq.), *viz.*: Salary, Rs. 4,200; palanquin allowance, Rs. 504. Total, Rs. 4,704.

Salary and Emoluments of the Accountant-general (J. S. Turnbull, Esq.), *viz.* salary, *nil*; fees, Rs. 102, paid to the clerk.

Salary and Emoluments of Henry Byrne, Esq., Master of the Court.

		Salary.	Emoluments.	Salaries and Incidental Expenses.	Net Income.
Year 1827	Rs.	6,300	27,240	3,610	29,930
— 1828		6,300	18,313	3,746	20,867
Annual average	Rs.	6,300	22,776	3,678	25,398

Salary and Emoluments of R. F. Lewis, Esq., Clerk of the Crown.

		Salary.	Emoluments.	Total.
Year 1827.....	Rs.	6,300	1,128	7,428
— 1828.....		6,300	1,159	7,459
Annual average...	Rs.	6,300	1,143	7,443

Salary and Emoluments of F. Orme, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Crown, *viz.* salary, Rs. 2,100; emoluments, *nil*.

Salary and Emoluments of Peter Cator, Esq., Registrar and Prothonotary.

		Salary.	Emoluments.	Salaries and Incidental Expenses.	Net. Income.
Year 1827	Rs.	——	62,947	18,428	44,519
— 1828		——	65,093	18,612	46,482
Annual average	Rs.	——	64,020	18,520	45,500

Salary and Emoluments of C. H. Clay, Esq., Deputy Prothonotary and Deputy Registrar, *viz.* salary, Rs. 6,300; emoluments, *nil*.

Salary and Emoluments of C. H. Clay, Esq., as Examiner.

		Salary.	Emoluments.	Salaries of Clerks, &c.	Net Income.
Year 1827	Rs.	2,100	3,920	768	5,252
— 1828		2,100	9,037	768	10,369
Annual average	Rs.	2,100	6,478	768	7,810

Salary

Salary and Emoluments of C. H. Clay, Esq., as Sealer.

	Salary.	Emoluments.	Salaries of Clerks, &c.	Net Income.
Year 1827 ..... Rs.	nil.	3,728	227	3,501
— 1828 ..... Rs.	nil.	4,021	210	3,811
Annual average ..... Rs.	nil.	3,874	218	3,656

Salary and Emoluments of W. Bathie, Esq., Counsel for Paupers, *viz.* salary, Rs. 6,600; emoluments, *nil.*

Salary and Emoluments of C. R. W. Innes, Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor for Paupers, *viz.* salary, Rs. 4,200; deduct office-rent, &c., Rs. 1,200; net income, Rs. 3,000; emoluments, *nil.*

Annual average of Salaries, and Emoluments of the Three Clerks to the Judges, for 1827 and 1828, *viz.* total salaries, Rs. 7,560, emoluments, 5,649; total income of the three clerks, Rs. 13,209, or Rs. 4,403 each.

Salaries and Emoluments of the Native Hindoo, Persian, Armenian, Malay, French, and Dutch interpreters of the Court.

	Salaries.	Emoluments.	Deductions.	Net Income.
Year 1827 ..... Rs.	10,416	6,709	3,051	8,562
— 1828	10,416	11,392	3,289	10,904
Annual average ..... Rs.	10,416	9,050	3,170	9,733

Court of Penang, Singapore, and Malacca.

Registrar and Clerk of Crown, annual salary..... Rs.	20,004*	
Clerks to ditto, ... ditto	25,200	
		45,204
Interpreters, Swearers, and others, ditto		17,377†
Total ..... Rs.		62,581

Note.—In an "explanation" appended by the Recorder to this return, it is stated, that the officers of the court are remunerated by salaries, owing to the fees collected by the court being insufficient to defray the expenses of the establishment; the deficiency being paid by the East-India Company, by virtue of a guarantee given in November 1827, subject to a reference to the Court of Directors. The Recorder observes: "from authentic documents in my possession, I am warranted in believing, that in the opinion of the Governor in Council, the officers of the Court are over-paid in proportion to the work performed by them respectively, and the time expended by them respectively in the public service; and that such opinion has been officially communicated to the Directors, and that in consequence the guarantee will not be continued." "Such conduct," he adds, "on the part of the Directors, must materially affect the independence of the judges, and is a breach of the contract between his Majesty and the East-India Company." The Recorder further states, that "there is no doubt but that the court of judicature would fully pay the expense of the establishment by fees, if a steam-vessel were supplied by the East-India Company to enable the Recorder, the sole professional judge, to visit each station four times a year, and be present at all the civil and criminal sessions of the settlement."

It appears also from this "Explanation," that, subsequently to the preparation of the above return, there have been some changes in the clerks and some augmentations of

* Exclusive of such commission as the court may allow out of assets of estates administered to by the registrar. † Some of these officers receive fees, of which no return is made.

of the salaries of the juniors, the office of chief clerk not being filled up; and that the coroners are paid by salaries from the Government (of the Company); but no return of the amount is made.

Ceylon.

The Establishments maintained by the East-India Company on the Island of Ceylon, from the date of its capture from the Dutch, February 1796, till the Colony was transferred to the Crown, October 1798.

		Pagodas.		£.
Civil Establishment	1796-7	17,034	or	6,814
	1797-8	23,862	—	9,545
	Total Civil Expenditure	40,896	or	16,359
Military Establishment.....	February to April 1796...	49,063	or	19,625
	1796-7	2,59,569	—	103,828
	1797-8	2,44,140	—	97,656
	April to October 1798...	1,22,581	—	49,032
	Total Military Expenditure .	6,75,353	or	270,141
	Total Expense	7,16,249	or	286,500
	Average Annual Expenditure	£107,437		

Imports and Exports.

Total official value of Imports into Great Britain from foreign parts, 1828 . £43,489,346
1829 . 43,396,527

Decrease in 1829 ..... £92,819

Total official value of Exports from Great Britain to foreign parts, *viz.*

1828,	British and Irish	£51,279,102	
	Foreign and Colonial	£9,806,342	
	Total in 1828		£61,085,444
1829,	British and Irish	£52,029,151	
	Foreign and Colonial	£9,928,654	
	Total in 1829		£61,957,805
	Increase in 1829		£872,361

Imports into and Exports from Ireland in 1829, from and to Foreign Countries.

Official value of imports		£1,632,353
Official value of exports, *viz.*		
British and Irish	£768,319	
Foreign and Colonial	17,891	
		786,210

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

Vice-Chancellor's Court, *July* 24.

West v. *Folks.*—Mr. *Knight*, on behalf of Miss Folks, opposed the Master's report. The following are the circumstances of the case. In August 1828, Sir Edward West, chief justice of Bombay, and in the October following his lady also, died, leaving an infant daughter about nine years of age, to whom Sir Edward bequeathed the whole of his property, about £30,000, and appointed Sir William Folks, Mr. West, and Miss Folks, her guardians. Some disagreement having arisen between the guardians as to which of them should have the personal care of the infant's education, it became necessary to submit that point to the decision of the court. Accordingly, a reference was ordered to the Master, to inquire who was the fittest person; and he reported in favour of Mr. West and his wife Lady Maria West. To this report Miss Folks objected, on the ground that it was the earnest and particular desire of her late sister, the infant's mother, that the care of her education should be solely confided to her, and, to prove this, extracts from Lady West's correspondence was read, and it was in evidence, that she solemnly ratified that wish by her dying injunction. He (Mr. Knight) therefore contended that the report ought not to be confirmed, the court being bound to pay attention and respect to the expressed wishes of deceased parents, and act as nearly as possible in the spirit of those wishes.

The *Solicitor-General* was about to reply, when

The *Vice-Chancellor* said he had read all the evidence, and most attentively considered this case, and his deliberate opinion was, that the master's report was right. That court always had, and always would, pay a proper regard to the wishes of deceased parents; but at the same time, it must be understood that it was not to be absolutely bound by them. It was called upon, in the execution of its duty, in the appointment of guardians to an infant, to look at all the circumstances of the case, and to come to a judgment influenced only by a desire for the infant's welfare. He was therefore bound to say, that he thought the scheme of Sir William and Miss Folks to place the guardianship of the child's education under that good lady ineligible. "She is a single lady, and has no settled residence. It cannot be to a child's advantage to be placed in the charge of a maiden lady; it must be far better for them to mix with other children. Now Lady Maria West has four children, and I am clearly of opinion that it would be greatly to this infant's advantage to become one of her family. It could not be denied that it was the earnest desire of the infant's mother, and also of Sir Edward West himself, that the child should be intrusted to Miss Folks. If, however, the circumstances in which those parents were placed be recollected, having been for many years away from this country, they could not be so capable of forming a correct conclusion as the court."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISSIONARY PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

The *Missionary Register* for June contains some abstracts of speeches delivered at the various anniversary meetings in London, during that month, relative to the prospects of Christianity in the East. We subjoin a few passages.

The Rev. Joseph Fenn, at the meeting of the Church Missionary Society, stated as follows: "Many serious obstacles to the progress of Christianity in India are gradually removing; and there is reason to calculate that, in a given time, they will be wholly taken away. One most important step has been already gained—the great desire manifested among many of the natives, and those of the higher classes, to be instructed in European science and literature; this desire is encouraged very much by the local authorities and the resident English. Professorships have been founded at Bombay, by the liberality of the native merchants, who have raised for this object four lacs of rupees: the professors are to give instruction in the various branches of the literature and science of Europe, and eminent scholars have been sent for, with that view, from this country: such an establishment, if resorted to, as no doubt it will be, by the higher classes of Hindoos for the education of their children, will have the certain effect of removing many prejudices, and will gradually open the way to the reception of Christianity. During my residence in Travancore, I was acquainted with many Hindoos of the highest rank and caste; and always found them, particularly the more learned men, easy of access, and fond of the conversation of Europeans. From these we found no opposition in the establishment of schools; on the contrary, many of the natives had no objection to let their children come to us for instruc-

instruction: they said that they had no objection to let them be taught what European children learned, and that when they grew up they could judge for themselves. Nor did they object to the use of Christian books by their children.

"To those who imagine that we have made no progress in the conversion of the Hindoos to Christianity, I feel great pleasure in being able to state, that in Tinnevelly, which borders on Travancore, there are many villages, the entire inhabitants of which have renounced Hindooism, and embraced Christianity: they have destroyed their idols, and worship God in the spirit of Christian truth; so that, in this district, our missionaries have more on their hands than they know how to accomplish."

The Rev. John Hands, at the London Missionary Society, said: "A wonderful decrease of prejudice has taken place in India within the last few years. When I first arrived there, so great was the prejudice that then existed, that, but for the kind interference of one excellent individual—I rejoice in the opportunity to mention his name—the Rev. Marmaduke Thompson, then chaplain at Madras—I should have been banished the country, and never have been suffered to open my lips in the cause of God, or have been permitted to preach to the heathen the unsearchable riches of Christ. That valuable man had to plead hard with the highest authority before he obtained for me permission to remain; and, after every objection had been answered, the reply was, 'well, let him stay; but he must not go to Seringapatam.' The prejudice which I at first experienced, if not altogether gone, has materially declined; and the children have not only cheerfully come to our missionary schools, but also to our missionary chapels: and, my friends, you would be delighted to see them sitting and listening attentively and devoutly to the word of God. Often have I been surprised at their progress in divine knowledge, and their ready answers; and often have I made them my assistants in instructing others. The parents of the children being in attendance, have been astonished at what they have heard, and have inquired about the doctrines of Christianity. This was not all: for the children were allowed to take home with them the catechisms out of which they read; and thus they have become teachers of divine truth to their parents.

"I rejoice in being able to inform you that the influence of the brahmins is lessening in the East, and that they are longer maintain the hold which they once possessed over the Indian princes. They are now an ignorant, a degraded, and a despised race. The very last time I beheld a great Indian festival, I was addressing the words of life to the people, when I saw a number of persons advancing with a great noise, bearing a palanquin, which contained one of their gods: they approached the place where I was sitting; one of them looked up, and, observing me, said to his fellows, 'there is the padre; we will not pass this way, lest he should curse us!' They knew well enough, that it was not my practice to curse them, or to curse any one; but they were ashamed that I should see them with their idol.

"One evening, in the course of the last year, during an abominable feast, which is even now kept up, I was disturbed by a great noise round a shop at some distance from me; and, perceiving a large crowd near it, I went out to see what was the matter. As soon as I arrived, a veil was suddenly drawn over something that was concealed within. I asked the people what they were doing there, and what was the meaning of the veil. They said they were celebrating the feast of love.—'Of love!' I exclaimed; 'say rather of lust—can I not see what it is?'—'No,' they replied, 'we should be ashamed to let you see it.' At this time a number of fathers and mothers were standing by. I said, 'I will see it;' when one of the crowd drew aside the curtain, and I beheld a most appalling sight, that filled my soul with horror—such obscenity, such abomination, as I had never before witnessed! I then said, 'I wish you would give me that.' They refused. I again requested it, but they again refused. At last I said, 'I will not go away without it; so you must give it to me.' Then one of the persons went up to the place, took the abominable idol, and put it into my hands. I then said, 'my friends, I do not like to interfere with your customs; but you know, as well as I do, how much this is calculated to injure, to destroy you—may I break it in pieces?' One of the party replied that I might; on which I did so, and trampled it under my feet. I then addressed them upon the awful consequence of worshipping their idol, and besought them to turn to that God whom they and other heard: and I trust that the address was not without effect, but that it was productive of lasting and happy consequences."

The Rev. Elijah Hoole, at the Wesleyan Missionary Society, said: "We have had the pleasure of seeing one the gentlemen of the children of our schools, in his profession, as a [illegible] to their [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are now established in journals among the people the knowledge of [illegible] I have personally in my journeys [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] in the language of the country, and [illegible]

I have distributed through a district of several hundred miles in extent: and such is the value which the people of the country set upon these tracts, that they have read them, and then sold them at high prices to others. The Scriptures are also read by individuals themselves, and to one another.

"But we conceive that the public preaching of the Gospel is, after all, the grand means for their conversion: and this we have been enabled to carry on by the countenance of the Government, and the liberality of our friends at home and abroad. Chapels have been erected, which are well attended by our own people and by the natives; and we have been allowed to go into the country, and call sinners to repentance. Success also has attended our labours: in several instances individuals have been converted from heathen idolatry or from popish superstition, and have lived and died in faith.

"With regard to the native Christians in India, I would observe, from my own knowledge, that they are, in general, conscientious and honest men, and are frequently sought for to enter into the service of gentlemen of Madras and its neighbourhood; and there is a general influence gone forth among the people of India, which I believe will, ere long, have its result there, in the entire subversion of idolatry and the full introduction of Christianity."

Colonel Phipps, at the Naval and Military Bible Society, related the following anecdote: "On my arrival at Madras, I expected to join a regiment returning to Bengal from the capture of Seringapatam; and, notwithstanding I was afterward ordered to proceed by sea, I will relate what occurred on its march. On entering the district of Cuttack, which at that period belonged to a Hindoo prince, the troops found the inhabitants about to attend the grand festival of the idol Juggernaut, whose celebrated temple lay in their route. Permission was asked by the Hindoo soldiers to stop and join in the religious rites. They were left in charge of two officers: one, an intimate Christian friend, informed me, that no sooner had the soldiers joined the pilgrims, than the brahmins of the temple thought that a safe opportunity presented itself of gratifying their hatred of Christians: the officers were insulted, and their lives placed in jeopady. No sooner did the soldiers, however, perceive what was doing, than they ran to their tents—got their arms—returned speedily—surrounded their officers—and told the priests that they had been desirous of joining peaceably in the worship of the idol; but felt indignant that those British officers, who had so recently led them to victory, should be molested; and declared that they would shed the last drop of their blood in their defence. The brahmins perceived that it would be prudent to pacify the soldiers: the religious ceremonies were resumed; and when the sepoys were about to depart, they chose to mark their sense of the conduct of the brahmins, and to leave some memorial of their having visited the temple. To effect this, they went to a large pound, in which the priests had confined many poor pilgrims, in order that their rich friends, or any charitable persons, might redeem them: the pound was soon broken, and the pilgrims released. After this exploit, the soldiers continued their march to Bengal."

Dr. Turner, the bishop (elect) of Calcutta, thus expressed himself regarding the conversion of the Hindus, at the Bible Society's anniversary: "But I desire to say one word on the kind and measure of success to which we may reasonably look forward. The success is not to be estimated by the favourable reports of your treasurer at home, nor by the favourable accounts from your agents abroad; these do not supply an adequate means of judging what are the effects which really follow upon your labours: these effects are to be traced—and I believe I may appeal to the authority of every individual who has had an opportunity of tracing them—they are to be traced in the progressive change in the public mind in India; in the preparation of heart which is, I may say, so visibly and palpably going on, and of which the knowledge of the revealed Word of God is the recognized agent. In mentioning this as an indication of success, I would do so with a single caution—that we should not make haste in our work; nor be too urgent to count our converts by hundreds, or tens, or even by individuals; for if this process of assimilation to which I have alluded, this process of moral and spiritual assimilation, be really going forward, it is all that, as Christian men, we need to desire. For we should remember, it was by some such process that the mind of the world was changed in the early period of the Christian history: it is like the progress of revealed truth in that age which immediately succeeded the preaching of the Apostles, in which the word of God was first distributed in a collected form, and its influence was silently progressive: the leaven produced its effect slowly, but surely; and, in the end, the whole of idolatrous Rome, and all its dependencies, became Christian. So, I trust, it now is: and so, I bless God in thinking, it shall be with idolatrous India."

WILL OF LORD HARRIS.

The will of this nobleman has been proved

proved in Doctors' Commons. Probate was granted to his eldest son, Major-General (now Lord) Harris, and the effects were sworn under £90,000. It is well known that the deceased was in the frequent habit of boasting that he had been the architect of his own fortune, and by this had displeased some members of his family. One of the clauses in his final settlement plainly alludes to this circumstance. It runs thus: "To my estimable and much-loved daughter, Ann Lushington,* and to her worthy husband, and my highly esteemed friend, I leave £200 each for a ring, or any *memento* they may choose, of our mutual regard; and to each of their children who may be living at the time of my decease I leave mourning rings, in the hope they may at odd times bring their grandfather to memory, and recollect that, under Providence, he imputes his rise from *nothing* to his affluent fortune, to his economy and willing privation from self-indulgence through a long life." In another part of this will, the deceased thus disposes of the costly jewels which fell to his lot in the distribution of the Seringapatam prizes: "The jewels received by me, as part of the Seringapatam prize, I wish to entail as a memorial in the family, of what Providence has done for it; and, to that intent, I bequeath the same to my said trustees. Upon the same trusts, the gold medal sent to Tippoo Sultan by Louis XVI. of France, bearing very strong likenesses of him and his Queen Antoinette, and which being found among Tippoo's treasure by the prize-agents (chosen by the army not only to take charge and to dispose of the booty taken, but to decide on the share each individual was entitled to), was by them, in the name of that army, sent to me, requesting my acceptance of it."

LOSS OF THE "CARN BREA CASTLE."

The *Carn Brea Castle*, Capt. Barber, having embarked her passengers at Portsmouth, proceeded on Sunday morning, July 5, on her voyage to the Cape and Calcutta. The pilot left her at the back of the Isle of Wight about four o'clock in the afternoon; after which, the wind freshening from the west about six, she embayed near Chilton Chine, and, in attempting to go about, missed stays, and backed upon some rocks near Ludmore Point, over which she was instantly hove by a heavy sea, and grounded upon a pretty fair bottom, or every person must have been lost. The only boat that could get to her was one from the preventive station at Freshwater-gate, Lieut. Dornford, who succeeded in landing some of the female passengers that evening, but could not get to the ship again till the next morning, when, with the assistance of other boats, all the passengers were saved. After cutting away her main and mizen masts, the vessel drifted to within half a mile of the main land under Motteston, where she now lies full of water. Some of the ship's stores, and a portion of the passengers' baggage, have been recovered and brought to Portsmouth, the latter considerably damaged. If the cargo can be got out, hopes are still entertained of floating her off with casks. Her total value was estimated at between £60,000 and £70,000. The Bishop of Calcutta had shipped on board of this ship goods to the amount of £700, in which are included, what to his Lordship will be the greatest loss, his books. There were on board the following passengers: Capt. and Mrs. Symonds; Dr. and Mrs. Jackson; Capt. and Mrs. Bertram; Mr. and Miss Remfrey; Mr. and Miss Foquett; Mr. Robertson, civil service; Mr. Alexander, do.; and Mr. Brooks, Bengal N.I.

* The wife of Mr. Lushington, governor of Madras.

PRIZE ASSISTANT SURGEONCY.

It is stated in the London papers, that Mr. C. Wynn has placed the appointment to an assistant surgeoncy in the service of the Hon. East-India Company at the disposal of the Council of the London University, if they will undertake the task of adjudging it to the candidate whom they shall, upon examination, deem to be most meritorious.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th Lt. Drags. Capt. J. B. Spooner, from h. p., to be capt., paying dif., v. Bishop app. to 7th Dr. Gu. (14 May 29).

11th Lt. Drags. Cornet R. A. Reynolds to be lieut., v. Anson dec. (25 June 29).

13th Lt. Drags. Cornet Rich. Gethin to be lieut., v. Sugden dec. (25 July 28); Cornet T. R. Parker to be lieut., v. Teesdale dec. (14 Aug. 28); Cornet R. Hume to be lieut. by purch., v. Parker, whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled (13 May 29); Lieut. R. S. Ridge, from royal staff corps, to be lieut., v. A. Brown, who retd. on h. p. 52d F. (14 May); Lieut. Chas. Steuart, from 5th Dr. Gu., to be lieut., v. Bolton, who exch. (21 May 29); Cornet Wm. Terry, from h. p. 6th Drags., to be cornet, v. Hume prom. (25 June).

16th Lt. Drags. Lieut. W. H. Sperling to be capt., v. Byron dec., and Cornet V. B. Simpson to be lieut., v. Sperling (both 15 July 28); Cornet R. Bolton, from h. p. Cape Corps (Cav.), to be cornet, v. Simpson prom. (4 June 29).

1st Foot. Ens. J. McL. Ross, to be lieut., v. C. Campbell dec. (10 June 29); Ens. Jas. Brown to be lieut., v. Ford dec. (11 June); Ens. F. M. Warde, from 29th F., to be ens., v. Ross (10 June); W. C. Sheppard to be ens., v. Browne (11 June).

2d Foot. Lieut. R. H. Cuthbert, from 7th F., to be lieut., v. Dickson, app. to 51st F. (21 May 29); Lieut. Edw. Miller, from h. p. Royal Afr. Corps, to be lieut., v. Cumberland app. to 42d F. (24 May 29).

3d Foot. Conyngham Montgomery to be ens., v. Roche dec. (22 July 28); Ens. S. Robbins, from 67th F., to be lieut., v. Sterling dec. (18 June 29).

6th Foot. Maj. H. Rogers, from h. p., to be major, v. Jas. Leslie, who exch. (11 June 29).

14th Foot. Brev. Col. Willoughby Cotton, from 47th F., to be lieut. col., v. McCombe dec. (13 Oct. 28).

26th Foot. Ens. T. Seccombe to be lieut., v. Boyes dec., and Cadet J. W. Boyd to be ens., v. Seccombe (both 25 June 29).

31st Foot. Ens. G. C. Marshall to be lieut., v. Ward dec.; and Cadet C. A. Edwards to be ens., v. Marshall (both 11 June 29).

40th Foot. Maj. Alex. Fraser, from h. p., to be major, v. P. Bishop, who exch., rec. dif. (11 June 29).

46th Foot. Capt. C. B. Berkeley, from h. p., to be capt., v. T. Purcell, who exch., rec. diff. (14 May 29); Lieut. G. Varlo to be capt. by purch., v. Berkeley (28 May); Ens. W. C. Fisher to be lieut. by purch., v. Varlo (28 May); Wm. Peacock to be ens. by purch., v. Fisher.

48th Foot. Lieut. W. A. McCleverty to be capt. by purch., v. Grant, who retires; Ens. H. D. Roebuck to be lieut. by purch., v. McCleverty; and Ens. J. W. Smith, from h. p., to be ens., v. Roebuck (all 21 May 29).

54th Foot. Lieut. Rich. Burton to be capt. by purch., v. Abbott, who retires; Ens. R. Parr to be lieut. by purch., v. Burton; and L. E. Wood to be ens. by purch., v. Parr (all 21 May 29).

61st Foot. Cadet John Douglas to be ens. by purch., v. Blair, who retires (18 June 29); H. Kelty to be ens. by purch., v. Douglas app. to 79th F. (25 June).

72d Foot. Lieut. A. Chisholm to be capt., v. Hyde dec.; Ens. T. H. Duthie to be lieut., v. Chisholm; and E. J. F. Kelso to be ens., v. Duthie (all 14 May 29).

78th Foot. A. W. Browne to be ens. by purch., v. Ruxton, who retires (23 May 29).

97th Foot. Cadet R. A. Jones to be ens., v. Price, who resigns (25 June 29).

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. W. H. Lawder, from h. p. 32d F., to be lieut., v. Elmslie prom. (22 May 29).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 27. Sarah, King, from V. D. Land 17th Feb.; at Gravesend.—27. *Britannia*, Whichall, from N. S. Wales 8th Feb.; at Gravesend.—28. *Sophia*, Dawson, from Bengal 7th Feb., and Cape of Good Hope 19th Feb.; at Gravesend.—28. *George Canning*, Bully, from N. S. Wales 22d March; at Gravesend.—28. *Agnes*, Millons, from Mauritius 30th March; off Portsmouth.—29. *Hashmy*, Lee, from Bombay 11th Feb., and Cape of Good Hope 27th April; at Deal.—30. *Lady Blackwood*, Dibbs, from N. S. Wales 26th Feb.; at Gravesend.—*July 5. Tamerlane*, Miller, from Bombay 25th Feb.; at Greenock.—6. *John Biggar*, Kent, from Bengal 28th Feb.; at Gravesend.—7. *Byron*, Andrews, from Bengal 1st March; at Liverpool.—8. *Margaret Johnson*, Sowerby, from N. S. Wales 2d Feb., and Rio de Janeiro 30th April; at Deal.—8. *Ceylon*, Davison, from Ceylon 6th March; at Deal.—9. H. C. S. *Orwell*, Parrer, from China 28th Feb.; at Gravesend.—9. H. C. S. *Marquess Camden*, Larkins, from China 16th Feb.; at Gravesend.—9. *Peter Proctor*, Terry, from Cape of Good Hope 24th April; at Gravesend.—9. *Olinda*, Robinson, from Cape of Good Hope 9th May; off Plymouth.—12. *London*, Fotheringham, from Sumatra and Barbadoes; at Cowes.—19. *Cæsar*, Watt, from Bengal 27th Feb., and Cape of Good Hope 21st May; at Deal.—19. *Adams*, Franklin, from N. S. Wales 2d Jan., Rio de Janeiro 23d March, and Demerara 5th May; at Gravesend.—22. *Dunvegan Castle*, Finlay, from Ceylon 1st March, and Mauritius 19th April; off Margate.

Departures.

June 28. Diamond, Clark, for Bengal; from Deal.—28. *Medway*, Wight, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—29. *Harriet*, Buckle, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—29. *Olive Branch*, Anderson, for Cape of Good; from Deal.—*July 4. Sir Francis Burton*, Reid, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—5. *Bolton*, Clarkson, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—5. *Carn Brea Castle*, Barber, for Cape of Good Hope and Bengal; from Portsmouth (since wrecked). 5. *Freelands*, Jones, for Penang and Singapore; from Deal.—9. *Columbia*, Kirkwood, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—9. *John Craig*, Younger, for Ceylon (with troops); from Deal.—*Zenobia*, Douglas, for Ceylon and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—9. *Ganges*, Boultbee, for Bengal; from Deal.—10. *James and Thomas*, Ashbridge, for Bombay; from Deal.—12. *Warwick*, Gibson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—13. *Larkins*, Campbell, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—13. *Madeline*, Coghlan, for Madras, Penang, and Singapore; from Deal.—13. *Thames*, Anderson, for V. D. Land (with convicts); from Deal.—14. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Henning, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—14. *Lady Nugent*, Wimble, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—14. *Cape Packet*, Dixon, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—14. *Eliza*, Sutton, for Bengal; from Deal.—15. H. M. S. *Pallas*, Fitzclarence, for Madeira, Rio de Janeiro, Cape of Good Hope, and Bengal; from Plymouth.—17. *Aguila*, Taylor, for Cape of Good Hope; from Liverpool.—17. *Retrench*, Cooper, for Cape of Good Hope; from Greenock.—18. *Harmony*, McEwen, for Bengal; from Greenock.—19. *Upton Castle*, Thacker, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—20. *Nancy*, Pryce, for Swan River, &c.; from Deal.—20. *Charles Kerr*, Brodie, for Cape of Good Hope and Bombay; from Deal.—21. *Lucy Davidson*, Wiseman, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—21. *Surrey*, Kemp, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—21. *William*, Young, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—23. *Deveron*, Nichols, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—23. *Fairy Queen*, Haviside, for St. Helena and Bombay; from Deal.—26. *Lavinia*, Brooks, for Mauritius; from Deal.—26. *Skeene*, Duckles, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—27. *Lady Flora*, Fayrer, for Bengal; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Cæsar, from Bengal: Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B.; Lady Campbell; Mrs. Richardson; Mrs. Beresford; Mrs. Hutchins; Col. Smith, Bengal N.I.; Capt. Campbell, aide-de-camp; Mr. Blane, collector of customs, Mauritius; Capt. Sands, H.M.'s 47th regt.; Lieut. Scott, adj. H.M.'s 44th regt.; Lieuts. Wilson and Beresford, Bengal N.I.; Ens. Hutchins, H.M.'s 47th regt.; Misses Campbell, 2 Hilton, 2 Watson, 2 Hutchins, 4 Graham, and Richardson; 2 Masters Richardson; Master Hutchins; several servants; 46 men of H.M.'s 47th Regt.; 3 soldiers' wives; 4 children of ditto.

Per Lady Blackwood, from N. S. Wales: Rev. R. Bourne; Mrs. Bourne and seven children; Mr. R. Campbell, jun.; Mr. D. G. Thompson, surgeon R.N.; Mr. J. Henderson and four children; Master Appleton; Mr. Plaistow; Mr. Preston; Mrs. Jones.

Per Hashmy, from Bombay: Mrs. Lee and three children; Capt. Simpson; Capt. Rollings; Lieut. Campbell; Lieut. Candy.

Per Sarah, from V. D. Land: Mrs. Savary and child; Mrs. Grimston.

Per Baretto, jun., from Madras: A. Ashton, Esq.; Mr. Fortesque; Mr. Glover; Mr. Miller; Mrs. Stewart; Capt. Jones, H.M.'s 30th regt.; Capt. Kelly, ditto; Lieut. Marishaux, ditto; Lieut. Burroughs, ditto; Lieut. Hannaghan; Capt. Baxter; 157 soldiers; 15 wives of ditto; 15 children.

Per Lonach, from Bengal: Mrs. Moore; Dr. Muirty, H.M.'s 31st Regt.; Capt. Stephenson; Mr. R. Moore; Master T. Morton.

Per Maffat, from Bengal; Capt. Duncan, Capt. Hovenden, Lieut. Brown, Lieut. Harwood, Lieut. M'Gregor, and Ens. Yates, all of H.M.'s 59th regt.; Lieut. Johnston, 3d Buffs; 2 Masters Rotten; 176 soldiers H.M.'s 59th regt.; 9 soldiers' wives; 21 children of ditto.

Per Agnes, from the Mauritius: George Robinson, Esq.

Per Scipio, from Singapore: R. Caunter, Esq., Penang; L. J. Flerwerda, Esq.

Per H.C.S. Orwell, from China, &c.; Mr. Jas. Grierson, civilian; Capt. M. Lindsay, H.M.'s 78th regt.; Mrs. Lindsay, and two Misses Lindsay; Capt. John Pillon, H.M.'s 54th Foot.—(John Jackson, Esq.; R. B. Hudleston, Esq.; and H. H. Lindsay, Esq., were landed at Anjeer to make a tour of the island of Java.)

Per Magnet, from N. S. Wales: Mr. Clark; Mr. Kennys; Mr. Robison; Mr. Gilchrist, surgeon R.N.

Per

Per Ceylon, from Ceylon: Lieut. Keough, Ceylon Regt.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Ganges, for Bengal: Lieut. Col. Jas. Alexander, Bengal estab.; Jas. Carnegie, Esq., civil service; Mr. J. H. Balton, writer; Capt. G. Scott, Bengal estab.; Capt. Lockyer, H.M.'s 3d Foot; Lieut. E. J. Betts, Bengal estab.; Messrs. A. C. Meik and E. Crump, returning; Mr. W. Howell; Lieut. Johnstone, Bengal estab.; Mrs. Carnegie; Mrs. Corrie; Mrs. Lockyer; Miss Jane Barclay; Miss Ann Chatfield; Miss Louisa Lowther; several servants.

Per Lady Nugent, for Bengal: Capt. G. Young, H.C.'s service; Capt. J. Graham and lady; Master Jos. Graham; Miss M. A. Moore; Lieut. T. Swaine, H.M.'s 44th Foot; Lieut. J. De W. Moir, H.C.'s service; Mrs. Moir; Mr. W. Russell; Messrs. J. S. Davidson and R. Thompson, cadets; several servants.

Per Upton Castle, for Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Foy, and children; Capt. and Mrs. Watson; Major Crozier; Lieut. St. John; Mrs. Palmer; Dr. Arnott; Miss Arnott.

Per William, for N. S. Wales: Sir Edw. Parry and lady; Mrs. Deane; Mr. Burnett and lady, and four children; Mr. Thomson; Mr. and Mrs. Horne; Miss Horne; two children and servant; Mr. Moor; Mr. Williams.

Per Charles Kerr, for C. G. Hope and Bombay: Dr. Phillip and lady, with ten missionaries; Mrs. Currie and family; Mrs. Bellasis and family; Mr. Fyvie and lady; Lieut. Col. Munro, lady, and family; Miss Grey; Mr. Nesbitt; Mr. Wooler; Mr. Wayland.

Per H. M. S. Pallas, for Bengal: the Earl of Dalhousie, new commander-in-chief of the forces in Bengal; the Bishop of Calcutta, &c. &c.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, for Bombay: Sir Thos. Sydney Beckwith, K.C.B., new commander-in-chief of the Bombay forces; Major and Mrs. Pearson; Major Powell; Mr. Mallett; Mr. Grant; Mr. Cutherbert; Mr. Gordon; Capt. Wilson; Miss Outram; Miss Anderson; Lieut. Farquharson; Major Arden; Mr. Ramsey; Mr. Macan; Lieut. Rowley, 2d L.C.; Dr. Fortmor; Lieut. Keene.

Per Lady Flora, for Bengal: Mrs. Heffner; Mrs. Shaw; Miss Ambrew; Miss Dickie; Capt. and Mrs. Angelo; J. Trotter, Esq.; Wm. Dent, Esq.; Mr. Hodgson; Mr. Young; Mr. White; Mr. Shank; Mr. Quentin; Mr. Todd; Mr. Garrett; Capt. Carpenter, aide-de-camp. to Earl Dalhousie; Mr. Banks; Mr. Stewart.

Per Eliza, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Pringle; Misses Durie; Miss White; Capt. Barker and lady; Colonel White; Mr. F. Magniac; Mr. L. Magniac; Lieut. Scott; Mr. Travers; Capt. Bacon; Capt. Gear; Mr. Robertson; Capt. Bonham; Mr. Hawkes; Mr. McGregor.

Per Zenobia, for Ceylon and Bengal: Maj. Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe and son; Mr. Hudson; Mr. Barnett; Mr. Wright; Mr. Forbes; Mr. Falconer; Mr. Broughton; Capt. D'Lancy; Capt. and Mrs. Griffiths.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Eole*, Videt, from Bengal and Bourbon to Bourdeaux, is totally wrecked at the mouth of the river Gianga, about thirty miles west of the Bashee, in Caffraria, South Africa. The master, four passengers, five seamen, and a servant, drowned.

The *Meg Merrilies*, Caldicott, is said to be lost on the Madras coast near Vizagapatam.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 6. At Portobello, near Edinburgh, the lady of Capt. Wright, 40th Madras N.I., of a daughter.

7. At his house in Montagu Square, the lady of Thomas Perry, Esq., of a daughter.

10. At Hammersmith, the lady of Capt. Battire, of the Hon. Company's service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 1. At St. Luke's Church, John Dean, Esq., late of the Madras medical establishment, to Mary Penelope, only daughter of Thos. Milroy, Esq., of Finsbury Square.

3. At Glasgow, John Anderson, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, to Jane Dennistoun, second daughter of the late Geo. Yuille, Esq., of Cardross Park, Dumbartonshire.

4. At Clifton, Capt. W. D. Dalzelle, late of the Madras army, to Jane, eldest daughter of Jos. Bute, Esq., of Demerara.

8. At All-Souls, Marylebone, Capt. Taylor, 4th Madras cavalry, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late C. Savile, Esq., M.P., of Park Street, Westminster, and Hale, county of Norfolk.

16. At Cottishall hall, Norfolk, Wm. Morton, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Miss Ward, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Ward.

20. At Edinburgh, David McFarlan, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late J. J. Hogg, Esq., of Calcutta.

Lately. At St. Pancras Church, Major N. S. Webb, Bengal artillery, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry Fry, D.D., F.R.S. vicar of Willesden, chaplain to His Majesty's Household, &c.

— At Cheltenham, G. B. Arbuthnot, Esq., Madras cavalry, eldest son of the late Bishop of Killaloe, to Harlette Louisa, youngest daughter of the late J. M. Ormsby, Esq.

DEATHS.

April 15. On his passage from India, Mr. G. P. Taylor, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras service, aged 23.

June 13. At sea, on board the H.C.S. *Marquis Camden*, on the passage from St. Helena, Mr. John Button, late sixth officer of the *Kellie Castle*.

15. Drowned whilst bathing in the Bay of Ross, county of Cork, Arthur Steele, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.

26. At Edinburgh, Miss Wortlie Stewart, third daughter of the late Chas. Stewart, Esq., commander of the H.C.'s S. *Airly Castle*.

28. In Cunningham Place, Paddington, R. A. Druce, Esq., in his 77th year, late in the service of the Hon. E. I. Company.

29. At Brechin, Capt. Joseph Rickard, 29th regt. Madras N.I.

July 6. In South Audley Street, in her 81st year, Anna Maria, daughter of Jonathan Shipley, late Bishop of St. Asaph, and widow of Sir William Jones.

8. At Beauchamp Lodge, Somerset, Lieut. Col. G. H. Raben, C.B., of Saville Row, London, and of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

11. Of a rapid decline, James Doxatt Casey, fourth son of John Casey, Esq., late of Calcutta.

15. At Glasgow, Mr. James Dow, surgeon, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's ship *Boyne*.

22. At Cheltenham, Lieut. George Patrickson, Madras engineers, aged 21.

27. Mr. Arthur Charles Partridge, aged 17, youngest son of the late Arthur Partridge, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Lately. At sea, on board the H.C.S. *Orwell*, on the passage from China, Mr. D. Neilson, civilian.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 11 August—Prompt 6 November.

Company's—Saltpetre.

Licensed—Saltpetre—White Pepper — Nutmegs —Cassia Lignea—Cassia Buds.

For Sale 12 August—Prompt 13 November.

Company's—Sugar.

For Sale 13 August—Prompt 6 November.

Licensed—Aloes — Senna — Myrrh —Rhubarb— Gum Animi —Benjamin—Gamboge—Olibanum— Star Anniseed—Cardemoms—Castor Oil.

For Sale 14 August—Prompt 6 November.

Licensed — Turmeric — Gum Arabic — Sapan Wood.

For Sale 18 August—Prompt 6 November.

Licensed and Private Trade. — Tortoiseshell — Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Corneliens—Horn Combs —Fish Counters—Lacquered Ware — Fans—Fire Screens—Paper—Rice Paper—Paper Hangings— China White Paper—Indian Ink—Soy—Ebony— Table Mats — Floor Mats — Rattans — Walking Sticks—Black Bamboos—Fishing Rods.

For Sale 1 September—Prompt 27 November.

Tea.— Bohea, 1,800,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong 5,800,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson-Skin, 1,100,000 lb.; Hyson, 300,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,900,000 lb.

For Sale 8 September—Prompt 4 December.

Company's—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that the Company's percentage for the Landing, Housing, Management, and Sale of Cotton Wool, charged on a fixed value of sixpence per pound for Cotton imported from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, by their advertisement of the 1st June 1825, is withdrawn, and that the Company's percentage will hereafter be calculated on the prices the Cotton may produce at the Company's Sales.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Marquis Camden* and *Orwell* from *China*; the *Atlas*, *Moffat*, and *Genge*, from *Bengal*; and the *Hercules* and *Malcolm*, from *Bengal* and *Madras*.

Company's—Tea— Sugar — Refined Saltpetre — Cotton—Piece Goods.

Private Trade and Privilege—Teas—Raw Silk —Nankeens—Silks—Shawls—Coral Beads.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	*Appointed to sail.*		*Ships' Name.*	*Ton-nage.*	*Owners or Consignees.*	*Captains.*	*Where loading.*	*Reference for Freight or Passage.*
		1829.						
Madras	*Graves.*	*Aug.* 24	*Alfred*	716	John T. E. Flint	Thomas Hill	W. I. Docks	Charles Moss, Mark-lane.
	Downs	28						
	Graves.	25	*Wellington*	445	Gustavus Evans	Gustavus Evans	E. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-lane.
	Ports.	*Sept.* 4						
Madras & Bengal	*Graves.*	*Aug.* 31	*Lady Holland*	455	George Joad	Samuel Snell	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surflen, George-yard.
	Ports.	*Sept.* 10						
	Graves.	*Aug.* 23	*Lord Amherst*	507	John A. Meaburn	Robert Thornhill	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun., Birchin-lane.
	Ports.	*Sept.* 1						
	Graves.	*Sept.* 20	*Moira*	650	Henry Templer	Wm. Bugg	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co., & Tomlin & Man.
	Ports.	*Oct.* 1						
	Graves.	*Sept.* 20	*Cæsar*	621	John A. Meaburn	Thos. A. Watt	W. I. Docks	E. Read, Riches'-court, Lime-street.
	Ports.	*Oct.* 1						
Bengal	*Graves.*	*Aug.* 12	*Providence*	678	Henry Read	Robert Ford	W. I. Docks	E. Read, Riches'-court, Lime-street.
	Ports.	26						
	Graves.	3	*Juliana*	550	Gledstanes and Co.	Chas. B. Tarbutt	W. I. Docks	R. Pain, Birchin-lane, & W. Abercrombie and Co., Birchin-lane.
	Ports.	15						
	Graves.	15	*Baretto, Jun.*	522	Fairlie, Bonham, & Co.	Alex. Shannon	E. I. Docks	Wm. Abercrombie & Co., & John S. Brinley.
	Ports.	20						
	Graves.	15	*Thalia*	670	Biden and Milne	Wm. H. Biden	City Canal	Tomlin and Man, Cornhill.
	Ports.	20						
Bombay	*Grave.*	*Aug.* 15	*Triumph*	535	Robt. and Thos. Green	Thomas Green	W. I. Docks	Robt. Green, and Tomlin and Man.
	Ports.	15						
	Graves.	—	*Boyne*	620	Edward and A. Rule	Daniel Warren	W. I. Docks	E. and A. Rule, Lime-street.
	Ports.	25						
	Graves.	—	*Sesostris*	484	Capsain and Co.	Alex. Yates	daily expected	Edmund Read.
	Ports.	*Sept.* 3						
Ceylon		*Aug.* 10	*Seppings*	343	George Joad	William Loader	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surflen.
		Sept. 10	*Ceylon*	300	John Bentley	Francis Davison	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
Mauritius		*Aug.* 15	*Samuel Brown*	360	John Hugall Reed	J. Hugall Reed	W. I. Docks	E. and A. Rule, Lime-street.
		—	*Hebden*	260	Bartholemew Fowler	Henry Fowler	Lon. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
Cape & Mauritius		8	*Exporter*	230	Arnoldand Co	Richard Amuryl	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollet, Clement's-lane.
		20	*Frances Watson*	334	Francis Watson	John Bragg	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Wollett, Clement's-lane.
Cape		*Aug.* 20	*Rambler*	200	John Knight	John Knight	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
St. Helena		8	*Resolution*	130	Samuel Webb	T. Goldsworthy	Lon. Docks	M. & J. Swainson, & J. S. Brinley.
Batavia		25	*London*	360	Thorntons and West	T. Fotheringham	W. I. Docks	John S. Brinley, Birchin-lane.
Batavia, W. Coast, and Manilla		*Sept.* 1	*Batavia*	400	Thorntons and West	Peter Blair	W. I. Docks	John S. Brinley, Birchin-lane.
Penang, Singapore, & Manilla		—	*Cærnarvon*	222	Robert King	Jonathan Garth	W. I. Docks	W. D. Dowson & W. Buchanan.
New South Wales		*Aug.* 3	*Claudine*	450	William Heathorn	Wm. Heathorn	Devenport	Joseph Lachlan, Alie-street.
		4	*Sarah*	488	Thomas Weeding	Thomas Weeding	Portsmouth	Joseph Lachlan, Alie-street.
New South Wales		1	*Prince Regent*	527	Joseph Soames	Joseph Somes	Sheerness	Joseph Lachlan, Alie-street.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1828-9, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To be in the Downs.	When Sailed.
												1828.	1828.	1829.	1829.
7	*Buckinghamshire*	1367	*Company's Ship*	R. Glasspoole	J. Hilman	Thos. Allchin	H. Cayley	C. W. White	A. Johnstone	R.G.Lancaster	*Bombay & China*	21 Nov	7 Dec.	12 Jan	9 Jan.
8	*Herefordshire*	1279	John Locke	Wm. Hope	E. Foord	R. Card	J.R. Lancaster	J. D. Hosman	J. Thomson	E. Crowfoot					
9	*Bridgewater*	1276	James Sims	J. R. Manderson	W. H. Walker	C. S. Bawtree	Wm. Toller	F. Sims	G. Graham	J. Cragg	*Bengal & China*				11 do.
8	*Lady Melville*	1263	O. Wigram	R. Clifford	R. Clifford	Wm. Lewis	T. Littlejohn	H. Walford	T. Foulerton	W. Clifford					
8	*General Kyd*	1296	R. Small	Samuel Serle	R. Aplin	A.H.Crawford	John Domett	John B. Down	F.P. Alleyn	B. B. Lord	*St. Helena, Bombay, & China*	8 Dec.	21 Dec.	26 do.	29 do.
5	*Farquharson*	1396	J. C. Lochner	J. Cruickshank	R. Jobling	G. Lloyd	J. G. Murray	T. Rennie	J Blennerhasset	F. A. Halpin	*Bengal & China*				
9	*Inglis*	1298	R. Borradaile	J. Dudman	P. Herbert	W. B. Coles	Jas. Mowat	John Garner	John Lawson	R. Middlemass					
7	*Duke of York*	1327	S. Marjoribanks	R. Locke	G. Ireland	J. Thomson	Dudley North	H. L. Bayley	M. Mackenzie	W. E. Browne	*Bengal & China*	8 Feb.	1829.		8 Feb.
5	*Hythe*	1333	S. Marjoribanks	G. C. Arbuthnot	H. B. Avarne	HSH.Isaacson	CK.Johnstone	Wm. T. Dry	R. Alexander	D. Grassick		22 do.	5 Jan.	10 Feb.	9 do.
2	*Duke of Sussex*	1336	S. Marjoribanks	W.H.Whitehead	John D. Orr	Bazil W. Mure	C. MacRae	T. Onslow	John Sim	C. D. Morson		do.			1 Mar.
9	*Atlas*	1267	C. O. Mayne	John Hine	H. Bristow	John Vaux	C. Hawkins	C. Morgan	R. Murray	W. Gallagher	*Bombay & China*				7 do.
6	*Kellie Castle*	1332	Geo. Reed	E. L. Adams	R. Patullo	Francis West	W. S. Stockley	J. Hamilton	John Cullen	J. White	*St. Helena, Strs. of Malacca, & China*	1829. 5 Jan.	19 do.	24 do.	3 do.
5	*Thames*	1330	H. Blanshard	J. K. Forbes	Chas. Penny	Wm. Clark	John M.Favell	Wm. Rudd	A. J. Will	F.P. Cockerill	*Madras & China*	19 Jan	3 Feb.	12 Mar	10 do.
6	*Windsor*	1335	Geo. Clay	T. Haviside	W. MacNair	Mark Clayson	R. E. Warner	Benj. J. Elder	Joseph Docker	F. Jenkyns					10 do.
5	*Repulse*	1334	John F. Timins	J. Paterson	H. Gribble	A. C. Watling	G. S. Hirst	H. Baker	Wm. Scott	N. G. Glass					14 do.
7	*Waterloo*	1325	*Company's Ship*	D. R. Newall	W.R.Blakely	F. Hedges	T. Packman	C. Evans	Adam Elliott	A. E. Dare	*China*	5 Mar.	20 Mar	26 Apr.	30 Apr.
8	*Vansittart*	1278	Joseph Hare	R. Scott	H. Edmonds	A. C. Barclay	John Duncan	J. Campbell	J. W. Wilson	J. Ellis					3 May
12	*Sculeby Castle*	1242	*Company's Ship*	J. B. Burnett	Peter Pilcher	W. Taylor	J. Tate	D. Thompson	W. Hayland	John Benifold					9 do.
10	*Lowther Castle*	1427	Matthew Isacke	G. K. Bathie	J. Gisborne	Thos. Addison	J. Hayward	R. Barton	John Lester	Thos. Storey		10 do.	do.	19 do.	23 Apr.
10	*Charles Grant*	1274	Wm. Moffat	R. B. Everest	J. Coates	C. A.Eastmure	C. H. Leaver	A. Burnell	Wm. Scott	F. Palmer					21 do.
11	*Thomas Grenville*	886	*Company's Ship*	Chas. Shea	R. Robson	J. Crozier	A. Urmston	R. Mackenzie	Jas. Brown	J. Adams	*Madras & Bengal*	20 do.	3 Apr.	7 May	13 May
8	*Minerva*	976	Geo. Palmer	G. Probyn	Jas. Drayner	C. Ingram	A. Tudor	B.I.Littlehales	Wm. Chanter	J.E. Markland					10 do.
9	*Princess Charlotte of Wales*	978	C. B. Gribble	C. Biden	C.W.Francken	David Home	C. B. Gribble	C. J. Delvalie	R.McClintock	W. H. Hunt	*Bengal*	18 Apr.	2 May	5 June	8 June
9	*Marquis of Wellington*	961	H. Bonham	A. Chapman	R. B. Shettler	J. Sparks	W. Lidderdale	Jas. Innes	Wm. Winton	Rich. Binks					8 do.

Ships Chartered by the HON. EAST-INDIA COMPANY.—Season 1828-29.

Asia	523	Wm. Adamson	Henry Ager	—	—	—	—	—	—	*China & Halifax*	10 May	30 do.		4 do.
Mangles	595	Buckles and Co.	William Carr	—	—	—	—	—	—		do.	do.		6 do.
Zenobia	588	Joseph Douglas	Joseph Douglas	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bengal*	18 do.	17 Jne.		9 July
Catherine	522	Bernard Fenn	Bernard Fenn	—	—	—	—	—	—		do.	do.		24 June
Lady Nugent	535	Money Wigram	John Wimble	—	—	—	—	—	—		1 June	1 July		14 July
Ganges	627	E. M. Boultbee	E. M. Boultbee	—	—	—	—	—	—		do.	do.		9 do.
Eliza	682	David Sutton	David Sutton	—	—	—	—	—	—		do.	do.		14 do.

PRICE CURRENT, July 26.

EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.

		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Coffee, Java	cwt	1 12 0	—	1 16 0
—— Cheribon		1 12 0	—	1 17 0
—— Sumatra		1 10 0	—	1 14 0
—— Bourbon				
—— Mocha				
Cotton, Surat				
—— Madras				
—— Bengal				
—— Bourbon				
Drugs & for Dyeing.				
Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	10 0 0	—	14 0 0
Anniseeds, Star		4 5 0		4 10 0
Borax, Refined		2 10 0	—	3 0 0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal		3 10 0	—	3 15 0
Camphire		5 0 0	—	5 10 0
Cardamoms, Malabar	lb	0 5 0	—	0 6 0
—— Ceylon		0 1 4	—	0 1 6
Cassia Buds	cwt.	4 0 0	—	5 0 0
—— Lignea		3 2 0	—	4 0 0
Castor Oil	lb	0 1 0	—	0 1 6
Dragon's Blood	cwt.	3 0 0	—	22 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, lump		2 10 0	—	4 10 0
—— Arabic		1 8 0	—	3 10 0
—— Assafœtida		1 0 0	—	4 0 0
—— Benjamin		2 0 0	—	30 0 0
—— Animi		3 0 0	—	9 0 0
—— Gambogium		15 0 0	—	20 0 0
—— Myrrh		3 0 0	—	15 0 0
—— Olibanum		2 0 0	—	5 0 0
Kino		4 0 0	—	11 0 0
Lac Lake	lb	0 1 0	—	0 2 0
—— Dye		0 3 6	—	0 3 8
—— Shell	cwt.	4 2 0	—	5 5 0
—— Stick		3 0 0	—	4 0 0
Musk, China	oz.	1 5 0	—	1 15 0
Oil, Cassia		0 0 4		
—— Cinnamon		0 17 0		
—— Cloves	lb	0 0 6	—	0 0 8
—— Mace		0 0 1	—	0 0 2
—— Nutmegs		0 2 9	—	0 3 2
Opium				
Rhubarb		0 2 0	—	0 5 0
Sal Ammoniac	cwt.	3 5 0		
Senna	lb	0 0 9	—	0 1 6
Turmeric, Java	cwt.	1 2 0	—	1 7 0
—— Bengal		0 18 0	—	1 2 0
—— China		1 14 0	—	1 17 0
Galls, in Sorts		3 0 0	—	4 0 0
——, Blue		3 13 0	—	4 0 0
Indigo, Blue	lb	0 8 6	—	0 9 0
—— Blue and Violet		0 8 3	—	0 8 6
—— Purple and Violet		0 6 0	—	0 8 0
—— Violet		0 5 6	—	0 7 0
—— Violet and Copper		0 5 6	—	0 6 3
—— Copper		0 4 0	—	0 6 0
—— Consuming sorts		0 4 0	—	0 6 2
—— Oude good and fine		0 2 9	—	0 3 6
—— Do. ord. and bad		0 1 2	—	0 2 6
—— Low and bad Oude		0 4 0	—	0 5 3
—— Madras extra fine		0 2 6	—	0 3 9
—— Do. ord. to fine		0 10 6	—	0 12 6
Rice, Bengal White	cwt.	1 10 0	—	7 0 0
—— Patna		0 12 0	—	1 0 0
Safflower		1 4 0	—	1 10 0
Sago				
Saltpetre		0 10 1	—	0 19 6
Silk, Bengal Skein	lb			
—— Novi		0 12 0	—	0 17 6
—— Ditto White				
—— China		0 4 0	—	0 8 0
Spices, Cinnamon		0 1 2	—	0 1 6
—— Cloves		0 3 6	—	0 4 6
—— Mace		0 2 10	—	0 3 2
—— Nutmegs		0 14 6	—	0 15 0
—— Ginger	cwt.	0 0 3	—	0 0 4
—— Pepper, Black	lb	0 0 5	—	0 0 6
—— —— White		1 8 0	—	1 15 0
Sugar, Bengal	cwt.	1 6 0	—	1 10 0
—— Siam and China				
—— Mauritius		0 1 6	—	0 1 10
Tea, Bohea	lb	0 2 1	—	0 3 6
—— Congou		0 2 4	—	0 3 9
—— Souchong		0 1 11	—	0 2 2
—— Campoi		0 2 2	—	0 3 6
—— Twankay		0 3 6	—	0 5 5
—— Pekoe		0 2 1	—	0 3 6
—— Hyson Skin		0 3 8	—	0 5 5
—— Hyson		0 3 10	—	0 4 0
—— Young Hyson		0 5 0	—	0 6 0
—— Gunpowder		1 0 0	—	2 14 0
Tortoiseshell				
Wood, Sanders Red	ton	10 0 0		

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

Oil, Southern	tun	25 0 0	—	30 0 0
—— Sperm		72 0 0		
—— Head Matter		70 0 0		
Wool	lb	0 1 3	—	0 5 0
Wood, Blue Gum	ton	0 0 4	—	0 0 6
—— Cedar		0 0 7		

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from 26 June to 25 July.*

June.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	211¼2½	87⅛87⅝	—	96⅝96⅞	96¾96⅞	—	19⅜	—	52 54p	67 68p
27	211½	87⅝87⅞	—	—	—	—	19⅜19 7/16	—	—	68 69p
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	--
30	211½12	87⅜88	—	97⅛	96⅞97⅛	—	19½19 7/16	—	53 55p	68 70p
July										
1	212	87⅜87⅞	—	97⅛	97⅛	—	19 7/16 19½	—	53 54p	68 70p
2	211½2¼	87⅜87⅞	—	97⅛	97 97⅛	—	19 7/16 19½	—	55p	69 70p
3	211½12	87⅜87⅞	—	97⅛	96⅞97⅛	—	19½19 9/16	—	55p	69 70p
4	212	87⅞88	—	97⅛	97⅛97¼	—	19½19⅝	—	54 55p	68 70p
6	—	87⅞88	87⅛87¼	97	97⅛97¼	101¾102	19 7/16 19⅝	—	54 55p	69 71p
7	211½12	87⅜88 87	87¼	97⅛	97 97¼	101¾101⅞	19⅝19 11/16	224¼	55p	69 71
8	211½12	87⅜88	87⅛88¼	97¼	97⅛97¼	101¾101⅞	19⅝19¾	—	54 56p	70 72p
9	—	87⅞88⅛	87⅛87⅜	97⅜97½	97¼97½	101¾102	19¾19¾	—	56p	70 72p
10	212	88⅜88½	87⅜87¾	97⅜98	97⅜98	102 102¼	19 13/16 19⅞	225¾	56 57p	71 73p
11	—	88½	87⅝87⅞	—	98	102¼102⅜	19⅞19 15/16	—	57 58	72 74p
13	211¾2½	88⅜88½	87⅜87¾	—	98⅛	102⅜102⅝	19 15/16	225½	58p	73 75
14	211¾2¼	88⅜88⅝	87⅝87⅞	98½	98⅛98¼	102¼102⅝	19⅞19 15/16	225½	58 59p	73 75p
15	—	88⅛88⅞	87⅜88⅛	98⅜	98¼98½	102⅜102½	19⅞19 15/16	—	58 59p	73 75p
16	213	88⅜88⅞	87⅞88	98⅜	98¼98⅝	102⅜102⅝	19⅞19 15/16	226¼27	58p	72 73
17	212¼	88½88¾	87⅜88	97⅜98	98 98¼	102½102¾	19 13/16	226¼27	58p	71 73p
18	—	88⅜88½	87⅜87⅞	98	97⅜98	102⅜102½	19 13/16 19⅞	226	57p	70 73p
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	212¾3½	88⅜88⅞	87⅞88⅛	98⅛98¼	98⅛98¼	102½102⅝	19⅞19 13/16	—	57p	71 72p
22	213½	89⅛89½	88⅜88⅝	98¾	98⅜98¾	102⅝102⅞	19 15/16 20	—	—	69 72p
23	213¼4¼	89⅜89⅞	88⅞89⅛	98⅞99⅛	98⅞99⅛	102⅞103⅛	19 15/16 20	228½	57p	69 71p
24	214½	89⅞90⅛	89⅛89⅜	99⅜	99¼99⅜	103¼102½	20 1/16	228¼29	57 58p	72 75p
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

E. Eyton, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

SEPTEMBER, 1829.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

ON MR. MILL'S "HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA."

No. IV.

The Hindu law, which Mr. Mill affects to consider as the type of an early and unimproved stage in the progress of society, will be found, if it is attentively investigated, to contain in it as large a proportion as the juridical systems of the most civilized nations, those subtle and casuistic distinctions, which could not have presented themselves in an uncultured state of the human faculties, or to minds unexercised in the artificial science of justice. It has been remarked, with what solicitude the important and comprehensive title of bailments has been laboured by the lawyers of India; a solicitude unfairly ascribed by the historian of that country to the unprotected condition of social life, and the jeopardy to which, in rude ages, fiduciary property is exposed in the hands of faithless or rapacious depositaries. Yet we have seen their minute definitions of *fidei-commiss*, and the several gradations of circumspection and care, which they exacted from those who accept the trust, adopted not only into the enlightened code of ancient Rome, but into the juridical practice of Westminster Hall by two of our most eminent judges.* It is not then quite so clear that this branch of Hindu judicature, so perspicuously defined, and so minutely adjusted to so large a portion of the affairs of men, as is comprehended in the law of bailments, could have originated in the gross and imperfect conceptions peculiar to the first essays of a rude people towards a judicial system. It seems, on the contrary, to be the purest emanation from the logic of jurisprudence, which is nothing more than good sense put into beneficial action for the great ends of distributive justice.

But the historian of India tries the Hindu law by the two great standards of the Bentham school—completeness and exactness. Where, however, is the body of law to be found that is more than an approximation to those standards? It is exacting that which, in the most improved condition of our common

* Lords Holt and Mansfield.

common humanity, it is unphilosophical to expect, and unfair to demand. Absolute exactness and absolute completeness are not to be predicated of systems, which are necessarily progressive. It is the forced and unnatural application of fixity to that which in the nature of things is flux and mutable. Exactness and completeness in relation to a body of law imply a settled and unchangeable system of rules for human action. In such a system, law, as a science, can have no place. The law is written down, and the action, whatsoever be its modifications, must fit itself, as well as it can, to the category. But how can any collection of rules, already modelled and completed, adapt itself to the perpetually varying combinations of human actions, and of the circumstances from which they derive their colour and complexion, to the infinite dexterities of cunning, and the endless simulations of contracting parties, where the contract is a species of intellectual gladiatorship; a game of skill, in which the one attempts to obtain as much, the other to part with as little as possible, and in which all the coarse but vehement energies of the understanding are put forth to effect an unjust purpose without offending against a legal rule?

Quicquid agunt homines nostri est farrago libelli

is applicable to no science more appropriately than it is to that of laws. But the actions of men are too endlessly diversified to fall within the limits of a rule, if that rule is to be applied with the verbal strictness of the Bentham jurisprudence, without calling in the aid of the artificial reasoning which law, considered as a science, is alone competent to supply. The case being new, and unforeseen by the fabricators of the exact and complete code, its exactness and completeness would be hindrances rather than helps in the administration of justice; for it is the inherent defect of such a machinery to become incapable of being extended to those new cases, which are not within the pale of the old definition. Now it is this adaptation of the rule to circumstances, by means of analogies furnished by the rule, that chiefly characterizes law as a technical science, and exercises the powers of the mind in maturing and perfecting the science with which they are conversant. By this process, and not by *exact* and *complete* systems (the jargon of the Bentham philosophy), systems of law have grown up, and answered the important ends for which they were devised.

Mr. Mill, however, while he peremptorily demands "good definitions rendered unalterable by writing,"* admits that the defect may be in some degree supplied by the writing down of decisions; for the decisions that have been sanctioned by public approbation being recorded and made known, each successive judge, he observes, has strong motives both of fear and hope not to depart from them. But the memory of judicial decisions is not preserved by the Hindus; and the judges, therefore, not restrained by a regard to what others had done before them, would pronounce arbitrary and uncertain judgments. These are positions advanced without the qualifications of which they are obviously susceptible. True, the Hindus have not preserved the decisions of their courts of law in the precise form of reported cases; but definitions, and the precise kind of definitions required by Mr. Mill, are to be found in their text-books and commentaries, the latter of which he has unaccountably deemed unworthy of his notice. Thus, our elder law-books, from Littleton's Tenures, with Lord Coke's Commentary, down to the Commentaries of Blackstone, contain the definitions of our common law, that is of our *lex non scripta*, as con-

* Hist. Brit. India, vol. i. p. 169, 4to.

contradistinguished from our statutes, to which the technical phrase, "*written law*" is appropriated. But the commentaries of the Hindus are considered to be more emphatically integral parts of the body of their law than any of our English commentaries, and Mr. Mill's errors are chiefly deducible from his not having consulted them. He admits, indeed, that "materials are abundant for the elucidation of Hindu law,"* yet he has drawn his opinions concerning it, and propounded them with no diffidence or hesitation, from sources the most scanty and insufficient. It would have been well had he looked somewhat beyond the Institutes of Menu, the Gentoo code translated by Halhed, and the Digest of Jagganatha. "When Mr. Mill," says a most acute and experienced Hindu lawyer,† "supposes that there are no definitions of Hindu law, he has never seen, even in a translation, any one book of the second great class of Hindu law-books, namely, the *Vyac'hyana*, or Commentaries; and only the translations of *two very imperfect* works out of the great multitude of digests; and he relies mainly on the institutes of Menu, which being *a mere text-book*, is never used as an authority in Hindu courts, but when accompanied by an explanatory commentary, or incorporated with a digest." Now the Hindu text-books with the digests and commentaries are the authorities, from which the Hindu lawyer derives his definitions of the Hindu law, in the same manner as the institutes, codes, pandects, and imperial rescripts supplied the definitions to the Roman jurist of the venerable jurisprudence of his country. These are authorities, indeed, in many respects superior to mere reports of decided cases, which are not unfrequently various and conflicting in their doctrines; for although, like our own commentaries, they were primarily deduced from actual adjudications on litigated questions, it was found more convenient to extract the principles of those adjudications, and to present them in an uniform and consistent shape, than mixed and entangled (the great evil of our reports) with the cases themselves.

It is evident, then, that Mr. Mill's view of Hindu law traverses over too narrow a field to authorize the severe and bitter animadversions he passes on it. Halhed's code is only the translation of a translation, the first version of which is loose and irregular, and is never considered good authority in India. "Sir Wm. Jones' Institutes of Menu," observes Mr. Ellis,‡ "is valuable only as a literary work; but for practical purposes it is of little utility, the original being a text-book of the oldest date, without any commentary§ to adapt it to the circumstances of later times. A *mere text-book* is considered by Indian jurists as of very little use or authority for the actual administration of justice. It may almost be said, that the *only* conclusive authorities are the *Siddhantham*, or conclusions of the authors of the digest and commentaries." As to the compilation of Jagganatha, it is objected to by Mr. Ellis, as comprehending only less than half the great divisions of the Indian law. A still stronger objection to the digest is urged by Mr. Colebrooke, in his preface to the treatises on inheritance, namely, that it is formed exclusively from the writers of the northern school, and therefore is not applicable to southern India: for the differences in the schools belonging to the two great moral divisions of Hindustan almost amount to distinct systems, and particularly with regard to succession, the most comprehensive title of Hindu law. "The author's method," says Mr. Colebrooke, "of discussing together the discordant opinions maintained

* Hist. British India, vol. i. p. 169, 4to.

† Mr. Ellis. Transactions of the Literary Society of Madras, part. i. p. 12. ‡ *Ibid.*

§ The gloss of Culluca is merely an interpretation of the text. It is no commentary on the application of it.

tained by the lawyers of the several schools, without distinguishing in an intelligible manner which of them is the received doctrine of each, but, on the contrary, leaving it uncertain whether any of the opinions stated by him *do actually prevail*, or which doctrine must be considered to be in force, and which obsolete, renders his work of little utility to persons conversant with the law, and of still less service to those *who are not versed in Indian jurisprudence, especially to the English reader*."

The authorities then on which Mr. Mill has exclusively relied, in the view he takes of the Hindu law, are not such as convey a clear and accurate conception of a subject upon which he has animadverted so freely. It is true, that an historian of India incurs no blame for not having examined doctrines and rules that lay hidden in the obscurities of a language with which he is not conversant. But for this reason, his censures upon the entire system of Hindu law, of which it is quite evident that but a small part has passed under his review, ought at least to have been more guardedly and diffidently pronounced. *Cautè et circumspectè de talibus rebus pronuntiandum est, ne damnent, quod non intelligunt*, is the useful hint given to critics by Quintilian, and writers of philosophical and critical histories would do well if they kept it in mind; and more extended inquiries into this complicated subject would probably have demonstrated to Mr. Mill, that his inferences were too rashly drawn, and not unfrequently from the most fallacious premises. The following passage, amongst others, contains a misstatement in point of fact, and a conclusion which is not warranted were the fact conceded. "From the opinion of the Hindus that the Divine Being dictated all their laws, they acknowledge nothing as law but what is found in some one or other of their sacred books. *In one sense*, then, all their laws are written. But as the passages which can be collected from these books leave many parts of the field of law untouched, in these parts, the defect must be supplied either by custom or the momentary will of the judge."* The Hindus, it is true, believe their laws, both civil and religious, to be founded upon a divine revelation. But they acknowledge that only a portion of those laws has been preserved in the words revealed; these constitute the *Védas*, which, being chiefly a series of religious injunctions, contain very few passages applicable to jurisprudence. The other portion is termed *Smriti* (remembered law), called also *Dharma Sastra*, and is attributed to inspired writers, who have recorded precepts for which a divine sanction is to be presumed. This part of the law is to be found in the Institutes, of which there are a considerable number, each having affixed to them the names of sacred personages, such as Menu, Vishnu, Parasara, &c. &c. &c. The real authors of these collections are lost to us; but their texts are received as authoritative by the Hindus, and, as far as they extend, undoubtedly constitute their law. Of the entire system, however, of Hindu law, they form but an inconsiderable portion. By far the greater part of Hindu jurisprudence is embodied in the *second* class of law-books already adverted to, namely,† the *Vyac'hyana*, or commentaries and glosses on the texts or sacred writings; and the *Neband'hana grantha*, or digests. This division of law-writings into text-books, commentaries, and digests, bears a striking resemblance to the institutes, codes, and pandects of the Roman law, and even to the form and arrangement of our most eminent English law-books. But the text-books, or sacred books, to which Mr. Mill exclusively confines the law acknowledged by the

* Hist. Brit. India, vol. i. p. 170.

† Ellis on the Law-books of the Hindus, Madras Literary Transactions.

the Hindus, have long ceased to be legal authority in Hindustan. Most of them are supposed to have belonged to one or other of the three ages that have passed away, the ordinances of Parasara being alone applicable to the present or Kali age. They are, however, considered without commentaries co-extensive with the text, if not a dead letter, as authorities which are to be respected indeed, but by no means implicitly to be followed. The real jurisprudence, then, that has for ages governed the Hindus, and which maintains its authority in later times, is to be traced in the commentaries and digests, and the conclusions and decisions (*Siddhantam*) of their respective authors. These are, in every respect, a written code, the *corpus civile* of Hindustan, and their authority is beyond appeal. Neither custom, nor the momentary will of the judge, can have any force in contravention of the strict letter of the law, as it exists in these books. Their history, indeed, is obscure. Probably every succeeding dynasty of the immense sovereignties, which once overshadowed Hindustan, framed at its commencement a new commentary upon the ancient text, and many of them (for they are very numerous) declined in authority with the dynasties under whose auspices they successively arose. Some of them, however, obtained more than a temporary prevalence; and amongst these must be placed the *Mitácshara* of Vijnyáneswara, an authority implicitly followed through the whole range from Benares to the southern extremity of India; and the *Daya Bhaga* of Jimuta Vahana, the standard law of Bengal; both treatises on inheritance, according to the enlarged acceptation of that term among Hindu jurists. These treatises have been translated by the labour, and enriched with the ingenious illustrations, of Mr. Colebrooke.*

Had Mr. Mill vouchsafed to consult this invaluable species of authority, he would not surely have been betrayed into the gross misstatement of the principle upon which heirs are occasionally excluded by the Hindu law from their inheritance, or he would at least have expressed his opinion with the diffidence that is allied to true philosophy. "Not unfrequently,"† he observes, with his wonted solicitude to establish his favourite analogy of the Hindu jurisprudence to the legal rules that characterize rude and early conditions of society, "*are unnatural and cruel distinctions* established in rude nations, by which, as if one misfortune ought to be aggravated by another, those who labour under certain maladies or bodily defects are excluded from the inheritance. This principle is fully adopted by the Hindus, and carried to an unusual and monstrous extent. All those persons who are lame, all those who are blind, all those who are deaf, all those who are dumb, impotent, or affected with an incurable disease, as leprosy, marasmus, gonorrhea, dysentery, are denied a share in the partition of their father's effects, and are only entitled to a maintenance from the family." Mr. Mill ought to have known, that with the Hindus, exclusion from inheritance is governed by the same principle that regulates the right of succession, their law‡ primarily regarding the capacity of the successor to perform the funeral ceremonies of the ancestor. On the same principle, bodily defects, amounting to the total extinction of the corporeal faculties requisite for the active offices of life, incapacitate from inheritance. In like manner, vice of obstinate and incurable continuance is a ground of disinherison, and for the same reason; they who are contaminated by moral impurities, being deemed unfit

* A compendium of the same subject called Daya Crama Sangraha, has been subsequently translated by Mr. Wynch. Calcutta, 1818, 4to.

† Hist. Brit. India, vol. i. p. 148.

‡ Elements of Hindu Law by Sir Thomas Strange, citing Mitacshara, vol. i. p. 214.

unfit persons to perform the funeral ceremonies of the deceased. Nor can it be denied, that to divest of heritable rights not only ideots and madmen, but the deaf, the dumb, the lame, and impotent, at first sight and on a slight examination, savours of inhumanity, and in some degree justifies the wailings of the spurious humanity, which is almost as characteristic of our time, as the cant and jargon of what is called its philosophy. But when it is considered that, in an undivided family,* those who suffer under such visitations can have added nothing to the common fund, whilst they have contributed to its exhaustion by their indefeasible right to a maintenance out of it, and that the same law which excludes them, provides with the tenderest solicitude, and takes the most jealous precautions for their maintenance out of the inheritance; the seeming severity of the rule is not a little softened, and in its actual operation it will be found to work much less injustice than the rules of our own law, as they affect those unhappy members of society. With us, indeed, the lunatic or the ideot is not absolutely disinherited; but their property is vested in others, subject only to a right of maintenance. So in the Hindu law, the duty of maintaining them is guarded by the strongest of sanctions. They who withhold a befitting maintenance from them are subject to disinherison in this life, and the bitterest punishment in the next, the Hindu law watching in this respect with the utmost anxiety over the rights of these wretched and helpless beings, who, from their inability to assert them, are peculiarly exposed to fraud and oppression. And here, it must be observed, that the disability is not incurred unless *the infirmity is coeval with birth.* That mere lameness should induce disinherison may perhaps appear harsh and inhuman to those who, in their examination of Hindu customs, overlook the habits of thinking and the religious institutions to which the people of Hindustan have been disciplined. The lameness, however, must be *entire*;† that is, the individual must be so lame as to be incapable of walking on either foot, or of using either hand. The reason of these exclusions is, that persons so disabled cannot go through the forms of investiture required by the Hindu ordinances. There is also another reason arising out of the religious and philosophical belief of the Hindus. They believe that the soul advances progressively through various states of being until its final absorption in its author, and that these states of being are assigned to it according to its merits in the present life; an opinion which may be traced in the most ancient systems of philosophy. Corporeal defects, therefore, incurable maladies, or those diseases that entail on their victims a noxious and offensive condition of body, are superstitiously regarded as the marks of divine displeasure for some atrocious crime perpetrated, or some impure sin indulged, in an antecedent form; and the loss of inheritance is one of the expiations which the sufferer is doomed to undergo. These morbid affections, thus strangely distorted into presumptions of guilt, are supposed to be reproduceable through seven successive births. But as all sin, according to the Hindu law, is expiable by penance, *as soon as the penance is performed, the rights of inheritance are restored.* In practice, then, the species of disinherison, of the apparent cruelty of which Mr. Mill complains, can scarcely be said to exist; and it is unjust and intolerant to reproach the Hindu law with inhumanity and injustice, when the incapacity to inherit (an ordinance which originated in the religious tenets of the Hindus) is at all times softened,

* Every Hindu family is undivided till a partition takes place by consent of all its members, and must be presumed to be undivided unless the partition is proved.

† Colebrooke's Digest, p. 322.

softened, if not fully compensated, to the excluded party, by his right to subsistence in due proportion to the wealth of the family; and when it is at the same time competent for him to work *a full restoration* to his inheritance, by means of certain prescribed forms of penance, involving no personal suffering or inconvenience whatever. They who charge the jurisprudence of the Hindus with cruelty towards those who are visited with personal infirmities, should be reminded, that the Hindu law is the only law which imparts to them fixed and indefeasible rights, and that in other countries they are left to the mercy and caprice of testamentary distributions, or thrown upon the casual benevolence and voluntary protection of their relatives, who may either yield them an unwilling and churlish hospitality, or abandon them altogether to a scanty pittance from the funds of the parish.

In the same spirit of unphilosophical cavil and petty exception, the historian of India observes, that "daughters,* by the Hindu law, are altogether debarred from a share in the inheritance of their father;" and "that the right of devising property by will does not exist in Hindustan:" drawing from each of his positions the usual inference of rudeness and want of culture in a state of society which overlooks the rights and happiness of the weaker sex, and which has always remained too near the simplicity and barbarism "of the most ancient times to have stretched their ideas of property so far as the testamentary power of transferring it." With respect to the female share of the property, Mr. Mill remarks, "that *the woman amongst the Hindus is so restricted in the means of acquiring property, that she is almost excluded from its rights.* The exceptions consist in certain presents; what was given in the bridal procession; what was given in token of love; what was received from a brother, a mother, or a father; and this property is inherited by her daughters in equal portions with her sons." It is evident that the exceptions, though imperfectly enumerated by Mr. Mill, constitute a liberal amount of female property; the nuptial and domestic gifts in opulent families frequently amounting to very considerable sums. It is quite equivalent to the ordinary marriage settlements and jointures that prevail in England. But the enumeration of the several species of property acquirable by Hindu women is far from being accurate. The law of Hindustan is by no means so defective in gallantry to the sex as Mr. Mill imagines. It assigns to woman what it emphatically calls her property (*strid'hana*†); it may consist of money, valuables, and, unless in Bengal, of land.‡ According to the *Smriti Chandrica*, the highest authority on the subject, it comprises various kinds of acquisition; first, her marriage portion, *i. e.* what is *given to a young woman, or her husband in trust for her, at the time of her marriage;* secondly, her fee, or a gift during the marriage procession (the *domi-ductio* of the Romans), when the marriage, having been already solemnized, is about to be consummated by her abdicating the parental abode for that of her husband:§ and this has descendible qualities peculiar to itself, for it goes to her brothers of the whole blood; thirdly, what a woman, on the marriage of a daughter, receives from her bridegroom; fourthly, what the wife receives as a present when she arrives at the house of her husband; fifthly, gifts subsequent to her marriage from her parents and brothers; sixthly, the perquisites (*honoraria*) which she receives from her husband, for the due performance of her domestic duties; seventhly, special gifts before her

* Hist. Brit. India, vol. i. p. 148.

† *Stri*, female, and *d'hana*, wealth.

‡ Mitacshara ap. Sir Thomas Strange, Elements of Hindu Law, vol. i. p. 25.

§ Till this time, as among the Romans, they are *sponsæ* only, and, like the Roman women, become *uxores statim atque ductæ sunt.*

her marriage from her relatives; eighthly, the earnings of her industry by sewing, painting, &c.; ninthly, the savings out of the sum allowed her for necessaries during her coverture. It is true, that if she dies without issue, these several kinds of property vest in her husband; but they are all during her life under her own dominion. The succession to the property of widows is arranged by the Hindu law with the utmost nicety of distribution. It is true, that the dependent condition of a widow precludes the idle and improvident expenditure of what she inherits from her husband; nor can she alienate it by her own act, unless for necessary subsistence, or for pious and charitable purposes; the concurrence of her legal guardians and advisers, as well as of her husband's heirs, being in general requisite to the alienation of her property; a control, however, which inflicts no real hardship, and is not unreasonable, seeing that her husband's family are bound to provide for her in her necessities; and it would be unjust if they had no means of checking those acts of extravagance which tend to bring her into a state of dependence on the common funds of the family. But *the Strid'hana is peculiarly her own.* The rules of succession to it, inaccurately specified by Mr. Mill, are somewhat intricate, but they mark the skill and caution with which the jurists of India have guarded this important branch of property, and negatives altogether his unqualified assertion, that they were the rude legislative efforts of an uncivilized people. Strid'hana belonging to an *unmarried* female, descends first to her uterine brothers, and in default of these to her parents in succession, *the mother taking before the father.* The strid'hana of a *married* female dying in the lifetime of her husband, and if a widow, with the personal property she inherited from her husband, descends to her lineal descendants *in the female line*, and not to her daughters and sons in equal portions, as stated by Mr. Mill; the Hindu law thus indicating with striking emphasis, by the preference of the female line, the *peculiarly female character of the property* which it permits her to enjoy. What then becomes of the adventurous proposition advanced by the historian of British India, that "the woman among the Hindus is so restricted in the means of acquiring property, that she is almost excluded from its rights!" It is lamentable that he should adopt, and give currency by his adoption, to the vulgar error so prevalent amongst those who have only looked on the surface of Hindu society, of the depressed state of the softer part of the species in Hindustan, and rely so implicitly upon it for one of the various indications of rudeness, which he affects to trace through the institutions of that country.

With regard to the testamentary power, it certainly does not exist in the Hindu law. There is no word in any of the dialects of India equivalent to our word *will*, as an instrument for the conveyance of property. But the inference Mr. Mill deduces from it is unworthy of his enlarged and philosophical mind. In truth, a test of civilization less perfect, or more inconclusive, could not well have been proposed; and it is observable, that Mr. Mill himself has completely overthrown it: for in his zeal to establish the social rudeness of the Hindus, he tells us that, "even the Arabs, who were in a rude state at the time of Mohammed, devised their property by will."* He admits, therefore, the practice of devising by will not to be an *invariable* criterion of refinement. It

* These were nuncupative wills only, for the art of writing was but imperfectly known at that time. But even according to the Mahommedan law, the assent of the heirs after the death of the testator is necessary to the validity of a will bequeathing from them more than one-third of the property. Hamilton's Hedaya, vol. iv. 468.

It follows, then, from his own admission, that the non-existence of wills in the Hindu law is no legitimate proof of a rude condition, since they existed amongst a people much ruder, the uncultivated inhabitants of the desert. The pedantry of such general and undistinguishing inferences is truly sickening. Had Mr. Mill been better acquainted with Hindu law, he would have perceived a sound reason for the non-existence of wills amongst the natives of India. By that law, a course of inheritance is established and made indefeasible, whilst it provides with the most punctilious care for the female issue and the collateral branches. The whole family is thus knit together in a patriarchal union, and the property descends according to fixed rules of succession, in an unbroken continuity. For this reason, alienation is fettered by the most jealous restrictions, whilst the fund is augmented by the industry and acquisitions of each. Surely provisions framed for the conservation of the ancestral property to those who, by nature, have the strongest claim to it, cannot justly be stigmatized with barbarism. Reasoning *à priori*, the unqualified and absolute dominion over property, which in our own law permits the parent, in violation of the natural affections, to defeat the just expectations of his children—a principle of English jurisprudence which has not escaped the animadversion of Blackstone,* who regrets the want of legal compulsion on a testator to leave his children "at the least a necessary subsistence,"—savours much less of an improved and moral state of society than the principle of the Hindu law, which secures the natural rights of the descendants with a strictness that renders so revolting an anomaly impossible.†

But though no testamentary power exists in Hindu law, the King's Courts‡ at the presidencies, and especially the Supreme Court at Calcutta, have supported native wills under certain restrictions, holding them by a species of fiction to be deeds in contemplation of death, which take effect after it. Many sound thinkers have deemed it a pernicious innovation, inasmuch as it tends to the derangement of a system so nicely constructed and so artificially cemented, that the least breach in any of its parts, disorders the texture of the whole. The practice, however, subsists; and in certain cases they are held even by the pundits of southern India to be valid; but they consider a will as a gift and partition during the life of the father, to take effect after his decease, a Hindu being permitted to distribute his property *amongst his family* in his life-time, an act which affirms rather than contravenes their right of inheritance. But bequests in favour of *strangers*, being contrary to the distributions ordained in the Sastras, are void. "What then," asks Mr. Ellis, "is the will of a Hindu? If the distribution of property made by it be contrary to the *Dharma Sastra*, it is not valid; if in conformity to it, it is unnecessary, the law having already made the same distribution." He who distributes his property must distribute it according to law; and although testamentary dispositions have long been upheld in Bengal; yet even there—according to the *Daya Bhaga* of Jimuta Vahana, which regulates inheritances in that part of India, and to which the instrument we call a *will* is as unknown as it is to the *Mitacshara*, the doctrines of which prevail in southern India;—even there, whatever may be the rule regarding moveables, a man having sons is not permitted to aliene his ancestral property without their consent. How far the Supreme

* Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. i. p. 450.

† *Inofficious testaments* were set aside by the civil law, on the suggestion, that the parent had lost the use of his reason when he made so unnatural a disposition of his property.

‡ The practice was introduced into the Mayor's Court at Madras, and was one of the iniquities of that court, being invented for the purpose of bringing native property into the hands of the registrar.

Supreme Courts were authorized by their charters to sanction native wills, is highly questionable. They who incurred the responsibility have long since passed away; and it is only to be lamented, that rules of succession calculated to render private life sweet and secure, and to nurture the domestic charities of mankind, should have been forced into an unnatural alliance with doctrines so wholly alien from the spirit and genius of the legal constitutions of India. But even in Bengal, native wills have not been sustained, in which inadequate provisions have been made for children; and in 1812, the Supreme Court at Madras, in the case of an undivided family, when the question came before it in a bill filed by an annuitant against an executor, calling upon him to account for, and make good to him, a provision bequeathed to him by the testator, the parties being both Hindus, the bill was dismissed upon the ground of its being incompetent for the testator to dispose of *undivided* property, leaving the question open, however, how far such an instrument could have been sustained, had he disposed only of his own share of the property. The most enlightened judges who have lately presided in the King's courts in India, have felt a strong leaning towards the ancient and uncorrupted law of Hindu succession, and expressed their regrets at the innovations which have been suffered to impair its simplicity. Sir Thomas Strange,* who devoted the industry of more than twenty years to the study of Hindu law, thus expresses himself in favour of its canons of inheritance, which, according to Mr. Mill, are features of an uncivilized period of society: "The law of inheritance amongst the Hindus seems to me well and equitably settled, and I would rather have property allowed to descend amongst them according to their ancient rules, than leave it to every man to prescribe for himself a new law of succession."

Never, then, did any human proposition rest upon a more slender induction than the proposition, in which a want of civilization is inferred from the non-existence of wills in the ancient jurisprudence of Hindustan. Why are wills unknown to Hindu law? Because the salutary and just rules, that regulate descents, render them unnecessary; rules by which the fund, to which a long train of lineal and collateral claimants look for sustenance or advancement, is secured from capricious alienations; and the wealth of one generation flows to another in the undisturbed current of the natural affections, being alike secured from the calamitous vicissitudes resulting from prodigality and profusion on the one hand, and the caprices of parental injustice on the other. A similar wisdom to that which suggested the Hindu rules of inheritance, suggested the wise provisions of Rome against undutiful testaments; and it dictated also our statutes of distribution, of which Lord Mansfield, in the case of a void will, observed, that "they made an exceedingly good will for every man."

So much for the non-existence of the testamentary power in the jurisprudence of India, as evidence of a rude and uncivilized state of society. In truth, amongst the puerilities of what in our day passes for philosophy, the construction of systems and theories of civilization is not the least idle. The testamentary disposition of property may be found in uncultivated and ignorant, while no traces of it exist in refined and cultured, nations. Wills were common amongst the wandering tribes of Arabia before the time of Mahommed; they were unknown to the ancient law of the acute and intelligent Athenians.† Analogies

* Elements of Hindu Law, vol. ii. p. 441.

† At least with regard to land. The old Athenian law directed that the estate of the deceased should always descend to the children, and on their failure, to collaterals. Solon first permitted the disposition of land by testament, but *only on failure of issue.* Plut. in vit. Solon.

Analogies of this kind rarely establish an uniform principle; and a trifling portion of diligence in the turning over of indexes, will supply writers far less gifted than Mr. Mill with materials for two opposite hypotheses of equal plausibility on the same question. Is it necessary to remind Mr. Mill, that human societies do not uniformly advance by the same impulses; and that civil institutions in different countries, however analogous to each other, do not always imply that each has arrived at the same epoch of the social progress? Besides, rules of inheritance, and indeed all municipal regulations, are purely conventional institutions, and vary in different communities, from causes wholly distinct from those by which their civilization is propelled or retarded. That wills, therefore, were unknown to the Hindus, may be safely admitted by the most eager advocate for the early civilization of that interesting people. In medical science, there are what are called contra-indicants; something of the same kind may be traced in the history and character of nations.

But the catalogue of Mr. Mill's historical errors is not yet exhausted, and the subject must be resumed hereafter.

HINDU AND BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: A typographical error in a petition against the late high duties upon Indian silks, which originated in the appendix to the votes and proceedings of the House of Commons, has found its way into your Journal for the present month, page 150. It is therein stated, that "in many districts of India, considerable distress has already been felt by the supersession of the native by *British factories;*" for the latter words, read "British fabrics."

The mistake must be obvious to a common observer; but, to any one at all acquainted with the present state of India, it must appear almost ludicrous to see an inference drawn in the succeeding paragraph of your Journal, as if factories actually existed in the interior of India, furnishing employment to British artizans, to the exclusion of the native population.

The London merchants, I believe, are not emulous of being considered as entertaining the extravagant notions which you attribute to the assailants of the Honourable Company; but it is not fitting that an accidental misrepresentation of an assertion of theirs should be used in any argument on the important question at issue.

I am, sir, &c.

London, 3d August 1829. J. Begbie,

Secretary to the East-India Trade Committee.

*** Mr. Begbie must have read the article to which he refers either very negligently, or with a jaundiced eye. Whether the native *factories* or native *fabrics* be superseded by those of Britain, our argument is not in the slightest degree affected. As to the "inference" he perceives in the succeeding paragraph, as if we had supposed that "factories actually existed in the interior of India furnishing employment to British artizans," it is, indeed, ludicrous enough; but the phrase in that paragraph, "employment of British artizans," so obviously means employment *in their own country*, not in India, that the joke is in every sense his own.—Edit

THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: On perusing the "Travels of Ibn Batuta," lately published by the Oriental Translation Fund, I was sorry to perceive that the learned Dr. Lee has given into the fashionable folly of the day, and, having occasion to refer to a few French works, has quoted them in the original language. Much progress will certainly never be made in oriental learning, while all those who wish to devote themselves to it are thus compelled to throw away a great part of their time in acquiring a previous knowledge of the European languages, a knowledge which, it seems, will henceforth be necessary even to read the works of our own English orientalists. The opportunity now offered, of making our own noble mother tongue the key to the learning of the East, is, it seems, to be carelessly thrown away, and we are to continue to acknowledge a sort of literary vassalage to the far inferior language of our national enemies. Oh! shame to our degenerate English authors that it should be thus! Oh, shame that, by their ignoble laziness or miserable want of patriotism, we are reduced to the necessity of studying a foreign tongue to read the works of our own fellow-countrymen!

With a sincere wish that the managers of the Oriental Fund will interfere to prevent the continuance of this disgraceful barbarism, a barbarism that renders us the laughing-stock of our contemporaries, and will inevitably excite the just contempt and anger of posterity, I quit the ungrateful and vexatious subject, to recommend to that excellent Institution a new course of literary activity, which would, in good hands, prove as useful and glorious as that they have already adopted. This is, to publish good translations of standard foreign works on oriental subjects, which might be easily procured, would the Committee agree to defray the expenses of giving them to the public. It will be readily agreed, that we stand in great need of such, when it is mentioned that the "*Asia*" of Barros and Do Couto is still locked up in the unattractive language of Portugal, and that we have not a single English version of that excellent compilation, Herbelot's Oriental Library. The translation of the latter work should be committed to the charge of some good oriental scholar, capable of adding such information as the present superior knowledge of Eastern literature supplies; and, as the alphabetical arrangement has been frequently objected to, a slight historical digest of oriental history should be prefixed, in which the names of the persons recorded in the body of the work should be chronologically introduced; an arrangement which would greatly facilitate the comprehension of the work.

In the hope that these hurried suggestions may not be found wholly unworthy of notice, and in particular the first of them, which respects an enormous and still increasing grievance, which, whatever may be thought by those who patronize it, is deeply, widely, and severely felt, I beg leave most respectfully to sign myself,

Yours, &c.

August 15th, 1829. A. C. C.

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

Since the much-talked-of "discoveries of M. Champollion," we have been looking most impatiently for some results of those discoveries. But although we have seen, from time to time, vast promises held out, and astonishing revelations threatened, from the interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics by the aid of M. Champollion's "alphabet," we may undertake to say that we are yet destitute of any specific evidence that this famed *discovery* of M. Champollion (which is no other than that of Dr. Young) can be applied, on an enlarged scale, to the purpose of explaining the occult characters on the monuments of Egypt. The public journals of this country, as well as those on the Continent, have, rather culpably, lent themselves to the propagation of the quackeries of M. Champollion, by announcing his pretended *readings of papyri*, as so many indisputable *data* towards the elucidation of ancient history: not that of Egypt in particular; for even Phœnician history, it has been stated, may be illustrated by papyri found amongst the sepulchral relics in Egypt.

The fact is, that M. Champollion is a sanguine, enterprizing man; and he knows the character of his countrymen too well to suppose that a plain ingenuous statement of the exact scope of his knowledge would suffice to procure him that degree of patronage which is necessary to the promotion of his researches: he has, therefore, been compelled *trancher le charlatan*, and to become a quack in spite of himself.

Our readers will do us the justice to remember that we have, not seldom, intimated our doubts as to the pretended discoveries of the French scholar, without pretending to undervalue the merits of his exertions, or endeavouring to check the ardour of his researches in the obscure path of Egyptian archæology. Error, however, requires to be exposed, and more especially when the author of it has enlisted popular feeling and prejudice on his side, and when his delusions are attempted to be supported by artifice and deliberate imposture. The exposure of M. Champollion's pretensions has proceeded from his own countrymen; it is, therefore, less liable to the suspicion of being the fruit of partiality or jealousy. A splendid work* on the collection of Egyptian hieroglyphics collected by the Count de Palin, by Messrs. Dorow and Klaproth, is preceded by some critical observations by the latter on the hieroglyphical alphabet, alleged to have been *discovered* by M. Champollion, the substance of which observations we shall lay before our readers.

M. Klaproth begins as follows:—"For the last five years the discovery of the *hieroglyphical alphabet* has been spoken of with a surprising degree of enthusiasm, though few persons appear to have a very clear idea of what it really is, or of the results which are deducible therefrom. The English Dr. Young was incontestably the first who made this discovery. It was in 1818 that he ascertained the alphabetical value of most of the hieroglyphics which compose the names of *Ptolemy* and *Berenice*. The celebrated Zoëga had previously suspected that a part of the hieroglyphical signs might be used alphabetically; but the honour of demonstrating the fact belongs to Dr. Young. The conjecture of Zoëga made no sort of impression upon those who were em-

* Collection d'Antiquités Egyptiennes recueillies par M. le Chevalier de Palin, publiées par MM. Dorow et Klaproth, en 33 planches; auxquelles on en a joint une 34me. représentant les plus beaux scarabées de la collection de M. J. Passalacqua: précédée d'Observations critiques sur l'Alphabet Hiéroglyphique découvert par M. Champollion le jeune, et sur le progrès fait jusqu'à ce jour dans l'art de déchiffrer les anciennes écritures Egyptiennes; avec deux planches, par M. J. Klaproth. Paris, 1829.

employed in the study of the ancient Egyptian writing; they continued, on the contrary, to follow the old notions, considering the entire mass of hieroglyphics as ideographical or symbolical.

"A young French scholar, M. Champollion, jun., had been long employed in the vain attempt to decypher these hieroglyphics; his ill success was not surprising, considering that he merely followed the track of his predecessors in these researches. The idea that the hieroglyphics contained an alphabet had never occurred to his mind, as clearly appears from the following passage in his work, entitled *De l'Ecriture hiératique des Anciens Egyptiens*,* published at Grenoble in 1821:

These manuscripts (hieratic) attracted, at an early period, the attention of the learned: Rigord, Montfaucon, the Count de Caylus, the Abbé Barthélémy, Zoëga, M. de Humboldt, and the members of the commission of Egypt, having ascertained that the writing of these various rolls differed essentially from the hieroglyphical mode, regarded it, some as the Egyptian hieratic writing, others as the epistolographic, or popular, mentioned by Greek authors; but all agreed upon this important point, namely, that the writing of these ancient Egyptian manuscripts is alphabetical; that is, that it is composed of signs designed to indicate the sounds of the spoken language. Long study, and especially an attentive comparison of the hieroglyphical texts with those of the second species regarded as alphabetical, have conducted us to an opposite conclusion. From our comparison it results, 1st. that the writing of the Egyptian manuscripts of the second species *is not alphabetical*; 2d. that this second system is only a simple modification of the hieroglyphical, and differs from it merely in the form of its signs; 3d. that this second species of writing is the hieratic mode of the Greek authors, and should be considered as an hieroglyphical short-hand; lastly, that the hieratic characters (and, consequently, those also from which they are derived) are *signs of things and not signs of sounds.*

"After such a declaration, there can be little room for doubt, that, in 1821, M. Champollion did not believe in the existence of alphabetical signs amongst the hieroglyphics."

The discovery of Dr. Young gave a new direction to the investigation of M. Champollion; and in 1822, he published a considerable list of hieroglyphics employed alphabetically in writing proper names. In his "Letter to M. Dacier," he speaks incidentally only of his obligations to Dr. Young; he called the discovery *his own*, and the journalists of France, says M. Klaproth, filled all Europe with this immortal discovery of M. Champollion; "the world, little conversant with these researches, took all that was said for granted, and became persuaded that in future there would be no more difficulty in reading an inscription in hieroglyphics, than there is in interpreting one in Greek or Latin."

This discovery, however, with all M. Champollion's improvements, affords the means of reading a very limited number of hieroglyphics, representing proper names. In hieroglyphical inscriptions, the names of kings are enclosed in a sort of frame termed a *cartouche*, in which the king's name and ordinary epithets

* "This little volume has become extremely scarce: it is said that the author has exerted his utmost to withdraw the copies from the eyes of the public. The reason assigned for this is, 'the fear of wounding the scruples of certain pious persons.' But there is positively nothing to be found in this book which treats of the high antiquity of the Pharaohs, and which can therefore be opposed to the statements in the Bible. It is allowable to surmise that the real motive which incited M. Champollion to suppress this work was the desire not to furnish a too precise measure of the progress he had made in 1821, a year prior to his *Lettre à M. Dacier*. This measure is found in the assertion that 'the hieroglyphical signs are signs of things, not of sounds.' A person who had been labouring for ten years upon hieroglyphics, without decyphering them, and who printed, in 1821, such an axiom as this, had great need, in his new researches, in 1822, of the aid of Dr. Young's discoveries, which appeared in December 1819, in the *Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica*."

epithets are written in phonetic characters, as M. Champollion calls them, after Zoëga. But besides the name and epithets, each king has a title of honour, which fills another cartouche, and which is commonly preceded by a symbolical group, said to signify "king of an obedient people." The legend of this cartouche is usually composed of symbolical characters mingled with alphabetical letters; and it is these symbolical characters which it has been hitherto found impossible to explain by any certain rule, and they are almost always interpreted conjecturally. M. Klaproth observes: "with respect to the names and epithets of the kings, included in the second cartouches, M. Champollion has an excellent guide for decyphering them; they are the same names which are found in the tables of Egyptian dynasties given by Manetho and other writers of antiquity. It must be confessed that when we know what we are sure to find in an inscription, written in unknown characters, it is not very difficult to explain it."

Independently of the names contained in the cartouches, a vast number of others occur, of divinities and persons not kings, which are mostly written in alphabetical characters. Most of the gods are known by means of ancient authors; it was, therefore, not difficult to discover them in the inscriptions. Besides the names, there are also some grammatical signs and particles, in alphabetical characters; all the rest are symbolical, or ideographical; and these are the stumbling blocks in the way of Egyptologists. "I am aware," adds M. Klaproth, "that M. Champollion *now* maintains that nearly all the hieroglyphical characters are alphabetical; but he has never been able to demonstrate this proposition, which is opposed to the testimony of ancient authors, and particu- St. Clement of Alexandria, respecting the different classes of Egyptian writing. It is this difficulty chiefly which induced the learned Baron Silvestre de Sacy to observe, very justly, that 'notwithstanding the confidence which one could not help lending to the system of M. Champollion, we ought not to indulge extravagant hopes of its results, any more than a desire to depreciate it, inasmuch as *it has not yet afforded, and will perhaps never afford,* a complete interpretation of an inscription or a writing of any extent.* In fact, hitherto it has been impossible to read, *with certainty,* a single phrase, or a single proposition, consisting of a subject, predicate, and copula.

"But suppose," he continues, "that the hieroglyphics consist of alphabetical letters only, the value of which we know; still there will remain an insurmountable difficulty in interpreting the inscriptions, which lies in the language. The greatest portion of the ancient dialect of Egypt is totally lost; a few relics of it only are found in the Coptic language, which is itself no longer spoken; and we merely possess an incomplete translation of the Bible into that tongue, and a few religious works, which, from their nature, cannot include many more ideas than are contained in the Holy Scriptures. Unfortunately, the Greek invasion introduced into the Coptic language more than a third of Greek words, and the Arabian conquest, about a fourth of Arabic words; so that the number of words therein of Egyptian origin is very limited. The Egyptians, in adopting the Christian religion, and with it the Greek alphabet, to which they added some other signs, were particularly studious to exclude, in their translation of the Bible and in their religious writings, which, after that event, formed almost the sum total of their literature, every expression which savoured of paganism, substituting Greek terms. Those, however, are the very expressions most essential to the decyphering of the graphic remains of ancient Egypt, most of which relate to the dogmas of the early creed of the

* *Journal des Savans,* September 1827.

the inhabitants. Besides, is it probable that the Egyptian language had not materially changed in the thousands of years which preceded the introduction of Christianity? We may presume that the relics of the Egyptian tongue, preserved in the Coptic, do not greatly differ from the words of the spoken language under the dominion of the Romans and that of the Lagides; but is it not likely that the difference is very great between the Coptic words and those which were in use in the time of Rameses or Sesostris? The nature of languages is every where the same; and it is evident that in the lapse of 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 years, a dialect must perceptibly change. If, therefore, the Coptic language be sufficient for interpreting the monuments of the time of Nero and the Ptolemys, is it credible that it can serve successfully to explain inscriptions of a date 2,000 or 3,000 years before the Christian era? Thus the discoveries of M. Champollion may be useful in reading the names of the kings of Egypt, but they will probably never lead even to a superficial interpretation of the inscriptions and writings on papyri, which are found in the tombs of that country. In translating any phrase, he is compelled to invent for the purpose words which are not Coptic, and for which there is no authority whatever. It may be concluded that a translator has a very easy task, if he can assign to the unknown characters of an inscription whatever value he pleases, and form himself the language in which he wills it shall be written!"

Had M. Champollion not departed from the analytical method which he proposed to adopt in his researches, in his "Letter to M. Dacier," he would not have exposed himself to these remarks; but then he would not have acquired the fame with which his astonishing discoveries *in nubibus* has clothed him.

Prior to an examination of the special errors committed by M. Champollion, M. Klaproth observes, that it will be impossible to make any further advances, with certainty, in the study of hieroglyphics, till other bilingual monuments are discovered, where the hieroglyphics are accompanied by a Greek translation; for he demonstrates, in two very striking instances, that the Greek text, on the Rosetta stone, does not always accurately render the sense of the hieroglyphics. The group of signs rendered in the Greek translation of the Rosetta inscription Θεὸς Ἐπιφανὴς should have been Θεογένητος; and another group, which occurs six times in the inscription, and is invariably rendered Εὐχάριστος in the Greek, or *gracious*, is really equivalent to *lord of the triple* good.

The defects of M. Champollion's system are apparent from his own statements. In his *Précis du Système Hiéroglyphique*, he acknowledges that it is not certain whether the Egyptian words expressed phonetically, in the hieroglyphical texts, are so old as the time of the Pharaohs, or the kings of Egyptian race, or whether they are earlier than the Greek or even the Roman epoch. Yet with admirable inconsistency, he avers elsewhere that his alphabet is the true key to the whole hieroglyphical system; that the ancient Egyptians used it, at all the epochs, to represent alphabetically the sounds of words in their spoken language. This phonetic alphabet of M. Champollion contains 134 letters, whilst the number of hieroglyphical characters represented in his work amounts to 864, but which, according to Zoëga, is 958. By M. Champollion's own admission, then, there are 730 signs, as well figurative as symbolical, which are not used phonetically. These 730 signs may be differently grouped and connected, and may form, as in the Chinese language, an infinite variety of distinct characters, with different significations. M. Klaproth illustrates this view of the subject by reference to the languages of China and Japan, which bear some analogy in their construction to the occult characters of Egypt. "The Chinese, have, likewise, a phonetic mode of writing proper names,

names, which they often surround with a cartouche, like the Egyptians. The only difference between their phonetic system and that on the banks of the Nile is, that amongst them, the ideographical characters, employed phonetically, are not alphabetical letters, but represent entire syllables, which they express in their ordinary use. Thus, a Chinese, in writing the word *Maria*, would employ the characters *ma*, signifying "a horse," *le*, denoting "profit," and *ya*, meaning "the second in order." The common system of Japanese writing resembles, more than any other, that of the ancient Egyptians: for the Japanese blend their syllabic signs, which denote the sounds, with the ideographical characters of the Chinese, exactly like the Egyptians, whose writing consists of signs both phonetic and symbolic. Now, could any person, who was merely able to read proper names expressed in the manner just described, in a Chinese book, pretend that he was in a condition, or even in the way of qualifying himself, to understand Chinese writing? Or again: could any one, who knew the value of the forty-seven letters of the Japanese syllabic alphabet, be competent to translate texts in which those signs are blended with ideographical characters? Certainly not, even if he were more familiar with the Japanese language than we are at present with the ancient dialect of Egypt."

Our author next points out the arbitrary changes which M. Champollion has made, from time to time, in the meaning of his signs, as it suited his convenience, assigning mere conjectural reasons for these changes. "I think I may assert," he says, "without being taxed with injustice, that the value of a very considerable portion of the 134 signs of his *phonetic alphabet* is merely conjectural. It appears to me that he ought to have discussed each letter separately, and demonstrated by the monuments themselves, that it really had the meaning he assigns to it. In pursuing this rigorous course, all doubts would have been removed, criticism would have had nothing to object, and science, as well as M. Champollion, would have been a gainer."

M. Klaproth then enters upon a long examination, in which it is impossible for us to follow him, of the glaring contradictions and arbitrary variations of M. Champollion; and he naturally asks, what confidence can be placed in the assertions of a writer who in so barefaced a manner sports with the simplicity of the public? "He goes on groping in the dark, whilst the journals in his pay are trumpeting forth his luminous discoveries in the chaos of Egyptian antiquities."

A more serious charge follows: no less than a falsification of the monument of Abydos. This precious relic of antiquity was discovered by Mr. W. J. Bankes, in 1818, amongst the ruins of Abydos, or El-Haraba, as it is called by the Arabs: it is a genealogical table, or series of cartouches containing the names of several kings of Egypt. Shortly after his return to England, Mr. Bankes had a lithographic print taken of the table, and distributed copies of it amongst the learned: a copy was published by the Egyptian Society, accompanied by another taken on the spot by Mr. Wilkinson, which corresponded with that of Mr. Bankes in all essential particulars, and they therefore served mutually to corroborate each other. M. Cailland, who visited Egypt after Mr. Bankes, also took a copy of the monument of Abydos; it was published by M. Champollion in his *Seconde Lettre à M. le Duc de Blacas*, and differs essentially from the two former. It is this copy which M. Klaproth directly accuses M. Champollion with falsifying, for the purpose of supporting his hypothesis respecting Rameses the Great; and he assigns a reason why the fraud cannot be attributed to M. Caillaud. The details of this alleged imposture cannot be understood without reference to the hieroglyphics themselves, which M. Klaproth

roth has printed; they certainly appear, taken conjointly with his argument, fully to establish this serious charge which he brings against his countryman. Independently of this, the important variations, in respect to the names of the kings, and even the dynasties, to which the table is supposed to refer, between the statements of M. Champollion in his *Première Lettre à M. de Blacas* and in the first edition of his *Précis*, are sufficient to destroy all confidence in his theory. The falsification before referred to seems to be not the only one of which the French Egyptologist may be suspected; for in his *Prèmiere Lettre* he endeavours to strengthen a theory by reference to an inscription upon an amulet in the collection of M. de Palin, which inscription has been examined by M. Klaproth, and according to him, it represents "signs absolutely different from those which M. Champollion observed." The latter appears also to have seen more inscriptions in the museum of Turin than others can find there.

M. Klaproth enters at length into an examination of M. Champollion's interpretation of the cartouches in the table of Abydos; and likewise of the versions given of the Rosetta inscriptions. From the experiments made by M. Champollion on the latter, he has positively proved, M. Klaproth contends, that the Coptic is not the language into which the hieroglyphics are translatable; and our critic concludes, that "the hieroglyphical writing was not the representation of the spoken tongue of the country, but probably of some ancient dialect, or an enigmatical language invented by the priests, as well as the hieroglyphics, in order to conceal their pretended mysteries from the eyes of the vulgar. This result," he adds, "is very valuable, and we are indebted to M. Champollion for making this discovery by means of his labours." If there be any truth in this conclusion, the study of hieroglyphics relapses into almost pristine gloom, since the Coptic is, at present, the only resource. We subjoin some of the reflexions with which M. Klaproth terminates his observations:

I here conclude my examination of the pretended discoveries of M. Champollion, which I might have carried much farther; but the facts already stated will suffice to afford a correct idea of what *he has discovered*, and what *he pretends to have discovered*. I have not adverted either to the hieratic writing, which is no more than an hieroglyphical short-hand, or to the enchorial or demotic: the latter is that in which the second Egyptian text of the Rosetta inscription is written. Its system is distinct from the hieroglyphic or hieratic, whence it appears to be immediately derived, or which is itself perhaps only an amplification of the demotic. The signs employed in the demotic are simple characters borrowed from the hieratic writing. It excludes, according to M. Champollion, nearly all the figurative signs, admitting, at the same time, a number of symbolical characters. Thus, the major part of each demotic text consists of phonetic characters, or signs of sounds.

The learned Professor Kosegarten has published at Gripswalde a valuable work upon the enchorial or demotic writing,* wherein he demonstrates that hitherto it does not appear that the signification of more than *forty* letters of this mode of writing has been discovered; but these forty signs represent the value of the five vowels, a, e, i, o, u, and of eleven consonants, k, kh, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, b, and p, only; and although the value of these forty signs, which represent these sixteen letters, may be known with certainty, and although it may appear that by their help we may read some proper names and words written in the demotic system, much more is wanting before entire texts can be read and pronounced; for besides these forty signs, a multitude of others occur, the signification of which is unknown, because they have not been met with in proper names and other words, the pronunciation of which is known. These signs enter principally into genuine

* *De prisca Ægyptiorum litteratura, commentatio prima.* 1828.

genuine Egyptian words. It happens, however, sometimes, that the sense of words in demotic characters is ascertained by some Greek translation; but this does not give us their pronunciation, nor the power of each of the signs which compose them. In other words, *we know not even how to spell the demotic writing.*

The chief difficulty in reading this writing arises from there being a considerable number of unknown signs and groups, which are continually met with, not only at the end of proper names, but also at the end of words of the Egyptian language, written in demotic characters. As these signs and groups do not appear to denote cases or flexions, it has been hitherto impossible to form any idea of their power and use. The traces of these signs resemble those of alphabetical characters, and it is not easy to distinguish them therefrom, any more than to fix with certainty the beginning of each word. Another difficulty in the demotic writing is occasioned by the frequent use of monograms: they are met with in the enchorial papyri, and in the Rosetta inscription. The pronunciation and the meaning of a great number of these monograms are known from the Greek translations of these relics; yet they cannot be so analyzed as to ascertain the letters which have produced them by their agglomeration. It would thence appear that they are rather conventional signs than groups of alphabetical letters.

In reflecting upon all these difficulties, and upon the fact that we know the value of a comparatively trifling number of the alphabetico-demotic letters, it is impossible not to feel extreme surprise at the boldness with which M. Champollion professes to be able to read, understand, and translate papyri and the demotic portion of the Rosetta inscription; whilst it is evident that, notwithstanding his brilliant discoveries, we are not yet competent to spell three or four words in succession of this famous inscription.

After ridiculing the pretended discovery of M. Champollion, at Aix,* which has been seriously announced to the world in certain respectable works, but which is calculated to excite the mirth of every man of sober sense, M. Klaproth sums up his opinions in the following propositions:

1. That the priority of the discovery respecting a portion of the hieroglyphical signs belongs incontestably to the late Dr. Thos. Young, but that M. Champollion corrected his errors and considerably extended the discovery.

2d. That this discovery can only lead to the reading of the proper names of kings and certain other personages, as well as of a part of the auxiliary signs of speech, whilst it affords no aid whatever for reading the ideographical and symbolical hieroglyphics, and that M. Champollion almost invariably breaks down when he attempts to explain them.

3d. That his system is built upon no fixed basis, and that he changes at will the meaning he assigns to the phonetic as well as symbolic characters.

4th. That the imperfect knowledge of the ancient language of Egypt, which we are able to obtain by means of the Coptic, will never suffice for explaining the sense of an hieroglyphical inscription, even supposing that it was wholly written in phonetic letters.

5th. That the alteration of the table of Abydos, published by M. Champollion, affords a sufficient standard by which to judge of the degree of confidence to which his labours on Egyptian antiquities are entitled.

6th. That there is still less hope of attaining a knowledge of the contents of Egyptian monuments written in demotic characters, although the demotic portion of the Rosetta inscription is almost entirely preserved.

The hieroglyphics exhibited in this essay are represented by elegant *moveable types*, the first instance, we believe, of such a practice.

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxvi. p. 346.

MARRIAGE CEREMONIES IN CHINA.

Translated from the Chinese,

BY HENRY MATTHEW CLARKE, ESQ.

A Chinese female is considered eligible for marriage after twelve or thirteen years of age, when the parents commission a middle person (either male or female) to look out for a suitable match for their daughter. They state upon a sheet of red paper the year, month, day, and hour of her birth, which the go-between carries to the family of the proposed husband. They, after examining how the nativities of both accord, and ascertaining that there is no material difference of age in the two parties, write a similar statement regarding the young man. Lest, however, they be subject to misunderstanding through either the ignorance or wilfulness of the negociator, it now becomes necessary to make most diligent inquiry relative to the virtuous habits, or otherwise, to the station in life, and occupations, of each other. They are then introduced through the middle-man. The girl's father is introduced to the young man, and the man's mother to the girl; but the youth and girl must not meet each other.

The agreement of the elders of the families only is requisite, and the parties are thenceforth contracted. They then fix on an auspicious day for arranging the contract: when boxes full of cake and other eatables, female ornaments, jewels, ear-rings, &c. are presented by the man, and complimentary cards are sent to her family. The family of the girl on the receipt of these things send in return shoes, and stockings, and all sorts of provisions. After an interval of, in some cases, three or four years, in some of one or two, and in some of only six months, another ceremony is gone through. The man's family send large cakes, stamped with figures of dragons and birds; hogs, sheep, geese, fowls, sweetmeats, wine, and presents of money, according to their circumstances. The female's family send back clothes of all sorts, caps, &c. Another interval having elapsed (which is generally regulated by the age of the girl), a propitious day is chosen for the fulfilment of the marriage contract. The girl's toilet, wardrobe, furniture, bedding, &c. are removed to the family-house of her intended husband. This is called "bestowing the marriage-portion." On the happy day, the husband's family hire players, and singers, and a train of ornamental chairs, embroidered canopies, and painted candles, which attend at the bride's house, till her father and mother place her in a chair, and send her to her husband. Tears are shed both by daughter and parents as they are thus separated. As soon as she reaches the outer gate of her husband's house, she is received by him, and conducted into a room, when her face is uncovered to him for the first time. The relations and friends now assemble to congratulate the new couple, and after feasting in the hall, visit the bride in her apartment. In the evening she herself prepares a supper, to which they are invited, and as her husband sits down she stands beside him, and screens her face with her hands, whilst the guests beside her drink her health and commend her beauty; after supper they leave the room, but presently return to the door, and throw into the middle of the bride's chamber a bundle of chop-sticks.* They then attend the bridegroom to the door, and depart.

* The wish conveyed by this action is, that the inhabitants of the room may be speedily blessed with a family. The words "fai tase," commonly used for "chop-sticks," mean literally "speedy children."

depart. Very early next morning, the bride rises and dresses her hair in the wedding costume, puts on a new red gown, with petticoats of golden embroidery, and thus arrayed, goes forth from her chamber and calls the musicians. The bridegroom then joins her, and they together pay their devotions to the images of the gods, in the first instance; secondly, to the ancestors of the family; and thirdly, pay their respects to the living elders of the family: unmarried girls are then admitted to pay their compliments to the bride, after which the guests range themselves at table, and amuse themselves with feasting. On the third morning after marriage, the bride is sent back to see her parents. She is soon followed by her husband, who goes to pay his respects to his father and mother-in-law, and then escorts his bride home again. On the evening of this day, all the relations and friends of the bridegroom assemble, and pass their jokes upon the bride. There is an old saying which they make use of on this occasion, "come and see a new wife instead of an old one; old wives we may all see at home." The bride is constrained to walk round the visiting hall, whilst every one jokes her, and then calls upon her to repeat the same words. She is kept upon her legs in this way for four or five hours; after which, when they have enjoyed a good laugh at her, they break off, and she retires. On the fourth morning the bride rises early and proceeds to the kitchen, where, if she be of an humble station in life, she draws water, washes the dishes and pans, and prepares tea and rice; she is also bound to render assistance to her new father and mother-in-law in all the details of domestic labour. If in a middle rank of life, she has a servant to perform these offices, but is obliged to superintend every thing herself. Again, if her husband be a man of great wealth, a housekeeper supplies her place upon these occasions; she is only expected to offer tea to her husband's parents, morning and night, as a mark of respect.

It is seen that the parties themselves have not a word to say in forming the marriage. It rests wholly with the parents: in case of the parents being deceased, the uncles are their substitutes; and in the event of there being no uncles, the nearest relations they have succeed to this duty.

In purchasing concubines, or taking a second wife, after the decease of the first, a man is at liberty to see the females, and choose for himself. A widow, who is desirous of wedding a second time, does not object to shew herself.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE AFGHÁNS OR PATANS.

BY MAJOR CHARLES STEWART.

Thirty-eight years have elapsed since Mr. Henry Vansittart's translation of an abridged history of the Afgháns, called the *Asrar ul Afaghína*, was published in the second volume of the *Asiatic Researches*. In this pretended history, the Afgháns claim their descent from Melic Talut (Saul, king of Israel). It also states that, when Muhammed appeared upon earth, his fame reached the Afgháns, who sought him in multitudes, under the leaders Khalid and Abdul Rashid, sons of Walid.

As the Afgháns are never mentioned either by the Jewish or Arabian historians of those periods, the story is evidently a fiction.

Sir William Jones, however, thought the subject worthy of attention; and in a note published in the same volume, recommended an inquiry into the literature and history of the Afgháns.

The first person who appears to have taken up this subject was Sir John Malcolm, who, in his valuable History of Persia, page 596, refers to two other histories of the Afgháns, denominated the *Tarikh Afghánah* and the *Tarikhi Ghour*. From these histories we learn that the Afgháns consider themselves as partly descended from the Israelites and partly from the Copts of Egypt; that those descended from the former were banished by Nebuchadnezzar to the mountains of Ghour, where they multiplied greatly. Sir John has added the following note: "There is no affinity whatever to be traced between the Hebrew tongue and the Pushtoo, or modern language of the Afgháns, and there have been no inscriptions discovered which tend to support a belief of their being of Jewish extraction."

About the same period that Sir John Malcolm published his history of Persia, the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone published his Account of the Kingdom of Caubul, in the 155th page of which he has related one of the traditions mentioned by Sir John, *viz.* that the Afgháns are descended from Saul; that after the captivity, some of their tribes settled in the mountains of Ghour, and some went to the neighbourhood of Mecca in Arabia. Mr. Elphinstone concludes thus: "I fear we must class the descent of the Afgháns from the Jews with that of the Romans and the British from the Trojans, and that of the Irish from the Milesians or Bramins."

Having thus noticed what may be considered the domestic or national history of the Afgháns, I will now endeavour to trace their origin to a different source. Much of my information in the elucidation of this subject will be drawn from De Guignes' *Histoire des Huns*, and the remainder from Muhammedan or other authors.

In page 325 of the second volume of De Guignes, we find that early in the fifth century,* the ancient Huns having been driven from the north of China, the greater number of them proceeded towards Europe, the remainder to Aksou and Kashgar; from thence they spread themselves to the Caspian sea and the frontiers of Persia.†

These Huns afterwards bore the title or name of *Te-li* or *Tie-lé*; and because they dwelt along the banks of the river Oxus, they called them *Ab-te-lé*, that

* A.D. 420.

† The first Tartarian invaders of India are denominated Huns by the Hindus. See inscription on the pillar of Buddal, *Asiatic Researches*, vol. i. p. 133.

that is, the "Telites of the *river*;" from this has been formed the names of *Abtelites*, and by corruption, *Euthalites* and *Nepthalites*, which has given rise to the belief that they were Jews of the tribe of Nepthali, who had been transported to that country during the period of the captivity.

In the above paragraph there are two remarkable circumstances, first the name of *Abtelé*, which so nearly resembles that of *Ab-da-li*, one of the most distinguished of the Afghán tribes; secondly, the origin of the tradition of the Afgháns being descended from the Israelites; a story which was probably invented by some of the Arabian Jews settled in Mawerulnaher, through interested motives, or introduced as a species of flattery by one of their Muhammedan historians.

From this period (A.D. 420) the Huns were dispersed and cantoned throughout all those countries which are situated to the west, north, and east of the Caspian sea, extending from Kashgar to the Palus Mæotis. It is not that the Huns were the sole masters of those countries; a number of other Scythian nations had been previously established here, *viz.* the Ssu, the Ousion, the Yuechi or Geté, the latter of whom had been very powerful, and had extended their conquests even to India; but our historians, ignorant of this circumstance, confound them all under the name of Huns.*

About the year 457, Firouz, the legitimate heir to the throne of Persia, having being superseded by his younger brother, fled to Khushnuáz, king or chief of the Huns, who resided in the valley of Sogd, situated between the cities of Samercand and Bokhara, and from him obtained the assistance of an army of 30,000 men, on the condition that if he succeeded, he should make over to the Huns the cities of Turmuz and Wasjard (Basheer), both situated on the northern bank of the Oxus.

Firouz was successful: but so far from complying with the treaty, he soon after (A.D. 484) declared war against his ally, which only terminated with his own death.†

From this period till the reign of the celebrated Núshirwan, king of Persia, the two nations were frequently engaged in war; but the advance of another enemy, the Túrks, compelled them to form an alliance, which was cemented by a marriage of the daughter of the khán with the Persian monarch: this event is said to have taken place about the year 571.

It now becomes necessary to notice a new nation. The Túrks were an inferior tribe of Huns, who were subject to the khán of Geogen, or Awares, and were employed by him to work his mines in the mountains of Altai.‡

At

* The Geté are said to have been a nomade nation, and to have quitted their own country, situated on the western frontier of China, about 200 years before Christ: they first took possession of the banks of the Ili, a river of Tartary, and subsequently proceeded to the shores of the lake Aral, from thence they extended their conquests to the south of the river Oxus. About 130 years B.C., Persia having been invaded by the Syrians, the monarch of that country invited the Geté to his assistance; this circumstance gave the latter an opportunity of taking possession of the whole of the country which *now* constitutes the Afghán empire. The Geté had embraced the worship of *Boodh*; they dwelt in tents, which they transported, according to the change of season, to the places where they might avoid its rigours, or find pasture for their flocks. They had so few women among them, that several were obliged to unite for the possession of one; but the usual mode was for the brothers of a family to form this singular society among themselves. There is little doubt that the extensive excavations and sculptures in the vicinity of Bamian, a very ancient city of the province of Gour, were formed by the Geté, who, it is supposed, retained these countries for nearly 500 years, and were not finally dispossessed of them till the reign of the celebrated Persian monarch Núshirwan, in the middle of the sixth century. On this occasion many of the Geté found their way into India; and their descendants are still very numerous there, under the titles of Juts, Játs, and Seiks.—See *Asiatic Journal*, Nov. 1821; also De Guignes' *Histoire des Huns*, second volume.

† See Malcolm's History of Persia, p. 126.

‡ The Altai mountains extend from 68 to 170 degrees of eastern longitude; a considerable portion of them belongs to Russia.

At the end of the fifth century (A.D. 500) they threw off the yoke, and under the banners of a chieftain named Mokan Khán, conquered a great portion of Tartary.

We find in page 385, second volume of De Guignes, that in the year 569, the grand khán of the Túrks sent an embassy to the Roman emperor Justin the second; and that, to return the compliment, an ambassador named Zamarkh was sent to *Echtág*, the place of encampment of the khán, situated in the Altai mountains.

The ambassador was compelled (A.D. 570) to join the army of the prince, who, in the following year invaded the country of the Euthalite, or *Abtelé* Huns: a general engagement took place in the vicinity of the town of Nukhsheb, in which the chief of the Huns was killed, and the nation completely subdued.

After this event, the grand khán resolved to invade Persia; but being successfully opposed by the natives of that country, he entered into a treaty with Núshirwán, and marched towards Kashgar, which his troops had previously conquered.

It is about this period (A.D. 571) that I would place the emigration of the Huns from the banks of the Oxus towards the Indus. As they probably consisted at first of a few families or small clans, they would be readily admitted as subjects by the Persian governors, and had waste lands assigned them in the mountains of Solimaun. This reception encouraged others, and a nomade people found little difficulty in removing from one country to another. It is also likely that some colonies of the Geté had been permitted to remain, as the acquisition of subjects has always been an object of attention to the sovereigns of the east; and the Eelauts, or nomade Túrkish tribes, which are still found in every part of Persia, prove that two distinct races of people may reside amicably together.*

The numerous clans, into which the Afghâns are divided, corroborate the supposition that they entered their present country at different periods, and that each adopted the name of the chief: doubtless many of their tribes have since subdivided, and assumed different titles. Their pastoral manners, even to the present time, afford sufficient evidence of their descent from a nomade nation; and that such nation was Túrkish, is clearly evinced by the numerous terms common to both. Thus the words *Aimauk* or *Eimauk*, *Ordous*, *Khail*, *Jeerga*, *Ourdoo*, *Tajik*, *Eilauk*, *Kishlauk*, &c. &c. mentioned in Elphinstone's Caubul, are all to be found in Abul Gházy's History of the Tartars, and in the Institutes of Timour; added to which, the language still spoken by the greater number of the people is *Túrkish*. During the long reign of Núshirwan, the Persian empire extended to the banks of the Indus; and a tribute was constantly exacted from the chiefs who possessed the country to the east of that river, which was regularly paid till the invasion of Persia by the Arabs.

The first invasion of Persia by the Arabs took place in the fourteenth year of the Hejira (A.D. 635); and in the course of fifteen years the conquest was completed by the murder of Yezdejerd, the last of its ancient monarchs. During this period, the eastern provinces of Balkh, Ghour, and Kabul, being left without defence, were taken possession of by the Túrks with very little opposition.

Although the following passage may not be immediately connected with the present subject, I think it of too much importance to the history of India to be

* See Kinneir's Geographical Memoir of Persia, p. 44, et seq.

he passed over, as it clearly points out the division of that country into five distinct kingdoms.

"The Chinese historians say that the country of *Tienco*, or that of the Bramins, is subdivided into five great kingdoms: the first comprises the coast of Malabar and adjoining countries; the second, the range of mountains which divide Tibet from India; the third, the coast of Coromandel and adjoining countries; the fourth, the region bordering on Persia, which contains the countries in the vicinity of the Indus; the fifth is the middle of all, towards Agra and Benares. The king of this country was called *Hou-lou-mien-to*, and his title, king of *Mokia-to*, or Mewat;* he had subdued all the others; and about the year 643 sent an embassy to China."†

In taking leave of the Chinese historians, I will only add, that they all describe the Huns and Túrks as worshippers of *Fó* or *Boodh*; and in the course of my inquiries I shall have occasion to notice their idols.

In the former part of this essay, I have shewn that no reliance can be placed on the accounts given by the Afgháns of themselves; and having exhausted the Chinese annals on this subject, I must now have recourse to the Arabian or Persian historians, who, although they may differ in some minor points, all agree in the principal circumstances.

In the 31st year of the Hejira (A.D. 651), the Arabs were led, in pursuit of the unfortunate Persian monarch Yezdigerd, to the banks of the river Oxus, and there first came in contact with the Túrks. On this occasion they subdued Balkh, Tokharistan, Talekan, and Herat, which were placed under the government of Khalid ben Abdullah.

In the year 42 (A.D. 662) the Khalif Moávia appointed his bastard brother, Zyád, to be vicegerent of Persia; and three years afterwards annexed to his command the Arabian provinces of Omán and Bahrein, together with all the conquests the Arabs had then made, or might make, in *India*.

In the year 45 (A.D. 665), the Musselmán armies overran the whole province of Kabul, and compelled the inhabitants to promise an annual tribute: by Ferishta, the celebrated historian of India, they are said to have also plundered the country in the vicinity of the Indus, as low down as Moultan; but this wants confirmation.

The same author says that, about this time, a number of the people of India were converted to the Mohammedan faith.

In the year 53 (A.D. 673), the celebrated general Zyád died: he had governed for eleven years, not only the provinces of Arabian and Persian Irák, but also the whole of Persia as far as the boundaries of the Oxus and the Indus. In the following year, A.D. 674, this very extensive command was conferred on Obeid Allah, son of the former governor, who immediately proceeded to Khorasan, and commenced a successful war against the Túrks, in the course of which he crossed the river Oxus, and plundered the countries of Samercand and Bokhara.

It has been already stated that, in the 45th year of the Hejira, the Arabs had overrun Kabul, and had compelled the inhabitants to promise a tribute; but as this tribute was frequently withheld, and was at all times precarious, the tyrant Hejaj, in the year 79 (A.D. 698), issued orders to Abdullah ben Aby Beker, deputy governor of Seistan, to invade and subdue Kabul. The prince of

* See De Guignes, vol. ii. p. 484. The country meant by the Chinese historian was probably Odeypoor, formerly called Mewar.

† See De Guignes, vol. ii. p. 481.—Also *Hist. de L'Academie*, vol. vii. p. 329.

of that country, finding himself unable to oppose the Arabs, retreated among the mountains and fastnesses for which Kabul is celebrated; and having at length entangled the enemy, he completely surrounded them, and compelled them to pay 700,000 dirhems for permission to retire.* This event was a great disappointment to the Persian governor, he therefore immediately superseded Abdullah; and the following year (A.D. 699), having assembled a numerous army, he gave the command of it to a general named Abdurrhemán, with positive orders to subdue and retain possession of the province of Kabul. As soon as the Mohammedan army entered the province of Kabul, the prince once more retreated, in the hope of again ensnaring the enemy; but Abdurrhemán, warned by the former failure, secured several strong posts as he advanced, and stored them with provisions. By these means he overran great part of the country, and returned with his booty to the Persian frontier, intending to advance again in the following spring and complete the conquest. But this partial success did not satisfy Hejaj; he severely reprimanded the general, and ordered him instantly to return and keep possession of Kabul, or resign the command to the next senior officer.

These orders were immediately made known to the army, and gave such universal disgust, that they agreed to march against and depose the tyrant, whilst Abdurrheman, in order to secure himself against the evil consequences of a defeat, entered into a treaty with the prince of Kabul, stipulating that if he proved successful against Hejaj, the Arabs would relinquish all claim to the tribute; but if he should fail in his enterprise, then, that the prince should afford him and his followers a safe asylum in the territories of Kabul.†

After taking these precautions, Abdurrheman marched in the year 81 (A.D. 700) against Hejaj; and in the vicinity of the city of Shuster he obtained a complete victory. The discomfited tyrant, however, effected his retreat to Bussora, where, by the distribution of a large sum of money, he again recruited his army.‡

In the year 82 (A.D. 701) Abdurrheman, after various contests, was compelled to retreat; and having taken refuge in the city of Bost, was treacherously confined by the governor, who intended to deliver him over to his enemy; but as soon as intelligence of this event reached the prince of Kabul, he proceeded thither with a large army, and having surrounded Bost, compelled the governor to give up his noble prisoner, whom he conveyed to Kabul, and treated him and a number of his followers with all the rights of hospitality and friendship.

In the following year (A.D. 702), Hejaj sent an ambassador to Kabul, who having first intimidated the prince by threats, bribed him by the offer of a remission of tribute for seven years. During that period the ambassador was exerting all his powers to effect the ruin of Abdurrheman; one of the officers of the latter, with 500 men, forsook the unfortunate general, and went over to his enemy. At length the prince was prevailed upon to abandon his unhappy guest, who, with thirty of his adherents, were delivered to the ambassador for the purpose of being conveyed to the tyrant. But on the journey, Abdurrhemán, rather than encounter the malice of his adversary, threw himself from a precipice, and was killed; his dead body, with the heads of his followers, were, however, forwarded to Hejaj: this event took place in the year 84, or A.D. 704.

This

* This prince is called *Padshah, Mulk, Khakán*, by different authors, but never by the Hindú title of raja

† In the *Rouzzet Assuffa*, the prince is called *Dh'bl*; by other authors he is named *Rentiel* and *Zytiel*.

‡ See Abul Feda; also Price's Mohammedan History.

This is the period I would fix on for the circumstances related by Ferishta to have occurred in the year 62, *viz.* that several Arabs, fearing to return to their own country, were allowed by the prince of Kabul to settle in the mountains of Solimáun; that they there intermarried with the Afghâns, and converted a great number of them to the Mohammedan religion.

We may conclude from the well-known character of Hejaj,* that few of the remaining followers of Abdurrhemán would trust themselves in his hands; and that they would, therefore, willingly accept of an asylum in a country and a climate so superior to their own, and amongst a people whose manners were so congenial with theirs. Ferishta calls the chief of the Arabs *Khalid bin Abdullah;* this is probably the person whom the Afgháns confound with the celebrated Khalid,† the conqueror of Syria (who died in the nineteenth year of the Hejira); and says that Khalid ingratiated himself with the Afgháns by giving his daughter in marriage to one of their chiefs (A.D. 706); that this lady had several children, and that two of the sons were called Lody and Soory, from whom are descended the tribes of those names.

I have no reason to doubt this account of the origin of the Lodies; but Ferishta himself gives a different genealogy of the Soories, in his chapter on the kings of Ghour. It may not be out of place to remark here, that the Afgháns, have evidently been converted by Arabs, as they are of the *Soony* sect, while their neighbours, the Persians, are *Shiahs.*

In the year 88 (A.D. 707) an army of Arabs entered the province of Sinde, by way of Mekrán, and after the conquest of that country, advanced and took the city of Moultán, which they retained for a very long period. These Arabs were also very successful in converting a number of the natives, whether of the Geté, Játt, or Afghán origin, but all of the Boodh religion.‡

In the year of the Hejira 102 (A.D. 720), an Arab chief, named Yezzeid bin Mohilleb, having rebelled against the khalif, was defeated in the vicinity of Ormuz, and amongst the prisoners, one is in the *Rouzet Assuffa* denominated the son of the king of Hindústan: many of the rebels, however, made their escape, and joined their countrymen in India.

In the years 106 and 107 (A.D. 724-5) the Arabs conquered the province of Ghour, and part of Kabul, and converted many of the inhabitants to the Mohammedan religion. In the 110th (A.D. 728), the inhabitants of Samercand were converted to the faith of Islam, which about this period appears to have been adopted by a great number of the Túrkish tribes, and to have spread rapidly among the Afgháns; on which occasion, the distinction between Húna and Túrk seems to have been lost. The greater number of the Persians were also by this time converted, and were admitted into the armies of the khalif; and being mixed with the sons of the Arabs born in Persia, were distinguished by the title of *Muallies* (mixed breed).

About the year 143 (A.D. 763) the Mohammedan Afgháns, having much increased their population, descended from the mountains of Solimáun, and took possession of the level countries in that vicinity; till at length their encroach-

* At the death of Hejaj, the gaols of Persia were filled with 50,000 prisoners accused of treason, 100,000 having been previously executed.

† See page 278.

‡ The following description of the image in Moultan leaves no doubt of its being that of Boodh; "There is in this city (Moultan) a certain idol, to which the Indians of the country come as on a religious pilgrimage every year, and bring great riches with them, and those who pray in the temple of this idol must pay a tribute. The idol is made in the form of a man, with the feet on a bench formed of tiles, or bricks and mortar. It sits upon a square throne, the hands resting on the knees."—Ouseley's Oriental Geography, page 148.

croachments aroused the jealousy of the raja of Lahore, who appears to have been then the lord-paramount of those territories. He at first sent against them 1,000 cavalry, with orders to drive them back to the hills; but these were shortly put to flight by the Afgháns. The raja, in consequence, sent an army, consisting of 5,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, to effect his purpose; but the Afgháns, having been reinforced by their Turkish brethren of Kabul and Ghour, in the course of five months fought eighty battles, which enabled them to keep possession of the country till the winter set in, when the Hindús were glad to retire from so uncongenial a climate.*

The following year the raja repeated the attack; but the Afghans, being again assisted by the people of Kabul, Ghour, and Khilj, not only repelled their assailants, but obliged them to recross the Indus.

On the return of the Khiliji to their own country (A.D. 765), they were asked by their friends "how fare the followers of Mohammed in the Kohistán (Highlands)?" To which they replied, "call it not *Khohistán*, but *Afghánistan* (the region of lamentation):" this is said to be the origin of the Afghán name. Ferishta adds, their proper national designation is *Alkai* (probably *Altai*, from the mountains of that name); but with respect to the name *Patan*, by which they are frequently called, he professes himself quite ignorant.†

Shortly after these events, the raja of Lahore, having quarrelled with the *Ghickers*, who were also his neighbours, entered into a treaty with the Afgháns and Khiliji, and agreed to resign to them Lemghán and some other districts, on condition that they should obstruct the entrance of the Arabs or Persians into Hindustán. In consequence of which, the Afgháns got possession of the whole district of Roh, and erected the strong fortress of Khyber at one of the passes.‡

Whilst the Afgháns were thus increasing in numbers and becoming formidable to their neighbours (A.D. 815), many of them, who perhaps had but little knowledge of the Mohammedan faith, were easily converted to the Karmathian heresy: the persons of this sect interpreted literally all the figurative expressions in the *Koran*, but they were principally distinguished by the implicit obedience they paid to their chief, and their readiness to murder any person pointed out to them by their superior.§

For nearly a century we have no further information respecting the Afgháns; but we learn from Persian history, that in the 257th year of the Hejira (A.D. 870), Yacoob Leis, the ruler of Seistan, and founder of the Saffaride dynasty, took possession of the cities of Kabul and Ghizné.‖

The next notice we have of the Afgháns is of the year 350 of the Hejira (A.D. 961), when Aluptageen (or Abistagy), the Samanian general, fled from Persia

* It was probably at this period that these mountains were named by the Persians *Hindoo Kush*, "killer of Hindoos."

† In the Persian dictionary called the *Borhan Katai*, the Khiliji are described as a clan of Túrks who inhabited the desert; the name has been corrupted into Ghiliji, Chiliji: they conquered Bengal and Persia.

‡ Roh is described by Ferishta as extending from Bigore to Sui, a town dependent on Beker; it was from hence the Rohillas came.

§ See Gibbon's History, vol. x. 8vo. p. 740.—Also, Malcolm's History.

‖ In the middle of the tenth century these countries were visited by the author of Ouseley's Geography, who thus describes them:

Kabul is a town with a very strong castle, accessible only by one road; this is in the hands of the Mohammedans, but the town belongs to the infidels.

Ghizné is a small city one stage from Seistan, than which of the towns in the district of Balkh none is more wealthy.

Ghour is a mountainous country; in the places about it there are Mussulmans, but it is mostly inhabited by infidels (Boodhists); the dialect is like that of Khorassan (Turkish).

Persia with 3,000 Turkish horse, and by surprise gained possession of the city of Ghizné. We learn from the *Tubkat Nassiry*, that at the time of this invasion Ghizné belonged to a chief (probably an Afghân) named Abu Aly *Luviek*.

Aluptageen extended his conquests over great part of Zabulistan, and died in A.H. 358 (A.D. 968). He was succeeded by his son Isaac, who was shortly after defeated by the tribe of *Luviek*, and compelled to take refuge at Bokhara. Having obtained an army from the Samanian sovereign, he returned and regained possession of Ghizné, where, after a short reign of one year, he died.

Isaac having died without issue, the Túrkish troops *elected* for their chief a person named *Belkân Keen*, who was celebrated for his courage, justice, and piety. He died (A.D. 971) after a reign of only two years. The next person who succeeded to the government was an old man of a perverse temper, who gave such offence to the inhabitants of Ghizné, that they entered into a correspondence with Abu Aly *Luviek*, and invited him to return. On this occasion, Abu Aly, accompanied by the son of the king (shah) of Kabul, advanced with an army as far as *Jerah*, where they were attacked by the Samanian Subucktageen, with only 500 Túrkish cavalry, and completely defeated: Abu Aly and the prince of Kabul were taken prisoners and put to death.

This victory so raised the fame of Subucktageen, that he was immediately elevated to the government; and on Friday, the 27th of Shâbân A.H. 366 (A.D. 976), having spread the *red umbrella*, he went in procession from the fort to the great mosque, and dated his reign from that day.*

Subucktageen conquered the territories of Bost, Davur, Tokharistan, and Ghour. He also several times defeated the Hindú raja Jypaal. In short, his reign was a continued scene of brilliant actions, not the least of which was his exterminating the Karmathian heresy from Khorasan. He died in the year H. 387 (A.D. 997), and was buried at Ghizné.

During the reign of Aluptageen, the Hindú raja, dreading the approach of the Persians, had entered into a treaty with the Afghâns, and having made over to them all the country west of the Indus, appointed one of their chiefs, named Shaikh Hameed Lody, to be governor of the districts of Roh, Peshawar, and Moultan. This is the first Afghân we read of that attained great power.†

When Subuctageen succeeded to the throne of Ghizné, and advanced towards Hindustan, the Afghâns sent an ambassador to implore his clemency, on the score of their religion; their request was acceded to, and after the first battle with the Hindú raja Jypaal, they were confirmed by Subuctageen in all their possessions, as a reward for their neutrality. After the second battle with the raja, which took place in A.H. 368, the Ghizneans got possession of all the territories west of the Indus, in consequence of which a number of the Afghâns and Khiliji, who occupied the plains, were taken into the service of Subuctageen.

Nothing respecting the Afghâns occurs in the short reign of Ishmail; but shortly after the accession of the celebrated Mahmúd (A.D. 1001), a battle took place between him and the raja Jypaal, in which the Afghâns took the part of the Hindús, and were in consequence severely punished by the conqueror,

* There were three umbrellas used as insignia of sovereignty, *viz.* red, black, and white; the two former were used by tributaries, the white by independent sovereigns: by using the red, Subuctageen acknowledged the superiority of the Samanian monarch.

† From this person are descended the tribe of Lody, who governed India for a long period.

queror, who put a number of the chiefs to death, and compelled the common people to enter into his service.

In A.H. 395 (A.D. 1004), Sultan Mahmúd crossed the Indus, and having defeated a raja named Bajerow, took his capital of Bhattea, situated to the east of Moultan. In the following year, the sultan, having taken offence at Abul Futteh Daoud Lody, governor of Moultan, for having afforded assistance to the raja of Bhattea, marched with a numerous army from Ghizné, and invested the city of Moultan.

This Daoud Lody was grandson of Hameed Lody, formerly mentioned, and had become a member of the *Mulahadé*, or Karmathian heresy; he had at first sworn allegiance to the sultan, but in the recent events had taken part with his enemies.

After a siege of eight days, Daoud consented to pay a tribute of 20,000 dinars, and to forsake his heresy; and the sultan, having received intelligence of the invasion of his northern territories by the Túrks, thought it advisable to accept these trifling terms, and left the Afghan in possession of Moultan.

In the year 399 (A.D. 1008-9), Sultan Mahmúd defeated with great slaughter the Hindú allied army under the command of Raja Anundpaal of Lahore, in the plains of Peshawer. On this occasion he was assisted by considerable bodies of Afgháns and Khiliji, who now willingly entered into his service.

In A.H. 401 (A.D. 1011), Mahmúd conquered the province of Ghour, annexed it to his dominions, and converted the remaining idolators to the Mohammedan faith. In the same year he again invested the city of Moultan, and having taken it by storm, put a great number of the Karmathian heretics to death; he also captured the governor, Abul Futteh Daoud Lody, and sent him prisoner to the fortress of Ghouruk, where the unfortunate Afghán terminated his existence.

This event appears to have given the finishing blow to the independence of the Afgháns; from this period they may be considered as subjects of the king of Ghizné; their remaining history will therefore be found in the annals of Hindústan and Persia. They still retain a strong partiality for the erratic life of their ancestors, and a genuine Afghán disdains a settled habitation. The inhabitants of the towns are the descendants of Persians, Jews, Arabs, Hindús, and other foreigners, who are generally comprehended under the contemptuous appellation of Tájik.*

The modern Afghán language, called Pookhtú or Pooshtú, is a mixture of Túrkish, Arabic, Persian, and Hindy, but so disguised in pronunciation, as to be scarcely recognised by the natives of those countries. Persian is understood by the higher classes, and they all use the Persian character in writing.

The tribes of Abdály, Khiliji, and Lody, of whose origin I have given some account, are the most distinguished in history: the first is the clan of the present dynasty; the second subdued Bengal, and in the early part of the last century conquered Persia; the third have given several sovereigns to Hindústan, and are highly celebrated in history.

In summing up this narrative, I venture to assert that, generally speaking, the Afgháns, instead of being of Jewish extraction, are descended from the Geté and Huns; that the Khiliji are of a Turkish origin; the Lody are a mixed race of Arabs and Huns, and all the other tribes are branches from these, except the Hazary, who did not enter India till about the middle of the thirteenth century, and were part of the followers of Holakou Khan. They first established

* See Elphinstone's Account of Cabul, pages 191 and 309.

established themselves in Hazara, a mountainous district to the north-west of Kabul, and in opposition to all the other clans, are *Shiahs*, having received their religion from Persians, whilst the others derived theirs from Arabs.*

If any doubt should exist on this subject, the reader has only to peruse the first chapter of the History of the Afghâns, recently translated from the Persian, by Professor Dorn, and published by the Oriental Translation Committee, to be convinced of the fallacy of their claims.

* See *Ayeen Akbarry*, second vol. p. 163; also Elphinstone's Cabul, pages 57 and 156.

EAST-INDIA FINANCES.

We have received the following letter; the writer shall have the last word.

"The remarks in the *Asiatic Journal* of the present month (page 165), in reply to a statement 'on the East-India Company's financial concerns,' would have proved more satisfactory had the writer availed himself of the access to official documents which were doubtless within his reach.

"If, as is admitted, the advance of £6,067,292 from the territorial to the commercial branch would, if there be no set-off, become a charge against the commercial assets, reducing them from £19,570,388 to the sum of £13,503,096, then it follows, that the writer should have ascertained whether the balance of commercial assets in the year 1814-15, stated by him to have amounted to £15,815,594, contained any similar charge for advances from the territorial to the commercial branch in India; and if so, to what extent. Without this, it cannot be shewn that there were any actual accumulation of assets between 1814-15 and 1826-7. Yet he reiterates, without such reference, his former assertion, that there was an increase at the rate of £312,899 per annum.

"The proposition, 'that the assets, *even with the assumed prospective improvements*, might not, at the expiration of the charter, realize more than £13,503,096, were it possible to convert the diversified property into cash,' so far from implying a denial of an acknowledged axiom, is perfectly consistent; and its accuracy is admitted by the author of the remarks when he has recourse to the expedient of adroitly augmenting the commercial assets to £15,401,042, by transferring a moiety of the bonded debt from the commercial to the territorial branch, *to cover*, as he says, *the loss* (if any) attending the conversion of the assets into cash. It ought to be observed, however, that, by the 57th section of the Act 53 Geo. III. cap. 155, such a transfer of the home bond debt is inadmissible; its redemption, under the fourth head of appropriation, being expressly provided for out of the commercial profits.*

"The correspondent who furnished the statement in question was not aware that any conclusion could be drawn from it to the Company's prejudice; on the contrary, he is persuaded, that the more fully and correctly their affairs are laid open, so much the more will the public be divested of the false impressions which the exaggerated and prevailing notions so industriously propagated have tended to inspire."

"*August* 1829."

* If the writer has read so far as the 57th section of the Act quoted, he must have read the 55th section, wherein the *territorial* revenues are directed to be applied, under the fourth head of appropriation, to the "*liquidation* of the bond-debt at home." The 57th section speaks of the *reduction*, not the *redemption* of that debt out of the surplus commercial profits, after various other objects shall have been provided for. Its division, therefore, between both branches, seems perfectly fair.—*Editor*.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

Analyzes of the reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry, concerning the government and the finances of the Cape of Good Hope, were given in our twenty-fourth volume, pp. 29 and 162. Another report, on the trade of the colony, the navigation of the coast, and the improvement of its harbours, has recently been printed by order of Parliament.

From a variety of accounts, given in the appendix to this report, we are enabled to obtain a correct notion of the extent of the commerce carried on by the colony, as well as its condition. The value of imports, during the eleven years ending 1826, has fluctuated between three millions and a half and five millions of rix dollars, the proportion of British goods varying from one million and a half to three millions of rix dollars. Of the remainder, a small portion was brought in foreign ships. The exports, in the same period, have been to the amount of from one million and a half to three millions and a quarter of rix dollars, by far the greatest part consisting of colonial produce. The amount of both branches of the trade seems to be rather on the decrease. The places with which the trade of the colony is carried on are the following, the order shewing its relative magnitude:—Great Britain, more than half the imports and more than three-fourths of the exports; Mauritius and India, about one-fourth of the imports, the exports trifling; the Netherlands, mostly imports; South America and the West-Indies; St. Helena, wholly exports; France, wholly imports; Java, the same; the United States, mostly imports; New South Wales, mostly exports; Madeira, imports only; Denmark the same; Portugal the same; a few imports occasionally from Sweden, Spain, and Malta; and a few exports occasionally to Bourbon, Mosambique, and the Mediterranean.

The value of corn imported and exported from 1820 to 1826, both inclusive, was as follows: imports, 2,153,850 rds.; exports, 758,125 rds.; shewing an excess in the importation, during the seven years, of 1,395,725 rds. The chief items, and in which the disproportion is greatest, are wheat and rice; but the importation of wheat, in the years 1823, 1824, and 1825, was trifling; and the exportation of that grain increased in those years: barley and oats exported and but seldom imported. The quantity of wheat sown, it appears, has not materially increased since 1806, when it was 14,106 muids; in 1824 it was 15,849 muids; the lowest quantity in the interval was 10,708, in 1808, and the highest 18,792, in 1821. The vicissitudes of the season, at the Cape, are strikingly shewn in the quantities of that grain sown and reaped. The largest quantity reaped was 200,247 muids in 1809; in that year and the preceding there was the least quantity sown; whilst on the other hand, the smallest quantity reaped was 84,108 muids in 1822, although in that year 16,732 muids were sown, and in the preceding year the very largest quantity, namely 18,792! Prices have fluctuated from 68 rds. in 1816, when the quantity reaped was largest, to 264 rds., in 1822, when it was the smallest. The exportation and importation of wheat has been restrained by the local government, according to the state of the annual produce.

The quantity of Cape wine produced, from 1816 to 1824, is 20,700,000 gallons, averaging 2,300,000 per annum, and varying from 1,600,000 in 1817 to 3,200,000 in 1823. The quantity exported in the same period was 8,500,000 gallons, averaging 950,000 per annum, and varying from 660,000 in 1820, to 1,200,000 in 1824. The price of the superior wine has fallen from 300 rds.

per

per legger of 152 gallons, in 1813, to 250; that of the ordinary wine, from 145 rds. to 50.

The trade with India (including the Mauritius and all places to the eastward) appears to be falling off: it began to decline in 1823. "This circumstance," says the report, "is attributed to the successful competition of the British cotton manufactures with those of India, and to a similar effect produced by importations of the silk manufactures of France, and the expensive freight to which goods from India are subject."

The China trade is the subject of a special division of the report. This trade is confined to the East-India Company and their officers; and the commissioners think that this monopoly, guarded by restrictions which have been carried to their utmost extent by the officers of the customs, has been injuriously felt by the colony, especially in regard to the article of tea, the consumption of which has become very general amongst the middling and lower classes. The exact quantity of tea imported into the colony is not shewn in the appendix, but it appears to be about 110,000 lbs. annually.

According to an arrangement between his Majesty's Government and the East-India Company, in 1806, the auction price of the article ought not to have exceeded an advance of six per cent. on the cost, freight, and charges; whereas, according to a statement supplied by an individual, which is not, however, appended to the report, it would appear, say the commissioners, that the profits realized on the sales of tea have greatly exceeded that rate. A question has arisen at the Cape, whether the restrictions which confine the trade in tea to the Company prevent a supply of it from England. The commissioners remark:

Whatever may be the ultimate determination of this question, we conceive that the East-India Company are not entitled to deprive the inhabitants of the Cape of the secondary advantage of importing their tea from England, unless they are prepared to show that they have adhered to the terms upon which the supply of this article was stipulated; and while we observe with regret the injury which the colonists have suffered from a departure from these terms, we are not aware of any corresponding advantage which the colony has derived from the mode in which the supply has been made, which should recommend a continuance of the monopoly to which other places within the limits of the charter are not subject.

The commissioners are further of opinion that the commercial privileges of the Company at the Cape are calculated to obstruct the transit trade and the commerce with foreigners. Amongst these privileges, the commissioners include and dwell upon the restriction with respect to the tonnage of vessels, which, they say, interferes with the limited scale upon which exports of India produce from the Cape to England can be advantageously conducted; but we apprehend this is a regulation connected with the home revenue of the country, and which concerns, at most remotely, the Company's interests.

The policy of making the Cape an emporium has often been maintained. The insecurity of its harbours, however, offers a serious obstacle to any project of this kind. The commissioners, however, seem to look to this as a practicable object, and they complain that the colony has never enjoyed, under the British Government, a degree of freedom, in respect to trade, which is indispensable to such a plan. They observe:

The produce of the Cape does not offer that variety from which a large cargo can be assorted, either for the European or Indian markets, and until the vessels of small tonnage were permitted to convey it thither, opportunities were to be sought or waited for in vessels of large burden and expensive freight, accidentally touching in Table Bay.

A similar effect has been produced upon the trade with India, enhancing the price of the manufactures and produce of the former to European purchasers, and diminishing the inducement which they would otherwise have had to abridge the length of their voyage. Under these restrictions, we do not feel surprise that the returns of the transit trade have been so limited, and that so few European vessels have hitherto availed themselves of the advantages which the geographical situation of the colony undoubtedly holds out to them.

In considering the objections which may be made to any new mode of supplying the markets of England and of Europe with the manufactures and produce of the East, and to rendering the Cape the medium by which that object may be effected, it is to be observed, that the commercial privileges of the East-India Company have long ago yielded to the general interests of British commerce, and that the ports of India have been opened to it in vessels of light tonnage; and as foreigners have also been admitted to share in it, subject only to the payment of larger duties, we conceive that any injury that may be sustained by the loss of them will be compensated by an increased demand, and facility of supply.

To afford to the transit trade of the Cape any chance of successful competition with the direct trade between Europe and India, it will be necessary that the former should be relieved from all imposts which might add to its expense; the system of admitting goods for entry and deposit free of duty, which has been applied to goods imported from the East, as well as to foreign goods on re-exportation, should in like manner be applied to British and European goods.

We are aware that in proposing the admission of foreign vessels and their produce to the ports of the Cape of Good Hope, without reference to the performance of the condition of reciprocity, which has been annexed to the admission of foreigners to the trade of other British colonies by the fourth clause of the 6th Geo. IV. c. 114, we are recommending an exception to a principal of commercial legislation now generally applied to British possessions abroad; but we submit, that while the strict application of the principle will deprive the Cape of the great advantage which it might derive from its geographical position, it also imposes a severe limitation upon the disposal of two principal articles of its produce, corn and wine, which, instead of the protection and monopoly that is afforded to the produce of other British colonies in the market of Great Britain, are either positively excluded, or placed upon a footing in that market, very nearly, with the produce of foreign states. The distance also by which the colony is separated from the mother country, and the expensive freight to which its produce is subject, form an additional reason for allowing the inhabitants to open a market in their own ports, and to make it an object of attraction to foreigners, by abridging the length of their voyages, by quickening the returns of their capital, and by enabling them to obtain provisions and refreshments at a cheap rate. Upon the same principle, and with the conviction that an unlimited choice of European goods is equally necessary to support that branch of the transit trade which may be carried on between the Cape and India, we venture to propose the entire removal of the restriction upon the importation of foreign manufactured articles of iron, cotton, and wool; and we have already recommended a reduction of the duties at present imposed on the produce and manufactures of foreign countries, and of those situated to the eastward of the Cape.

The restrictions on the eastward trade have not recently been applied to that between the Cape and Mauritius, the balance of which trade preponderates in favour of the former. Grain, provisions, and live stock are acceptable imports into Mauritius; and the commissioners suggest some measures for promoting the increase in the reciprocal exchange of the products of the two colonies.

The home and coasting trade are slightly touched upon in the report. The attempts made to establish pacific relations with the frontier tribes, and the activity and enterprize of the English settlers, have augmented the supply of ivory, skins, hides, and gums, which are the only articles the former can exchange

change with the colonists. The country trade has recently increased; but the expense of freight is considerable. "On account of the cheapness of subsistence," the commissioners remark, "and the slight degree of labour by which it may be acquired, maritime occupations have not yet become a necessary resource, nor do they seem to be popular amongst any classes of the community; and the failure of the attempts that have occasionally been made to fix a maritime population upon the coasts of the colony, may be attributed, in a great measure, to these causes." The whale fishery has ceased to be productive: partly from want of capital; but latterly the whales have deserted the coast. The oil exported in 1820 is valued at 143,376 rds. and in 1826 at only 13,386 rds.

The report traces the Caffre and frontier trade from its commencement. The Dutch government at the Cape was adverse to commercial relations with the border tribes. After the repulse of the Caffres, in 1819, a proposal of one of the Caffre chiefs led to the establishment of an annual fair; and similar encouragement was given to the intercourse with the Griquas, and other tribes on the western frontier. These first experiments were successful; and the extent of this traffic, which was carefully confined to the annual fairs, may be estimated from the fact stated in the report, that the value of beads, brass-wire, and buttons, the favourite articles of barter with the Caffres, which were disposed of by one mercantile house in Graham's Town, between August and December 1824, was 32,700 rix-dollars. Since this period, however, the Caffres have acquired more knowledge of the worth of the articles offered to them, and their natural quickness and sagacity protect them from unequal bargains. In 1826, in consequence of the success which had attended these experiments on the eastern frontier, an ordinance passed extending the regulations to the whole frontier of the colony, giving authority to the governor to appoint fairs in such places as should be agreed upon. The attendance and trade at these border fairs are subject to annual licenses, which we granted only to colonists of good character; the sale of arms, ammunition, and spirits being prohibited. The commissioners are of opinion that this system is not ill-calculated for the present state of the mutual relations of the colonists and native tribes, and that it will not only lead to a gradual extension of the wants of the latter, but to an augmentation of the number of commodities for barter.

The commissioners are of opinion that the trade of the Cape will not decline, but that the amount and value of its exports will furnish a full equivalent for the importation of manufactured goods. The excess of imports, they observe, from 1816 to 1824, amounted to fifteen millions of rix dollars, and the bills drawn by the commissariat to more than fourteen millions, leaving a deficiency of less than a million, which would be met by private bills.

The system of accommodation, to which we had occasion to advert in a former report, and the encouragement that was afforded to the wine trade, had tended to give a temporary impulse to that branch of industry and to swell the amount of imports; and although the fall in the price of Cape wine in the London market, and the recurrence of the calamity of blight in the corn, have greatly affected the profits of agricultural industry at the Cape, and produced a coresponding effect upon the colonial trade, yet we see no reason to believe that a commercial debt of any extent between Great Britain and the colony has been the consequence of the large importations that we have noticed; on the contrary, we are disposed to think, that although the system of accommodation was in many instances carried too far, and that consequent loss has been sustained by individuals within the colony, more especially by those who became securities for advances either from public bodies or from the capitalists, yet we cannot infer, from the experience which the state of the commercial transactions of the Cape afforded in the period before-

before-mentioned, any ground of apprehension for the future. The reduction in 1825 of the duties in British ports upon several articles of Cape produce has tended materially to augment the exportation of them, and has given at the same time a stimulus to the industry of the lower classes of the inhabitants; and while we express our earnest hope that the same liberality may be extended to other articles of production, on account of the remoteness of the colony from those markets in which a demand for them exists, we beg leave to repeat our recommendation, that the Cape should be allowed to enjoy all the advantages which her intermediate position may enable her to offer to foreign trade.

On the subject of Cape wine, the commissioners make the following remarks:

A general belief has long prevailed amongst the wine farmers, and is partaken by others, that the injudicious treatment of their wines by the exporting merchants at the Cape and the importing merchants of London, together with the mixture of wines of an inappropriate character, has tended to depreciate the general reputation of Cape wine in the English market, under which denominations the wines of inferior quality only were disposed of. From the return furnished from the wine-taster's office, in which the quantity and description exported from the year 1820 to 1825 inclusive is exhibited, it would appear that until the year 1825, with the exception of the wines of Constantia and Pontac, little distinction was observed in the qualities of the wine prepared for exportation, and that the Steen wine and Hock, which are considered wines of superior quality, and in higher estimation amongst the colonial consumers, have formed a very inconsiderable portion of it. To enable the wines of ordinary quality to bear the effect of a sea voyage, and to give body to them, a considerable quantity of French brandy is used, and for the importation of which, heavy payments have been required, amounting to not less than 1,350,000 rix dollars in a period of seven years, ending in 1826. The bad flavour of the spirit which has hitherto been obtained in the colony by distillation from the husks and stalks of the grape, renders it unfit for admixture with wine, and the early attention of the wine farmers to the improved system of distillation was recommended by an intelligent member of the central committee, and circulated with its sanction. The mode in which the Cape wine was prepared for export had not become the subject of investigation by the central committee at the period of our departure from the colony, but the result of an experiment that was made by a few individuals in the years 1826 and 1827, for the purpose of ascertaining the relative value in the London market of Cape wines of different growth, sufficiently proves, by the price that was obtained for the wines of good quality, the importance of attending to those distinctions, both in the cultivation of the vineyards and in the subsequent preparation of the wine for shipment. The exportation of Cape wine that was not eighteen months old at least, was prohibited by the regulations issued on the appointment of the wine-taster, who had also the power of condemning bad casks, and of seizing and securing those which, being intended for the exportation of Cape wine, were suspected by him to contain any admixture of foreign wine. We do not find that the exercise of these invidious powers has prevented the exportation of wine of the worst description from the Cape, while it led to an increase of inland duty, and to an interference with mercantile concerns, which could only be justified by the perception of a positive advantage. The functions of the wine-taster, together with the fees imposed in this and the gauging-office, ceased on the 4th July 1826.

The remainder of the report is devoted to the harbours of the colony, and to suggestions for the improvement of them and the navigation generally.

THE METEMPSYCHOSIS.

Chapter IV.—*The Cannibal.*

I have a very obscure and imperfect recollection of my existence, in a savage state, somewhere in the interior of the vast island of Borneo. The epoch of my vegetation there, the part of the island which I inhabited, the name of the race to which I belonged, are facts of which I am utterly unconscious, doubtless because I never was cognizant of them. Reflecting upon that period of my existence, I perceive a gloomy uncertainty, which never clouds my miraculous faculty when I wish to recal to memory the events of the other states or modes of life into which I have successively migrated. I shall, nevertheless, endeavour to present as complete and connected a picture of this horrid interval as possible: would it were altogether obliterated from my mind!

My reminiscences of this abject state commence at a rather late period. The first time I seem to have considered who I was, or what I was, appears to have been when I might be about five years old. I was then a swarthy, squalid, dirty animal, walking or rather crawling as often upon four legs as upon two, seeking and devouring every edible matter that came in my way—offal, reptiles, insects, grass, herbs, and even dirt. Slowly did reason, if the faculty which gradually grew up within me, from the seeds implanted by habit and observation, deserve the name, dawn upon my benighted and brutified mind. How I laugh at the folly of your philosophers who talk of innate ideas! I was sensible of no ideas, at first, but those which mere habit, and the sense of natural wants and gratifications, gave me; their number increased with my experience. Had I been left to myself, that is, deserted by my kind, I should have become a mere animal, incapable of thought or even speech, subsisting upon the casual products of the earth, or upon the flesh of such other animals as my strength enabled me to overcome; and it is probable that the effect of example, which, in the society of the human race, taught me their actions and attitudes, would, in other circumstances, have led me to creep upon all fours, like the brutes around me. In a savage state, more than in any other, man is ζῶον μιμητικόν.

As I grew up to manhood, I learned from my parents and my elders various arts, if they may be so designated; such as sharpening flints and stones, making bows and arrows, hatchets, and spears; with many expedients for entrapping the animals required for food. In process of time, after a long tuition in the different modes of torturing sentient beings, I was permitted to join a party on an expedition against a tribe who inhabited the side of the mountain opposite to our own, with the view of carrying off some of them to be eaten at a great feast. I had not yet been allowed to taste human flesh; and such was the cupidity I felt to indulge in this luxury, that I often looked with infinite longing upon my own carcase, and several times had nearly taken a mouthful: but I knew I should be detected and punished. The custom of the tribe to which I belonged, was to interdict young men from this delicious food till they had killed a victim.

Our foray, upon this occasion, was crowned with success; and I verily believe my impetuosity, excited by an ungovernable appetite for man's flesh, was the chief cause of it. I could barely restrain the impulse to glut my voracity till the proper time arrived; and I surveyed the victims, as we hurried them along, with feelings akin to those wherewith a London alderman contem-

plates

plates a fat juicy haunch of venison, a Chinese a dish of rotten eggs, or a Laplander a porringer of rancid train-oil. Collecting our captives into a circle, at a given signal we fell upon them with our stone-hatchets and bony spears. The breath was scarcely out of their lungs before our warriors, and I foremost of all, fastened our fangs upon their warm and quivering flesh. With what eager, extatic, and even frantic delight, did I quaff the tepid blood; and tear the mangled carcase! In all the various states of being I have passed of which my supernatural memory bears any trace, I never recollect to have enjoyed such perfect animal satisfaction as in this horrid repast. I literally gorged myself; and as I felt the delirium approach which generally succeeds the first indulgence in this unnatural fare, especially if it be excessive, I fancied that it was a portion of the courage of the person whom I had eaten taking possession of me, agreeably to my creed: I grew noisy and quarrelsome, speared my own mother, and was at length knocked down by a blow from a heavy club, and lay insensible for some hours, whilst my companions continued their carousal, eating, roaring, and fighting, till all were stupified and huddled together in a mass of gore, the sleeping mingled with the dead.

Having thus passed my noviciate, I soon became an active and expert man-stealer; and there were few of my contemporaries who could show such a goodly assortment of scalps. It is necessary to state, that it was the custom of our tribe, and of those around us and on the other side of the mountain, to obtain as many human heads of their own killing as they could, which were arranged in our huts, and exhibited as testimonies of skill and courage: just as fox-hunters in England display the spoils of the animals they kill—though they prefer lopping the other extremity, which is a mere matter of taste. No collector of coins exulted over his precious cabinet, no bibliomaniac chuckled over his manuscripts and Aldruses, no old dowager gloated upon her porcelain, with half the ecstasy with which I pointed to the collection of heads which grinned around my hut. I knew the very features of each individual, even after the flesh and skin had disappeared; and should have missed a tooth, if any had been purloined from them.

Man-hunting and procuring heads, which proved to me a source of pleasure, our customs inculcated, at the same time, as a duty; no man could presume to approach a woman with proffers of love till he had cut off a head, which he presented to the lady as the credential of his intrepidity. I have often seen a young fellow wooing his beloved with a head in his hand, and when he was upon the point of succeeding in his suit, another with a pair of fresh heads would interpose, and bear off the girl in triumph.

This horrible employment was the whole serious business of our lives. The more of these trophies a man possessed, the more courage had he credit for, and the greater was his consideration amongst his fellows. But it is folly to talk of the *courage* of savages: they have none. In our expeditions for these murderous objects, whether in parties or solitary, craft and treachery were our expedients in war; we never fought hand to hand, if it could be avoided; and when we did, the slightest alarm would make us scamper off the field, if the enemy were only a third of our number. My practice was to lay concealed near some hut or place where the people of another tribe resorted; and privily shoot or knock down a victim, behead him, which was the work of a moment, and fly. Real courage is a moral virtue, of which savages have no idea.

But why do I talk of virtues amongst savages? We possessed none whatever. It is customary to give savages credit for hospitality, and some few other

other natural propensities to virtue. These approximations to moral habits may be found among rude nations, not altogether wild and brutified; but we knew nothing of them. I should have felt no more compunction at killing and eating a guest, who imprudently ventured amongst us, than an enemy. We had nothing which could deserve the name of religion. I felt no apprehension of supernatural beings; and although I have sometimes been startled and terrified at unknown sounds heard in passing through woods or places where I knew no human being could reside, and carefully abstained from venturing thither again; yet I could not tell, and in fact never inquired, what was the source of the feeling, or what it was I feared. We thought that the sun, and moon, and stars, grew in the sky.

Our huts and cabins were of the rudest kind; a few branches wattled together formed the walls, and others, covered with grass and leaves, the roof. The very rudiments of architecture which are known amongst some reputed savage tribes, who acknowledge a supreme being or beings, were utterly unknown amongst us, and probably because we had no such motive or inducement to study ornament in buildings appropriated to superstitious objects.

I know not whether it has been observed, how much the fine arts generally, and architecture in particular, have been indebted to religion, and even to superstition, for their improvement. Look at the temples of Egypt, of Greece, of Rome; look at the religious edifices of India and China; consider even the exquisite specimens of Gothic architecture, as it is called, in England, and contrast them with the mud huts and mouldering dwellings, in which not only the poor but the wealthy dwelt, in those days when the abbeys and cathedrals, now impaired and dilapidated by time, shone in all their primitive splendour and perfection. A meditative mind cannot fail to infer from this consideration a strong proof that the influence of religion, should it be ever so debased,—the mere gropings and wanderings of the untutored mind after the "unknown god," —have a tendency to elevate and enlarge the mental powers, at least to a certain extent. It is, perhaps, an error, to regard the sumptuous and costly edifices which superstition has reared, throughout the world, to a being who is essentially ubiquitary, as built for his permanent abode, or even his occasional residence; they should be regarded rather as the offspring of misdirected but innocent zeal, striving to dedicate and consecrate to the Almighty the most exalted efforts of human skill and conception.

I return from this digression, which is truly a relief to me, to my hateful condition. It was, as may be seen, that of the lowest stage of barbarism, such as seldom, if ever, occurs to the observation of polished nations. We were ignorant of the use of fire; our animal food was eaten raw; and for the sake of warmth, when the season was cool, each cabin was crowded with occupants, who nestled together, like sheep, for the sake of warmth. Nothing that deserved the name of government subsisted amongst us. The old men adjusted all disputes; but as the idea of property never occurred, the only subject of difference was our women. But, though the strongest might for a time defy the rest of the tribe, it was not strength but cunning which prevailed: so that, on the whole, in this respect, each individual was upon a par with the rest, and could revenge any wrong inflicted upon him.

It would be tedious to detail at length the events of this portion of my existence. Could an ox or a horse relate his history, he might furnish a narrative as eventful as that of my own life, in a state which differed but little from that of either; for although my eyes could look upwards, which a Roman writer attributes to man as an essential distinction, I derived but little advantage therefrom,

therefrom, my whole mind being concentrated in earthly and animal concerns.

I hasten then to the period of my release from this painful bondage of the elastic spirit. One day, we pushed our excursions to an unusual distance from the body of our tribe, and came on the banks of a large river. We skirted the margin of it in search of animals, having been disappointed in our usual haunts. We had not proceeded far before we saw, at a considerable distance (for savages have an astonishing quickness and sharpness of sight), two creatures walking erect, but of such a strange and uncouth form, that we were seized with an irresistible fright. Hastening into the woods near at hand, we crouched down till these unknown beings had passed. If we were astonished and terrified at a distant view of them, when they came so close that we could minutely examine them, our terror and wonder increased tenfold. The skin of their face was smooth and white; but on the rest of their body grew, as we imagined, skins of different colours, and of the most frightful shape. Whilst we were intent upon their persons, one of them raised his arm to his head, on which grew, according to our conception, an oddly shaped excrescence, which he actually detached from his head and replaced it. This action was so appalling to us all, that, with one consent, we uttered a fearful shriek. These dreadful beings instantly ran back to the place where we were. In an agony of fear and desperation, we discharged a flight of arrows at them; and they both fell.

A long time elapsed before we could summon up sufficient courage to venture near, and ascertain if they were really dead. Some notions then visited my mind, for the first time, of the existence of beings superior to ourselves. We crawled upon our hands and knees towards the spot where the bodies lay. The sight of blood convinced us we were safe. They were dead. We turned them over and over, and at every turn, shrieks and yells of terror and surprise were uttered by us all. At length, we proceeded to flay the bodies, and were astonished to find that their skins were in separate pieces, and came off so easily that it was evident they were not attached to the flesh, as those of other animals. When we had distributed the spoils amongst us, we next considered what was to be done with the bodies. I was for eating them; but most of my companions betrayed disgust and horror at the proposal. Their stomachs, albeit not critically nice, seemed to heave at the sight of white flesh. My appetite for this species of fare was so insatiable, that I determined, notwithstanding, to gratify my longing. Accordingly, I made a hearty meal upon one of the carcases, and found it extremely agreeable to the palate.

Before we reached the residence of our tribe, however, I found strange sensations within me; I grew faint and sick. My companions increased my disorder, by intimating that I had been poisoned by devouring the white flesh. I was of the same opinion; and before I got to my cabin, my disorder grew so serious that I could not walk. I lay myself down; a cold tremor seized my frame; I felt such extreme agony within me, that I roared aloud. My companions attended me for some time, in hopes of my recovery; but finding I grew worse, they were about ending my troubles by a blow with a club, when a sudden thought occurred to me that I should recover if a small portion of the flesh of a black man were administered to me; and I requested that some might be procured. It was done; I lifted the morsel to my mouth, but ere I could taste it, sense and motion deserted me, and I expired, illustrating the hypothesis of the English satirist, and proving

The ruling passion strong in death.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES.

The charge which was made some short time ago against the British and Foreign Bible Society, of employing incompetent translators of the Holy Scriptures into foreign languages, and of circulating inaccurate and unfaithful versions, though it was promptly met by that Society, was by no means fully and satisfactorily repelled. Further examination of their translations of the Scriptures into some of the Oriental tongues, as a knowledge of those tongues becomes more extensively diffused amongst European scholars, affords, it is to be feared, abundant grounds for reiterating that serious charge. The subject is of such manifest importance to the cause of Christianity, that public attention not only ought not to be directed from it, but should be frequently invited thereto: for if the Society to which allusion is made, however pure may be the motives and however praiseworthy may be the intentions of its managers, renders itself accessary to the distribution of versions of the Bible which are calculated to shock the learned and mislead the illiterate, amongst those people to whom we are anxious to communicate the precepts it contains, surely the public should interpose, and, from higher considerations than pecuniary ones, should endeavour to ensure a more exact fulfilment of those high objects, for which such munificent subscriptions are entrusted to the Earl Street Society.

Since the animadversions upon the British and Foreign Bible Society appeared in the *Quarterly Review*, instances have, occasionally, been pointed out to us of false and even unpardonable errors in the Serampore versions. We are at this moment furnished with more precise and specific information upon this subject, from a clergyman of the church of England resident in the Bengal provinces, who is well known for his critical acquaintance with the Sanscrit and other Hindu languages, and whose *name* we are authorized to publish, if necessary, as a guarantee for the fidelity of his remarks. In a letter from this gentleman, now before us, he says: "the public at home, and the religious public in particular, would learn with no little indignation (could they believe it), that the British and Foreign Bible Society has been lavishing the liberal contributions levied on their benevolent charity, during so many years past, in circulating (in India, at least) copies—multiplied copies—of our Holy Books, in translations, dignified as such, which swarm with every fault of taste and criticism, shock common sense, and are at this moment, after multiplied editions, exactly fit for—the worms. In these, too, the pædobaptist public (forty-nine out of fifty of the contributors, at least) have been made, unconsciously, to all intents and purposes, to circulate the translations of a set of narrow-minded, tasteless, money-making bigots, in direct counteraction to all which they believe of the institutions of the Saviour by which introduction is given into this church. I hesitate not to arraign the British and Foreign Bible Society as guilty of gross and unpardonable dereliction of duty, and a *practical* imposition on the religious gullibility of John Bull, in thus acting: if unconsciously, then they are proved, *ipso facto*, unfit practically to be trusted with such enormous charitable funds, as it was their first duty to take care those funds should be laid out according to the intent of the donors (and that most assuredly was not to undermine *their own cause*, and to aid the printing establishment of the Serampore anabaptists, for to this it amounts); and if consciously, then they are evidently altogether unworthy of confidence. I trust and believe the former was the case, *as a body*; but I fear charity cannot hope so much of *every individual* who regulated, wholly or partially, the grants in

in question. I send you a paper on the subject, which, I assure you, on honour, says little, nay nothing, to what can be said, and *here* is daily said, on other versions *got up* in the same firm of ——— and Co. Of my *name*, in this matter, you may make what use you please. I believe I am not among the worst Sanscrit and Bengali scholars. I am ready to stake my reputation on what I say of the Serampore versions. I am preparing an extensive critique upon them, and shall not fail to send you a copy."

The "paper" referred to in the letter, and which has been published in the Quarterly *Oriental Magazine* of Calcutta (with corrections in MS. by the author), contains some brief observations upon the Serampore version of the New Testament into the Marat'ha language, of which Dr. Carey has published a grammar and a dictionary: "both, however," says our authority, "extremely defective and erroneous, and they have, in consequence, been found of scarcely any use on this side of India. The language, therefore, into which the Serampore Marat'ha New Testament is translated," he adds, "is not Marat'ha, either in all its words, its construction, or its idiom; and hence it is quite unintelligible to all persons whose vernacular dialect is Marat'ha." The writer then cites a few examples.

"To give a single example of ignorance of the first rudiments of this language, it may be observed, that the nominative and accusative singular of such neuter nouns as end in a vowel, and of the neuter of all declinable adjectives and participles, end in एं * as केलें *a plantain*, मोठें *great*, मारिलें *between*. The nominative and accusative plural of all neuter words, also, end in a vowel with a nasal breathing, as, केलों *plantains*, चांगलों शेतें *good fields*. The *anuswar*, or nasal breathing, in particular, is indispensable, as it marks both the number and the gender; for instance, तें signifies *it*, and ते *they*, masc. plur.; ती *she*, and तीं *they*, neut. plur.; and yet both it, and the final vowel of neuter words, are invariably omitted throughout this translation. Of the effect which such an omission must have on any language, an opinion may be formed, by supposing a work published in Latin or Greek, in which the final terminations of the nominatives and accusatives of the neuters of nouns, adjectives, and participles, were curtailed; and then considering how far words so mutilated, particularly when used unskilfully and unidiomatically, could possibly be understood.†

"It will perhaps be admitted, that when the objection made to a translation is, that it betrays an evident unacquaintance with the first principles of the language which it professes to represent, a detailed examination of it becomes unnecessary. For, though a translator, who brings to his task a competent knowledge of both the languages that are the subject of his labours, will no doubt improve by practice, this cannot be predicated of him who undertakes such a task without the requisite previous preparation. A few remarks, therefore, on the first thirty-six verses of the Gospel of St. John will be sufficient to

* A few neuter nouns end in ुं

† My understanding this version is no objection to this remark, because I have been only enabled to do so, after much trouble, by the assistance of the original and the English translation.

to evince that this translation is neither faithful, nor calculated to produce the effects which were expected from it.

"It will be best to transcribe the two first verses, on account of the important objection which occurs to the translation of them. पहले वाक्य होत वाक्य ईश्वराचे सहित होत अणी वाक्य ईश्वर । तेपहील ईश्वराचे सहित होनेत * On what grounds, I must ask, has the second verse, 'the same was in the beginning with God,' been here translated THEY (*or these*) *at first* WERE *with God?* The use of the masculine plural† must convey the idea of a plurality of gods, and ought, therefore, to have been carefully avoided. Its being allowed to remain must, consequently, shew a culpable negligence in the revision of this version, or a lamentable presumption in thus tampering with the Sacred Scriptures. The important truth contained in the conclusion of the first verse, that 'the Word was God,' is not expressed in the translation, which, in its present form, consisting of two substantives, without any word to denote their relation to each other, can convey no meaning whatever; वाक्य, also, can never be considered as equivalent to λογος,‡ and पहीले *at first*, does not sufficiently express 'in the beginning.'

"The third verse of this translation, literally re-translated, or at least the meaning of the words used, is as follows: *Every thing was formed, the production of* THEM, *and amongst so many of it formed not one thing, even was formed distinct from* THEM. On such a translation remarks are superfluous.

"In the seventh verse, and throughout this version (as far as I have observed), the future indicative is used for the conjunctive and potential moods, in utter defiance of the idiom of the language; and hence the meaning of the original is lost, without rendering the translation more intelligible. The English preposition *through* is here and elsewhere translated by द्वारा, which has no such meaning in Marat'ha.

"In

* These words, without adverting to their construction, ought to be thus written, पहीले वाक्य होतें वाक्य ईश्वरा सहित होतें आणि वाक्य ईश्वर । ते पहीले ईश्वरा सहित होते When a noun is in construction, with a preposition, the sign of the genitive case is suffixed; but this rule of the language is violated throughout the whole of this version.

† I at first thought, that as वाक्य is neuter, a mistake had originated from the omission of the anuswar; in which case the pronoun and verb would have been in the neuter singular. But the masculine plural again occurs in the verse immediately following, and is invariably used, as far as I have observed, throughout this version, in speaking of God or Jesus Christ.

‡ The title-page states that this version was made from the Greek language. By the bye, a false concord occurs in the very first words of this title-page, the noun being in the plural, and the adjective in the singular.

"In the fifth verse, the words 'comprehended it not,' are translated ग्रहणकेलेंनाहीं literally,* *seized or took it not!* And in the eleventh verse, the same words again occur, which are there given as equivalent to the words, 'received him not.' So that the reviser of this version must have thought that *comprehended* and *received* were synonimous terms.

"In the thirteenth verse occurs an instance of the nicety required in the Scriptures. The expression in the original, οὐδὲ ἐκ θέληματος σαρκὸς; in the English translation, 'nor of the will of the flesh;' is evidently figurative: but it is thus coarsely rendered, without even having the merit of being literal, नव्हेशरीराचे (चीं) इछने, *nor by the wish (or desire) of the body.*

"The translation of the sixteenth verse it is impossible to reduce to any meaning whatever; and the word 'truth' of the original is not rendered.

"The first part of the eighteenth verse is thus translated: *No one having seen has ever found God.* The original is simply, 'No man has ever seen God at any time.' The concluding part of the verse† is rendered unintelligible by bad grammar, as the agent is in a wrong case, and the pronoun is so placed as to prevent its being discoverable to what antecedent it relates.

"In the twenty-fifth and following verses, the sect of the translators appears; for they have rendered to 'baptize' by बुचकलीदेणे, a phrase, compounded contrary to the idiom of the language, but which can signify nothing else than *to give a dipping or immersion;* as the noun has no other meaning except that of diving.

"The thirty-second verse presents this most extraordinary and highly irreverent translation: *I saw descending from heaven the Spirit like an Owl.* The word घुबड has no other meaning! The same word is also used in the other three Gospels.

"In the thirty-sixth, as well as in the twenty-ninth verse, the expression 'Behold the Lamb of God' is translated, *behold the young of the sheep of God.*‡ This periphrasis is perfectly indefensible, because there is a word in Marat'ha for 'a lamb,' and बच्चा is not a Marat'ha word.

"But this last instance requires particular remark, because the greatest difficulty of translation consists in rendering with accuracy and propriety figurative modes of speech, and such as amongst one people may possess aptness and dignity, and yet amongst another people would be insignificant and undignified. To Christians, the expression 'the lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world,' conveys the highest ideas of the innocence, purity, and redeeming power of the Saviour. But this figure loses all its beauty in such a periphrasis as

* This is an affectation of following the Greek verbally.

† पिताचे वक्षस्थलस्थते अद्वितीयजात पुत्र त्याहांस प्रकाश केल (ला) आहे.

‡ पाहा ईश्वराचे मेढूचा (मंढीचा) बच्चानोच

as the above; and as the Hindus attach no such notions to a lamb, which is not even one of the animals formerly employed in their propitiatory sacrifices, they cannot comprehend the similitude intended. In such a case, in what manner ought a translator to proceed? This is a question of the utmost consequence, and yet it is evident that the missionaries at Serampore have never proposed it to themselves. But previous to commencing their versions, ought they not to have deeply considered the principles by which these versions ought to be regulated, and by which alone they could have been rendered intelligible to the natives? One rule alone appears to have been prescribed or adopted for all such versions, which is, that they shall be literally exact, neither adding to, nor omitting, a single word, that is contained in the Bible. But if this be the case, it shews a deplorable ignorance of the very first principles of philology, particularly as applicable to the languages of Asia. To confine myself, however, to Marat'ha, which may, at the same time, be considered as a sufficient example of the other vernacular dialects of India, there is not in this language a subjunctive or potential mood, or a passive voice, and scarcely a word denoting the operations of the mind. In translating, therefore, from the copious language of the Greeks, or the ruder language of the Hebrews, innumerable words and phrases must occur which have no corresponding terms in Marat'ha, but without which the peculiar tenets and doctrines of the Christian religion cannot be explained. But amplification and comments are forbidden, and consequently the only resource that remains is, to use the words that actually exist in the Marat'ha language, in a sense which is not given to them by the Marat'has themselves. To this mode, which must in some cases be unavoidable, there would not perhaps be any great objection, did oral instruction always accompany the translation. But when such a translation is circulated without explanation or commentary of any kind, it must be obvious that words so changed from their original and current meaning, must either be unintelligible, or understood in a sense not intended.

"The defects, therefore, of a translation of the Bible, will not appear so much in such parts of it as are merely narrative; because, as in them the words in general retain their proper signification, faults of grammar and idiom may not completely obscure or misrepresent the sense of the original. But in all passages relating to the tenets and doctrines of Christianity, the inadequacy, to use no harsher term, of the Marat'ha version, becomes too glaring. Take, for instance, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th verses of the first chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, which are thus rendered: 'For our being pure, and with love before them blameless, before making the foundation of the world, having chosen us in it, in that manner for the purpose of heaven through Christ, having given all spiritual blessing, they have made us blessed, and by their favour have made us taken, in the beloved, for the praise of the glory of their grace, and to obtain adoption, that which according to the wish of their mind, through Jesus Christ, they formerly made determined to us. For that happy be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. In his love, through the blood of them, we, by the great riches of their grace, obtain deliverance from sin for the purpose of beatitude.' To make sense of this strange assemblage of words is not my business. I have rendered them faithfully.*

But

* More than faithfully, for I have translated several words in the sense intended, though they bear no such signification in Marat'ha. The reader will, in particular, observe the constant use of the masculine plural, in reference to the Father or the Son, except

"But as every Christian must lament that the sacred volume of his religion has been thus laid open to reproach, he will perhaps at the same time be of opinion, that a further public exposure of the gross blunders which swarm in the New Testament is unnecessary. I will, therefore, only add a remark or two on a few single words. *Grace* is translated by गुण, कृपा, and अनुग्रह; but none of these words convey the same meaning as χαρις, and certainly not that *grace*, as defined by Dr. Johnson, 'favourable influence of God upon the human mind.' विश्वास signifies merely *belief*, and not *faith*. For the latter, the Marat'has, I believe, always use the Sanscrit word श्रद्धा. *Hope* is improperly rendered by भरवसा, which in Marat'ha signifies *trust, confidence*. अद्वितीय is not equivalent to μονογενης, '*the only begotten*, particularly because it does not express the filiation of the Son from the Father. परमात्मा and धर्मात्मा are improper terms for the *Holy Ghost*, because amongst the Hindus the first signifies the *supreme being*, or rather the *supreme soul*, and the latter signifies a *pious man*. But were I to proceed in these remarks, this letter would become too prolix, and the preceding will perhaps be sufficient to support the observations now made on this version of the New Testament. If not, or if the truth of the above be questioned, I am quite ready to produce still more convincing proofs of this version being deficient in every requisite for conveying to the natives a faithful and intelligible translation of the Scriptures.

"Before concluding, I cannot refrain from remarking, without intending the slightest disrespect to the missionaries at Serampore, that their zeal has neither been tempered nor guided by knowledge; and that their opinions respecting the proper manner of making translations proceed from an imperfect education. For had they studied the first principles of philology, and acquired a conversancy with two or more languages, or even with their own mother-tongue, and any Indian dialect, they must have observed that the mere translating from one language into another, word for word, without considering carefully the ideas actually denoted by each term used, and without paying attention to grammar and idiom, could never possibly produce a faithful and intelligible translation. But that the translation of the Marat'ha New Testament has been made in this manner, the slightest inspection of it will at once shew; and I fear, that were the other versions of Serampore also examined, they would all be found to have been executed in exactly the same manner. If so, it must be concluded, that the trouble and expense which have been bestowed on these versions have been bestowed in vain; and that the object in view would have been more effectually promoted, had all this time and labour been

except in one place, where a typographical error may have occurred, consisting merely of the non-insertion of a diacritical mark, called *anuswar*, which is the sign of the Marat'ha plural. Fortunately, the horrid impiety of the above is rendered innocuous by the passage being constructed so ungrammatically and unidiomatically, as to be quite unintelligible to a Marat'ha. But in this style it is that all the doctrinal parts of the New Testament appear to be translated; and though the natives could not understand them, still were their attention by any means attracted to them, they have all sufficient sagacity to perceive that the plural is inconsistent with unity.

been employed in the proper translation of the Bible into some one native language.

"It must at least be obvious, that the benefits expected to be derived from the translations are not to be reaped until they are presented to the natives in a form which would render their perusal easy and agreeable. For as long as they are full of grammatical errors, and written in an unconnected, mean, and unidiomatical style, no native will read them, or, should the exception occur, he will not understand them. But give them in an appropriate dress, and mere curiosity might attract the attention of many a native to them. I must, however, confess that the translation of the Bible into any Asiatic language seems to me to require such a thorough knowledge of the original, and such an intimate acquaintance with the modes of thinking, speaking, and acting of the people into whose language it is to be translated, as to render it a task of very doubtful success. The failure, therefore, of the missionaries is not surprising."

These radical defects in the translations of the Scriptures are really very serious impediments to the objects contemplated by the Society who patronize them: instead of promoting the service of Christianity, it is not irrational to impute some of the backwardness of the Hindus to this cause.

The author of the aforegoing paper, we learn from a letter before us, is employed upon a very desirable, but laborious office: that of endeavouring to settle a standard for the expression of theological notions in the language of India, some specimens of which we are favoured with, and they are subjoined.

On the rendering of Scripture Terms.

"*Baptism.*"—1. A *Sangskār* (সংস্কার) is exclusively a religious rite or ceremonial of initiation, or the gradual completion (for there are several) of a religious character, or what is viewed as such. Among the Hindoos the sangskárs begin before birth, and continue to succeed each other till *marriage*, which is the last, and *completes* the exact character and qualifications of an accomplished brahmin. The radical notion of the word is "completeness, perfection, accomplishment, finished state, condition or character." Vide Wilson's Sanscrit Dict. in verb. He defines its distinct application, as above, to denote "an essential and purificatory rite, or ceremony." The most important of these (for our purposes) are the giving of the *name*, the *tonsure*, investiture with the brahminical *thread*, and the *initiation* by the *gāyatri* or *mystical verse*. Other applications of the word are to denote "consecration, purification, purity, perfection."—(See Wilson).

2. These are also performed by the intervention of a priest (see Ward, vol. iii. p. 69), and sacrifices and prayers are offered at the same time. So that as they are in themselves purificatory and initiatory, so the ceremonial with which they are performed is strictly religious, nor can they proceed without the presence of a complete brahmin.

3. At the upanayana, or investiture with the sacred thread, which is the tenth in order, and followed four days only subsequently by the communication of the sacred verse, the initiated becomes a *dwija* or *twice-born*,—a regenerated man. This ceremonial Wilson declares "to constitute religiously and metaphorically their second birth." The previous sangskárs till this were but preparatory; the tenth and eleventh *perfect* the moral and metaphorical regeneration, to which marriage only is necessary to render the subject of them "complete in all the will" of the inventors of the system.

4. The individual who has passed through these successive stages of initiation

tion is denominated sangskrita, or *complete, perfect, consecrated, purified, finished;* nothing further being necessary to fulfil the obligations of his order and birth.

5. The regular derivative of the *agent,* is sangskáraka (or sangskarttá) or the *completer, perfecter, purifier,* &c. সংস্কর্ত্তা or সংস্কারক may be used indifferently.

6. *Baptism* is exclusively a religious rite of an initiatory character; it is a symbolical representation of a moral regeneration or second birth, and is called the "washing of regeneration," indicating, in that expression, the outward purification, metaphorical of the inward or moral sanctification of the subject of it. In this rite the individual is also *consecrated* to God; and whereas before it, *i. e.* whilst a catechumen (if adult) or virtually in the same condition (if an infant), the individual is *incomplete,* out of the unity of the consecrated and initiated, he becomes thereby of their number, and is received into the community of Christians. In short, all the characters of a sangskár are found to enter into the notion of religious baptism as directed in the New Testament, or, to speak more properly, all that is symbolized in the latter, is equally figured in the Hindoo rites of brahminical initiation. In the former, as in the latter, the officiating person is a priest; prayers are offered up, the baptised person becomes *complete.* His catechumen state may be compared to the condition of the brahmin youth before the tenth and eleventh sangskárs (or *investiture* with the thread and *gāyatri*); he is now a *perfect* Christian; he is a *twice-born,* "born again of water and of the Holy Ghost."

7. Our baptism is distinct from christening in vulgar language, or, more correctly, the sprinkling of water, as practised by us, and conferring of a name (in case of emergency), without reception into the communion of the church and consecration by the sign of the cross, the symbol of the Christian profession, as the *thread* is of the Hindoo, is analogous to the brahminical নামকরণ or naming, the *fifth* sangskár in order; and lastly, the eleventh ceremonial of the brahmins, or the communicating of the *gāyatri,* following the reception of the *thread,* to *confirmation,* as practised by us subsequently to baptism.

8. Now it is proposed to use the word sanskár, to denote our *sacrament,* and to prefix jal (জল) *water* (the element of baptism) to specify the mode or medium of initiation, consecration, and purification among Christians. As if one should say "*the water-sacrament,*" or that sacred and religious rite, in which, in the use of the element of water, as symbolical of purification, the subject of it is *consecrated* to God, *initiated* into the Christian profession, passed from an imperfect to a *perfect* state of at least external religion, and made competent to all the duties of a Christian as well as become entitled to all its privileges.

9. This word is regularly formable in all its required derivatives (জলসংস্কার, জলসংস্কৃত, জলসংস্কারক, জলসংস্কর্ত্তা,) jalasangskár, jalasangskrita, and jalasangskárak, or jalasangskarttá.

10. It determines nothing as to the *mode* in which the element is adhibited, whether by immersion or aspersion; nor as to the time, whether in infancy, youth, or adult age (in all of which the sangskárs are admissible successively); and thus seems well to adapt itself to the ambiguity of the original βαπτίζω, βαπτισμός, &c. &c. and is calculated to prevent the fatal and injurious contests of

of the advocates for adult and pædobaptism respectively, as a word equally proper in the usage of all, and determining nothing *verbally* as to the point in dispute. For it is evident, that if *we* object to antipædobaptists employing a word expressive of *their* mode of immersion, with equal reason would *they* object to a term denoting aspersion as practised by us. Moreover, we ourselves, who are at liberty to employ either mode, and who contend only for the right of infants to this sacrament, in whichever way the element be adhibited, could not desire to employ a word which would cut off that liberty. Therefore, unless a word can be obtained of equal ambiguity with the Greek βαπτίζω, we have only the alternative of employing some such compound term as that proposed above, or of retaining the original term in the characters of the language into which we translate.

The *latter* would be attended with this disadvantage, that *previously* to explanation, it would convey *no* meaning to a heathen *convert* or *infidel;* and after such explanation, a far less lively idea of the thing intended than would be the result of employing an indigenous term exciting a distinct and well-known notion analogous to the Christian doctrine designed to be expressed. The word above proposed is, in the latter member of the compound, already consecrated to a religious application in close analogy with the use of our word *baptism*, and in the first term secures a distinct enunciation of the element employed in the rite, and therefore of such additional idea (chiefly that of purity), as is more forcibly symbolized thereby. So that while the sangskár is generic, the jalasangskár is the *specific* required.

11. Again, the generic term is equally, in all its ideas, applicable to the other Christian sacrament of the eucharist, and also to the rite of confirmation (unless the latter be kept distinct, as a *ratification* of *baptism*, which might be expressed by the term জলসংস্কারনির্ধারণ, or "the ratification of the water-rite of religious initiation and consecration," the prefix of ভোজ "a *repast*" or of ভক্ষ্য "*edible*," or other similar expressions, would sufficiently specify the nature and symbolical meaning of the Lord's Supper.

12. Lastly, on shewing the first sketch of the above to a friend, I was informed that the Serampore antipædobaptists have actually employed the very word proposed, in combination with this term ডুব (dub) or *dipping*, to express the nature and intention of their baptism to *heathens*, although they have restricted themselves to the former word singly in their translations; so that they write in their other works the compound ডুবসংস্কার, or the sacred initiatory rite of *dipping*, to convey a notion of what is intended by the Christian sacrament of baptism. The consecrated word proposed to be employed to denote "sacrament," is therefore already known to some, perhaps to many (though I was not all aware of it until this paper was written in greater part, nor have I yet seen the word myself), and seems by its uniform religious application, as a native term, peculiarly appropriate to our purpose.

"*Trinity*."—1. *Trinitas* is properly not an aggregate of three, but a *threeness* of one, and denotes a modification of unity first apprehended, not a union of three previously conceived distinct.

2. It is the abstraction of the notion of a triple distinction in the same essence.

3. The proper termination for the abstracted quality or specification, in Sanscrit and Bengali, is ত্ব or তা (*twa* or *tá*) as *tas* is in Latin and tà, té, ty, in its derivative Italian, French, and English. Thus সৎ (*sat*) is good; সত্ত্ব or সত্তা *sattwa* or *sattá*, boni-tas, bonté, goodness; so একত্ব is *unitas*, unity, ত্রিত্ব, (*tritwa*), trini-tas, trinity.

4. The compound term (ত্র্যেকত্ব, '*tri-unity*,' has been employed by some Christian missionaries, but seems objectionable, as founded rather on the notion of a unity of trinity or aggregation of distinctions than of a modification of the same essence or trinity in unity, which is our Christian doctrine.

5. It is proposed, therefore, to employ the word ত্রিত্ব (*tritwa*) as exactly correspondent to the theological term *trinitas*, as before defined.

"*Holy Spirit.*"—1. The rendering of this term is peculiarly difficult, from the preposterous speculations of the Hindoos relative to matter and spirit. The notion of the *anima mundi*, or universally expanded spirit, meets us at every turn. This they term "the sublime spirit," or পরমাত্মা, of which every human intellectual soul is an individualized portion subjected to temporary interclusion within the bonds of a material frame, whether this latter be considered real or illusory.

2. The soul of a man, therefore, is only so long and to such degree considered as a distinct existence as it is held in union with the body, and the object and aim of all *abstract* devotion is to secure the breaking of the illusion of materiality or the dissolution of the connexion with a corporeal frame, and the loss of individual existence by absorption into the universal soul or Supreme Deity.

3. The term employed by most or all Christian missionaries hitherto is Dharmátmá (ধর্ম্মাত্মা), which, with its perfect synonym পুন্যাত্মা (Punyátma), is objectionable on several grounds.

a. Its uniform application by Hindoos is to denote a man, or materialized individual, who has acquired religious merit—the merit of works—and, therefore, in common usage, signifies a good man, a pious and religious person, attentive to all sacred and social duties, and become possessed of a stock of meritorious virtue.

b. Dharma (ধর্ম্ম) is acquired by works or acts of duty, &c. and is distinct from, and inferior to ধ্যান (dhyán) or mental abstraction, and তপস্ (tapas), or *ascetic, mortification,* both of which are intended to *prevent* future transmigration by securing absorption into the great spirit. (See the proofs in Ward's Introd. p. 33). A dharmátma (ধর্ম্মাত্মা) is therefore inferior to a সন্ন্যাসী, or abstract devotee, and does not obtain absorption.

c. Consequently this word is altogether inadmissible in application to express the notion of the Supreme Spirit as distinct from man and matter, and an essential modification of the *one* deity.

4. On the other hand পরমাত্মা is applied only to the deity in the notion of his spirituality. It is avowedly defective if applied as a *translation* of the of

term "Holy Spirit" (in the Christian notion of the words), inasmuch as it contains no distinct specification of *holiness*, an abstraction not easy to enunciate in this language, from the indistinctness and erroneousness of the Hindoo doctrines of virtue and vice, of moral good and evil. ধর্ম্ম belongs only to a material condition and is the attribute of man, &c., not of the great God, or ব্রহ্ম (Brahma), who has no *duty* (which is the exact notion of this word). Every other word expressive of moral excellence in combination with আত্মা (or spirit) is predicable only of man; so that no alternative seems to remain but to do the best we can in employing the term পরমাত্মা as applicable *only* to predicate the Supreme Deity in his spiritual essence. At all events, though we should prefer to use a word expressive of moral quality rather than পরম (sublime), still Dharma or Punya (ধর্ম্ম or পুন)) could not be employed, as they denote only *merit*, the result of *acts* of virtue or *duty*. সৎ would be decidedly a better term, forming the compound সদাত্মা, though even that, like every similar composition, will always be at least ambiguous, and in the first understanding convey the notion of an excellent or good man.

THE LANGUAGE OF NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

I WISH, sir, with your permission, to call the attention of your readers—of those, at least, who may be interested as well in classical as in oriental learning—to a connexion which seems to me to exist between the languages of Greece and New Zealand. I am aware that the distance between *Ancient Greece* and *New Zealand* is an objection, at first sight, startling; I am aware, also, that in this slippery, though curious, province of philology, which I now invite you to explore, the most ridiculous theories have been often built upon the casual, natural, or uncertain resemblances of languages, bearing no internal proof of their relation; and seeing that in all languages there are few primary sounds, an infinity of similar expressions, and a numerous class of words which have their archetypes in the things signified, I should wonder if any two could be found in which such indecisive resemblance could not be traced. Nevertheless, and although one of the languages in question be unwritten and little known, which renders the comparison still more hazardous, the examples of their close agreement, in words purely conventional, are so numerous, that I can hardly help thinking them to have been derived, in part at least, from some common original. An easy channel of communication suggests itself, in the languages of the Indian continent; the parent-stock of which, the Sanscrit, has been lately shown, by one of our Scotch professors, to be intimately allied to the Greek.

I will lay no stress upon the argument derivable from Scripture, which is commonly thought to represent all the languages upon earth as emanating from one common source. But I subjoin, as the chief ground of my conjecture, the following list of corresponding expressions. It has been formed on a very

a very cursory perusal of some New Zealand vocabularies,* and might, I doubt not, be extended by a more general and critical examination.

New Zealand.	*Greek.*
ā, a continuation of time;	*ἀεὶ*, always.
au, wind;	*ἀεώ*, to blow; *ἀήρ*, air.
adi, dance, joy;	*ἀδίω*, to please; *ἄδος*, joy, &c.
ahe, fire;	*ἀΐθω*, to burn.
ara, right! true!	*ἄρα*, truly!
aroha, love;	*ἔρως*, *id.*
amo, carrying on the shoulders;†	*ωμος*, Doric *ἄμος*, shoulder.
dua, two;	*δυο*, *id.*
etekke, to beget;	*τίκτω*, *ἔτικον*, to bring forth.
ekaou, to swim;	*νήχω*, *id.*
ehone, or *one*, sand-beach, shore;	*ἠϊών*, contr. *ἠών*, *id.*
hana, a cave;	*ἀντρον*, *id.*
hooa, or *ua*, rain;	*ὑειν*, to rain.
ka, a rising flame;	*καίω*, to burn.
kapua, a cloud;	*καπνὸς*, smoke.
kopiko, a bending;	*κύπτω*, to bend.
matou, to understand;	*μανθανω*, to learn.
matau, understanding;	*μήτις*, *id.*
matua, a parent;	*ματηρ*, mother.
orero, to speak;	*ἐρέω*, *id.*
u, an egg;	*ὠον*, *id.*

To which may be added, though less certain or conventional:

ao, light;	*φως*, *id.*
ai, *aa*, yes!	*ναὶ*, *id.*
a, and;	*καὶ*, *id.*
atua, God;	*ὁ θεος*, *id.*
e, alas!	*ε. ε.*, *id.*
etoohe, to spit;	*πτυω*, *id.*
hewhai, water;	*ὕδωρ*, *id.*
nau, to bite;	*γναω*, to carp, &c.
knunghoro, to snore;	*κνυζω*, *id.*
pa, a father;	*πατηρ*, *id.*
te, the definite article;	*τὸ*, *id.*

I am, sir, &c.

Essex Court, Temple,
August 12th.

Philologicus.

* See Nicholas's *New Zealand*, Collins's *New South Wales*, the *New Zealand Grammar* of the Christian Knowledge Society, and Fry's *Pantographia*.

† *Amo* or *oomo* signifies 'shoulder' in the language of the Tonga islands.

THE COURT OF THE GENII.

(*Continued from p.* 181.)

"When the locust saw that the king was in grief, and seemed affectionately disposed towards his numerous subjects, sitting high upon a wall, he arranged his green velvet vest, and began in sweetest murmurs to sing a hymn of acknowledgment to his Maker. 'Praise and thanksgiving to the Almighty,' said he, 'who has filled the earth with benefits, and who has, in his infinite goodness, provided food for every living thing.' Then, turning to the king, he said, feelingly: 'Do not be sorrowful respecting the apparent weakness and insignificance of the subjects, since to all whom God has given life and food, he has also bestowed his paternal care. When he created the animals, to some he gave bulk and strength, and to others delicate forms. The elephant he made huge, with two long teeth, to protect him from the attacks of other animals, and his trunk is also of great use. Though the body of the gnat is small, and its wings remarkably light and delicate, they are sufficient to save it from its enemies. And so it is with our own brethren; though formed in the manner we are, we have still our advantages; some are strong, some weak, some heavy and slow, some fleet. The elephant, the tiger, the deer, and the hare, have all their peculiarities; all are different. Respecting the ant, Allah Tallah has thus written: 'The chief of the ants said to his people, 'Remain in your own habitations, that Solomon and his army may not crush you under their feet.' All animals have their instincts and their resources against impending calamities, each having a feeling of self-preservation implanted in its own essense. Praise be to God for these blessings.' When the locust had ended, Sooban, the king, complimented him highly on his eloquence, and proposed that he himself should attend the court of the king of the genii. To this he assented; but Sooban thought proper to give him some cautionary advice at parting, and said: 'When you go to the court of the king of the genii, do not let it be known that you are sent by the serpents and dragons!' The locust asked why? 'For this reason,' said Sooban; 'there has long existed the deepest enmity between the serpents and mankind, who have even dared to question the necessity of our being created at all, contending that we do nothing but harm. This assuredly arises from folly and ignorance, for God has not created a single thing in vain, and it is no doubt very impious and wicked to arraign the ways of heaven.'

"*The Assembling of the Commissioners.—The Trial.*—In the morning the commissioners appointed from all the tribes and kingdoms of animals were collected together, and the king of the genii proceeded to his hall of audience, to hear and decide upon the important business to be brought forward. The crier, according to custom, gave notice that all persons who had suffered oppression, and who had grievances to be redressed, should appear to prove their respective allegations, as the king had entered the council chamber, and was sitting on the judgment-seat for the purpose of trying causes; the great officers of the realm being present to assist in expounding the enactments and provisions of the national code, founded on the immutable principles of justice. Hearing this summons, all the men and animals ranged themselves on either side, and paid their dutiful respects to the king; who looked around him in perfect amazement at the immense crowds which had come into his presence, in their aspects so multifarious and so strange. He looked again and again, and still wondered in silence. He then said to one of the genii hakeems: 'Do

'Do you see these millions of people?'—'Yes, I see them,' he replied; 'such is the creation of the world, and such are the various objects with which it is inhabited and adorned; as various in their appearance, as they are various in their quality and power.' The hakeem continued a long harangue on the infinite variety of created things, and when he had ceased, the king of the genii directed his attention to the side occupied by the human race, and saw them dressed in raiment of every colour. Among them he marked a handsome young man, of upright figure and lovely person, and he asked his vizier from whence he came. The vizier said he was a Persian, from the province of Irak. Upon which the king desired to hear what he had to adduce in support of the claim set on foot by mankind, and on what grounds their pretensions to superiority rested. The Persian complied, and exclaimed: 'Praise be to God, for placing us in a country like this, where the climate is so genial, and the prospects so delightful. It is proper you should know that I am of an illustrious species; I belong to the human race, renowned for sagacity, penetration, for arts and sciences, and learning and knowledge of every kind. Among us we can boast of Noah, Esdras, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, and Mahommud, the peace of God be upon him! Besides prophets, we can enumerate among us the greatest kings, such as Fureedoon, Darius, Ardasheer, Baharam, Nosheerwan, and many sovereigns of the Sassanian and Peshdadian dynasties. The world is all our own, and thanksgivings to the Almighty for making us superior to all created existence on earth.' When the Persian had ceased his oration, the king of the genii asked his viziers what they had to say in reply to this eulogy upon the excellence and perfections of mankind. The vizier said, that all he had asserted was true, but that he had neglected to allude to many other things. 'This Persian,' said they, 'has not acknowledged that on account of the wickedness of man the deluge took place, and that all the animals on the face of the earth were in consequence drowned. That our own tribe, the genii, suffered greatly by the enmity of mankind. He also forgot to say, that among his race, Nimrod, the tyrant, was born, who cast holy Abraham into the fire—and also Nebuchadnezzar, who destroyed the sacred temple, and burnt the Pentateuch of Moses!' But the king said: 'Why should he relate these matters? they could not serve *his* cause—on the contrary they would injure it.' The vizier replied, that it was necessary for the purposes of justice that, whilst excellencies were dwelt upon, imperfections should not be studiously hidden from view. The king then looked towards the human side, and immediately a man rose of a tawny complexion; he was very thin, with a large beard; he had the zinar, or braminical thread, round his waist, and drapery round his loins. The vizier asked who he was, and he replied, a Hindoo, from the island of Serendeep (Ceylon); upon which the stranger was requested to address the court. 'Thanksgivings unto him who grants us benefits—in a country, too, where day and night are the same; where the heat and cold are so duly tempered, as to make the climate soft and genial; where the trees are beautiful, and the ground affords the richest produce in fruit, oil, and corn; where the elephant is seen, the largest of animals, and where man first opened his eyes upon the beauty and magnificence of the universe! In my country learned men are numerous, and God has endowed us with amazing qualifications, the knowledge of the stars, and magic, and we are universally allowed to be pre-eminent in every kind of intellectual attainment.' The shrewd vizier retorted upon him, and said: 'If you were candidly to admit that you burn bodies, and worship idols, there would be some appearance of fairness in your observations!' The king then looked,

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and saw a man of high stature, dressed in a yellow garment, with a manuscript in his hand—and reading and moving his body backwards and forwards, and he asked who he was. He proved to be a descendant of the children of Israel, and a native of Egypt; and being requested to speak, the stranger thus proceeded: 'Blessings on the Creator, who gave to the children of Israel superiority over all the sons of men, and brought forth the prophet Moses among them! Blessings upon the great God, for placing me in the faith of such a prophet, and enriching me with so many benefits!' The waggish vizier said to him: 'Why do not you also confess, that God in his anger has metamorphosed you into bears and monkeys, and disgraced you on account of your idolatry?' The king looked again, and saw a man dressed in a woollen garment, and in his hand a fire-pot, in which he was burning incense, reading with a loud voice. He was a Syrian, a follower of Jesus; and he said, 'Blessed be that God, who brought forth Jesus, born of the Virgin Mary, and thereby purified the children of Israel from sin! Blessings upon him, for endowing our hearts with affection and wisdom, and granting us benefits and excellencies too numerous to describe!' The old sarcastic vizier then said: 'Very true—but you have forgotten to acknowledge that worshipping the cross, and killing hogs, and eating their flesh, is not a very suitable mode of shewing devotion to the Supreme Being!' The king then looked, and saw a thin man, of a yellow complexion, and asked who he was. He was of the Koresh tribe, a native of Mecca, and he thus delivered his sentiments. 'Blessings on him who sent us, for our good, the prophet Mahommud, the peace of God be upon him, and who gave us the Koran, and appointed our fasts—our ramzan and pilgrimages! Blessings upon him for his promises of heaven, and all the benefits we have received, and which are too infinite to be enumerated!' The sharp vizier said, 'You might have added, that after the death of the prophet you abandoned your faith and religion, and, from base worldly motives, murdered the Imaums.' The king looked round again, and saw a fair man, with an astrolabe in his hand. He was a Greek, from Ionia, and spoke as follows: 'Praise be to him who has created us superior in excellence to others; praise be to him for endowing us with the sciences of astrology, magic, metaphysics, and witchcraft!' The old vizier said: 'This is a mistaken boast, for these attainments do not belong to you, they are derived from the children of Israel, during the time of the Ptolemys; and for several other sciences you are also indebted to Egypt, but they have all been claimed by the Greeks.' The king then said to the Greek, 'What have you to urge in your defence?'—'Nothing,' said the Greek; 'what he says is very true. It is the way of the world. One nation learns from another. In this manner the Persians derived their astrology from the Hindoos.' The king then looked to the last rank, and saw a man of large body and long beard, who was constantly looking upwards to the sun. The king asked who he was. He was a native of Khorassan, and spoke in the following strain: 'Blessings upon him who has placed me in a country superior to every other in richness and fertility, and which has been even praised by the prophets themselves! Many passages in the Koran are convincing proofs of our greatness and worth. Blessings upon him, who has enlightened us above every other tribe—for many of us can read the Pentateuch, and the Gospel, without comprehending a single word of either—yet we venerate Moses and Jesus! Many of us can also read the Koran, though ignorant of its meaning; yet we are devoted to the faith of Mahommud, the peace of God be upon him!' The king said: 'What is your opinion of this person's harangue?'

harangue?' One of the learned men said. 'If he is neither vain nor hard-hearted, and worships neither sun nor moon, it would seem that he speaks in foolishness and derision.'

"When all the men had severally finished expatiating on their own importance and consequence, the cryer called aloud: "As it is now evening, the suitors may all depart, and be in attendance again in the morning.'

"*Third Day.*—On the third day, when all the men and animals were assembled together in court, the king of the genii looked around among them, and beheld the jackal before him, to whom he said, 'Who art thou?' The jackal said: 'I am the commissioner, or advocate of the animals.'—'Who sent you?'—'The lion, the king of the carnivorous quadrupeds.'—'What country does he live in?' said the king of the genii, 'and who are his subjects?'—'He lives in forest and wilderness, and all the four-footed animals are his subjects.'—'Who aids him?'—'The panther, the mountain-deer, the hare, the fox, the sheep, are all his friends and abettors.' The king said: 'Explain to me his appearance and habits.' The jackal said: 'In body and limb, he is the strongest of animals; in fearlessness and pomp, he is superior to all. His chest is broad, his teeth and claws powerful, his roar so dreadful that all the inferior animals are frightened away when they hear it. In hunting, he shares his prey among his friends, but never takes more than will satisfy his hunger. He dreads nothing but ants, which annoy him very much, as gnats annoy elephants and oxen, and flies, mankind. Moreover, his people have great confidence in him as a sovereign.'

"After this, the king looked on the right and left, when suddenly a murmuring sound reached his ears. It was the locust again, shaking his wings, and trilling delicately his sweet song. The king said: 'Who are you?' He replied: 'I am the advocate of all the reptiles, whose monarch's name is Sooban, the inhabitant of hill and mountain, where there is neither cloud nor rain to refresh the earth, and where the lesser animals perish from the intense winter's cold. His subjects and army consist of all kinds of snakes and scorpions.' Then said the king: 'Why does the monarch separate himself in such high places from his subjects?'—'For this reason; his mouth is full of poison, which produces a burning heat through his body, and therefore he retires to a region where he can be cool.'—'What are his shape and habits?'—'His shape is like a tuneen.'—'Who knows what a tuneen is?' inquired the king. The locust said that the frog, the advocate of the water-animals, could tell. The king looked round, and seeing the crab on the margin of the river, asked for a description of the tuneen. 'The tuneen,' he replied, 'lives in the ocean, and all the water-animals, the tortoise, the fishes, the frogs, and alligators, are his subjects. He is larger than any other kind of aquatic animal—his form is tremendous, his body long, and he is universally feared. His head is large, his eyes bright, his mouth wide, his teeth numerous, and he swallows countless shoals of fishes for his food. When he cannot digest well, he raises himself above the waters, and the heat of the sun gives him relief. Sometimes storms cast him ashore, and then he dies, and the carnivorous animals devour his flesh. Thus it is, that the great subsist on the small, and the small on the great. Thus it is also with mankind: They eat the flesh of the mountain-deer, goat, sheep, and fowl, and when they die—worms eat them. This is the law of nature. Sometimes the small animals eat the large, and the large devour the small. Hence the learned have said, the death of one is the advantage of many; and thus God has said in the Koran: 'days and years pass continually, and yet mankind take it not to heart.' I have heard too, that mankind consi-

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der us their slaves, but in what do they differ from us, that they assume this superiority? We are all clay after death; and, in life, if all the most terrible animals were to attack them, they would be instantly swept from the face of the earth. Their claim is absurd and untenable, and mere arrogance, without either reason or proof.'

"The king again looked round him and beheld the parrot, who represented himself as the advocate of the birds of prey, and appointed by the oonka, who resides on an island of the main, choosing the highest mountains for his abode. 'No ship,' said the parrot, 'has ever been able to touch at that island. The land is beautiful, the air temperate, the fountains musical, and the trees covered with every kind of fruit.'—'What is the oonka like?' inquired the king of the genii. 'He is very large, larger than any animal of his kingdom. He is powerful in claw and beak; his wings are so immensely huge, that when he rises into the air they look like the sails of a ship, and when he moves his tail in flying, the very hills tremble. He can take up, and carry off elephants and rhinoceroses, and other large animals in the air. His disposition, too, is excellent.' The king of the genii then looked towards the men, and asked them to what sovereign they paid allegiance, and they answered, they had several kings. He then asked how it happened that each tribe of animals had but one king, and they so many. The man of Persia came forward and replied, that there was no similarity between the two cases. 'Men are differently circumstanced,' said he, 'and it is the business of their kings to watch over the safety and property of their subjects, to preserve them from distress, and treat them with tenderness and commiseration. Among the human race, some are soldiers, some mechanics, some viziers, some civilians, to settle the contracts and business of the kingdom, and collect the revenue of the troops; some cultivate the earth; some are cauzees and moonshees, to explain and put in force the laws for the benefit of the public; some are merchants, skilled in buying and selling; and some are menial servants, to wait at table, &c. Thus mankind require many chiefs to superintend villages and cities. Hence there are many kingdoms; and in each kingdom there are thousands of cities and towns, and in every city hundreds of thousands of inhabitants. Besides, the same language is not spoken every where, to enable one person to conduct the affairs of the people. On this account, God has appointed many kings, who are called upon earth his vicegerents, and whose duty it is to watch over the well-being and happiness of their subjects.'

"As soon as this declamation in favour of mankind was finished, a buzzing sound reached the king's ears, when suddenly he perceived it was Yasoob, the king of the bees, who was flying about, and singing his orisons to the Almighty. The king asked him who he was: and he replied, 'I am the king of the insect tribe.'—'Then why have you not acted in the same manner as the other animals, and sent a messenger or envoy? Nor have you deputed either your army or any of your subjects to our presence.'—'The reason is, that I take compassion upon them, and do not desire to put any one to inconvenience or trouble; and as you wish to learn what I am distinguished for—know that God has bestowed upon my family and race benefits superior to every other. He has blessed us with the science of geometry, and other accomplishments; we build our own cells with great beauty; we roam freely over every flower that blows, and feed upon them without hindrance, which enables us to make honey, an article very much praised among mankind. And in the Koran we are alluded to as an example and a lesson to the slothful.' Yasoob continued a long harangue on the perfections of his nature, and concluded by repeating that

that a desire not to annoy his subjects had alone induced him to be his own advocate at the present juncture. When Yasoob ceased, the king of the genii exclaimed, 'A thousand and a thousand thanks for the brilliant eloquence you have displayed; and true it is, that heaven has bestowed upon you peculiar advantages, such as are totally unknown to other animals. He then said, 'where are all your subjects now?'—'They are upon trees, and in such places where they can reside in comfort—some, indeed, are in the houses of men, or in their gardens.'

"Then Yasoob, apparently made vain by the applause he had received, inquired of the king the civil and military polity of the genii. The king politely said, that the inferiors were all obedient to command, and performed their duty admirably. 'Among the genii,' he continued, 'there are good and bad. As it is with mankind, some keep the faith of Islam, and some are infidels. When obedient, they are infinitely more so than men, for their obedience is like that of the stars. Thus the sun is in the place of a sovereign, and the stars are his army and subjects. Thus Mars is the commander-in-chief, Jupiter is the cauzee, Saturn is the treasurer, and Mercury is the vizier, all the inferior luminaries deriving motion from the sun.' Yasoob asked, whence this admirable obedience in the stars arose? 'From the angels,' replied the king of the genii, 'who again are the troops of the Almighty, and perform his bidding instantaneously. Although some of the genii, from infidelity and error, are occasionally disloyal to their sovereign, their wickedness is never so excessive as that of mankind. For instance, once on a time several genii, departing from their original state and character, became subservient to Solomon, and though thus exceptionable as genii, yet their devotion to his interests was without fault. And to show their aptitude, whilst Mahommud, the last of the prophets, the peace of God be upon him, was reading the Koran, some genii happened to pass by the house he was in, when, by listening to his prayers, every one of them became a Mussulman—and afterwards they had the zeal and perseverance to make many converts in their tribe.' Then Yasoob exclaimed: 'How different from mankind, who are altogether proud and arrogant, filling the earth with strife and bloodshed; and it is entirely from their extreme ignorance and wrong-headedness, that they think themselves masters of the world, and the animals their slaves.'

"The commissioners on the part of mankind beheld with surprise the king of the genii and the sovereign of the insects in such close and familiar conversation. One of the learned hakeems of the genii tribe, observing their countenances, arose and said to them: 'You ought not to be astonished at this, for although Yasoob, the chief of the insects, is extremely diminutive, he is beyond all other animals distinguished for his eloquence, and his talents are peculiarly adapted for conducting the government of his tribe. But do not think that on this account his majesty the king of the genii is prejudiced in his favour, or can be diverted from the exact course of justice. No, his pure and upright mind is not to be biased by any thing of the kind.' In short, the king looked towards the men and said: 'You have now heard all that the animals have advanced against your cruelty and oppression, and you have entered at large into your own defence, and in vindication of your assumed rights. If you have any thing more to say, this is the time.' The Greek came forward, and said: 'We are skilled in divers arts and sciences, and our knowledge and judgment are infinitely above the comprehension of the animal creation. The affairs of the world we conduct in the most systematic and successful manner; from which it is quite clear that we are intended to be the masters, and the animals our slaves.' The king then referred to the animals. 'It is now your turn

turn to reply.' The animals shook their heads and continued silent. After the lapse of an hour, the vakeel of the insects came forward, and said: 'This man affects to think that he understands various sciences, and that for this reason he is legitimately master, and we his slaves. But let him consider for a moment, and he must then acknowledge that we are greatly his superior in these respects. Take an instance in geometry. Without either rule or compass we can construct the most beautiful edifices, and in the theory and practice of government, mankind have copied from us. Do we not appoint porters and watchmen to our houses, and not a soul can have egress or ingress without the permission of our sovereign. From the leaves of trees we make honey, and we sit in comfort in our dwellings, eat with our families and children, and our leavings are taken and used by mankind. This art no one has taught us but God Almighty himself. Thus instinctively, without teacher or instructor, we know these things. If mankind pretend they are masters, why do they eat our leavings? It is not usual for kings to eat the refuse of their inferiors. Hence their pretensions are unsupported by proof or reason. If, indeed, they contemplate the ways of the ants, they will see that they make their sinuous dwellings deep in the earth, so as to be impervious even to inundations; for their food they collect granaries, and their various modes of acting singly and in bodies, all working to one end, is quite amazing to mankind themselves. Look also to the silkworm, and see how nature has provided it with ingenuity and skill to perform its duties in the great theatre of the world—how it weaves its web—and how its young are protected and nourished. If mankind were to consider these matters properly, they would not be so foolish and intolerant as to think themselves masters and we their slaves.'

"When the advocate of the insects had concluded his speech, the king of the genii strongly expressed his admiration of the talents displayed throughout the eloquent discourse he had just heard. He then turned towards the men, and said: 'You have heard this oration, have you any thing to advance in reply.' An Arab arose, and spoke as follows: 'The pre-eminence and excellence of our acquirements, and our dispositions, are ample proofs of the justness of our claim to superiority. Our life passes in great pleasure. Our food is multifarious and delightful, such as animals have no conception of. We eat the pulp and interior of fruit—they the peal and husks. We have numerous kinds of victuals and condiments; we have rich cakes, honey, ox-eyes, ox-tongues, livers, oranges, milk, butter, ice, and a thousand other things; and to amuse ourselves, we have dancing-women and story-tellers. We dress in elegant clothes, and rich carpets are spread under our feet. Pray how can the animals command and enjoy such conveniences and comforts as these? Their dwellings are in forest and desert, eating grass; and day and night they remain like slaves, naked, experiencing pain and distress. Every thing, in short, proves most distinctly, that we are the masters, and they our slaves.'

"The vakeel of the birds, the nightingale, was at this moment sitting upon the branch of a tree, and thus addressed the king, in reply to the Arab: 'this fine eating and drinking, of which the last speaker has just boasted, is only productive of sorrow and trouble to man.'—'How?' inquired the king of the genii:—'Why, in this manner. He must dig the earth, yoke the plough, make bridges, fill water, sow wheat, cut it, weigh it, grind it, light the oven, and bake his bread. He has to dispute with the butcher, settle his bills with the shopkeeper, and in amassing wealth and property, and acquiring arts and sciences, he is unavoidably exposed to great annoyance and vexation. In visiting foreign countries he must endure fatigue. He has to stand in a degrading

grading posture before the great, and after death, the accumulated property of years is, in an instant, shared among ungrateful heirs, and even strangers. It is true, that we subsist on such things as the ground produces, but we are without care or difficulty, and we take as much as we like of what is so liberally given to us. We have no anxiety about providing our food, for God is bountiful, and we acknowledge the blessing in our thanksgivings. Wherever we go, the same kind Providence is always our guide and support. On the other hand, mankind obtain the food and subsistence, of which they are so proud, with pain and trouble; and then they are subject to diseases, fevers, head-aches, colds, the itch, elephantiasis, and every variety of indisposition. To give medicines, the doctors are constantly on the alert; and hence it is quite absurd, perfectly ridiculous, for mankind to boast that they are the masters, and the animals their slaves.'

"The Arab replied, that sickness was not peculiar to man, the animals being subject to more diseases than mankind. In answer, it was said: 'Certainly, but those animals only who have domesticated with men are subject to disease—such as dogs, cats, pigeons, and others, because they do not eat at their natural times. The wild animals, on the contrary, eat at proper periods, and in proper quantities, and are never sick—the domestic animals often eat more than they ought, more than is suitable to their stomachs, and therefore they are often sick. This is also the common cause of sickness among children, for women with child, and wet-nurses, frequently through absolute greediness, eat too much of the fine viands that have been so much talked of. The milk in the breast thus become vitiated, and injurious to the infant, which grows sickly, and sorrow and death are the consequences. Are we not better off than you? And as to the honey, which is so much prized, that is the spittle of an insect, not the production of man—then what do you boast of? Fruit and corn we eat as well as you. Our feeding habits and those of your great ancestor Adam are the same. Whilst in the garden of Eden, he ate of the fruits thereof without toil or anxiety. But he became greedy after that which was forbidden, and he was in consequence expelled from his happy abode, and thrown into a place where no fruit grew to gratify or pamper his appetite. When he had repented, God pardoned him, and sent an angel to him to instruct him in ploughing, sowing, reaping, grinding, baking, and making and putting on raiment. But when his descendants increased, strife and dissention arose among them; they plundered each other's houses, some ran away, some were imprisoned; and from one step to another, you have at last come to this pitch of arrogance, that you think yourselves lords of the creation. Your boast is this—you sit happy at your banquets; you amuse yourselves with dancing and novelties; you pass your time in joy and pleasure; you dress in rich clothes, and jewels of every variety; and enjoy, forsooth, such things as are quite beyond the conception of animals. True, very true; but there is nothing without its dark side. If you are gay at your banquets—you also sit in the house of mourning—grief succeeds to pleasure. Feasting and merriment are dashed by weeping and agony. A beautiful dwelling is succeeded by being shut up in the darkness of the grave. For rings and jewels there are collars of punishment and handcuffs; for anklets, there are foot-irons; for praise, there is contempt and derision. In short, every charm and every advantage has its reverse. You have circumscribed towns and cities to live in; but this wide and glorious amphitheatre, the world, is ours, with the power to ascend the heavens, and fly about wherever we choose. We can repair to the sea-side, to gardens and plantations; and no one has authority to gainsay whatever we may be disposed to

to do. If you want any thing, you must take it up and convey it on your shoulders, you must fetch and carry, which is the unquestionable mark of slavery. Then whence derive you proof that you are the masters, and we your slaves?'

"The king said to the advocates of the men: 'Have you *now* any thing more to say in reply?' The Arab rose again, and said: 'Almighty God has blessed us with such comprehension and exalted penetration, that we can distinguish the sacred from the profane; the good from the wicked; and we can fit ourselves for the regions of paradise. He has taught us to pray and worship him, and to deliver religious orations from the pulpit. All this affords irrefragable proof that we are the masters and these our slaves.'

"The advocate of the birds then rose, and said: 'If you reflect but for an instant, you must be aware that these things are productive of much uneasiness and annoyance to you.' The king said, 'How?' The advocate replied: 'God has appointed men to pray, that he may be able to forgive them their sins, and that they may not relapse into wickedness. In the Koran it is written, 'the virtuous shall put away the evil-doers.' And God sent his prophets for those people who were defiled with irreligion, and never prayed, but continued occupied in impious and sensual enjoyments. Now we never sin at all! And with respect to God Almighty teaching you to know the profane from the sacred, that is for your instruction, because your hearts are all darkness, and, through ignorance and folly, unable to see what is injurious and what is profitable. On this account instructors and teachers in the sciences are necessary for you, and thus Allah-Tallah informs his prophets of every thing. Thus it is written in the Koran: God said to the fly, 'make thy abode on the mountain,' and pointed out the proper place. Again, 'every animal knows its own prayers and orisons.' Again, 'God sent the crow to dig the earth, and to shew Cain how to make a pit to bury his brother's dead body in. Cain saw it, and exclaimed, alas! that I have not the sense of a crow, to bury my brother's dead body in this manner.' Now, certainly, we have no fixed place of worship—no mosques and pulpits to ascend—but our place of devotion is every where. Night and day we are at our prayers, and you now boast of that which is not looked upon by us as any thing remarkable at all. Foolish ostentation.'

(To be concluded next month.)

MR. DAVIS'S TRANSLATION OF THE "HAN KOONG TSEW."

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: You will no doubt, with your usual candour, give insertion in the next number of your Journal to these few remarks on a piece of criticism which appeared in your August number, respecting Mr. Davis's Chinese Tragedy.

The translator of that dramatic piece cannot justly complain of the general tone of the said criticism, which is sufficiently handsome: but the critic does certainly most egregiously mistake the meaning of Mr. Davis's preface, in declaring that he professes to have selected this specimen of the Chinese stage *on account of its being* strictly historical! If the reviewer will only refer to the place, he will find that the historical character of the work is only mentioned as *an incidental fact;* and that "in selecting this single specimen from among so many, the translator was *influenced by the consideration* of its remarkable accordance with our own canons of criticism." Here is his reason, *totidem verbis;* and he might with just as much correctness have been charged with asserting, that the Waverley Novels (though right excellent in their way) ought to be admired on account of their strict adherence to historical truth! Now really, sir, people who assume the responsible office of judges, should be a little more sure that they understand the true meaning of what they make the subjects of their sweeping sentences.

After the foregoing sample of scrupulous exactness, what shall we say to the hypercriticism of the same reviewer, in finding fault with the statement of *nuy-kung* instead of *how-kung*, as the Chinese for "haram." When people are tolerably familiar with a language, their memories naturally become stuffed with synonymes, and they may occasionally be guilty of the atrocious crime of saying "blue sky" for "azure sky;" but it is a sore thing to be twitted with this under the formidable name of a "mistake," and to be carped at for the misfortune of knowing too much. The fact is, that *nuy-kung* and *how-kung*, *nuy-ting* and *how-ting*, mean just the same thing; and are, in relation to the emperor, precisely what *nuy-fang* and *how-fang* are in relation to individuals; the inner or retired apartments of the dwelling appropriated to females. Whether these may, or may not, be properly designated by the term "haram," is quite another question.

The reviewer wishes that the translator of the tragedy had appended the whole of the Chinese text. Mr. Davis, however, could not reverse the decrees of the Committee, and the whole of the text (which he had prepared for the lithographer) was *not* lithographed, merely because the expense was too heavy, and for no other reason.

I am, Sir, &c.

H. R.

Review of Books.

The Family Library, No. V.—The History of the Jews. Vol. I. London, 1829. Small 8vo.

The necessary effect of the improved system of early education, and of its extension amongst all classes of the community, has been to increase the appetite for reading throughout the country. This effect, which was the primary object of those who, for the last twenty years, have laboured to promote the diffusion of education, might, however, be taken advantage of by artful persons, who, for selfish purposes, or with more atrocious designs, would not scruple to corrupt the heart through the imagination, or abuse the unsuspecting simplicity of innocent and inexperienced readers, by undermining their religious and moral principles. It is a very praiseworthy project, therefore, which some of our most respectable publishers have adopted, to bring out either original works, or new editions of standard books, in an unambitious and unexpensive form, whereby individuals of limited means may provide themselves, gradually, with a library of really useful knowledge.

Besides the salutary end, already adverted to, which such publications are calculated to answer, the editions in question are of a nature not merely to allay a curiosity already excited, but, from their high literary character, they attract readers, and provoke a desire to read. They are, generally speaking, the production (the original compilations we mean) of real scholars and men of science, who condescend to divest their style as much as possible of academical stiffness and technical peculiarities, whence their writings, instead of losing, gain considerably in value, even in the estimation of the philosophical reader, whose studies are not unfrequently impeded by the pedantry and affectation of his authors. Philosophy, it may now be said, in the language of mythology, has descended from heaven to reside amongst mortals.

Mr. Murray has taken a prominent part in this new system of publication. His "Family Library" promises to be a work of inestimable value, in the view we have taken of the object, or at least the necessary end, of these publications. The first four numbers of the work are devoted to biography; which, perhaps, contains a mixture of the agreeable and instructive qualities more universally palatable to the general reader than can be found in any other form of composition. In the number immediately before us, we are presented with a history of the Jews, in which the compiler, who is evidently a person of talent and erudition, has incorporated with the original chronicles of that extraordinary people, found in their own sacred records, whatever facts he could glean from profane historians, and whatever discoveries in archæology have been made in modern times, which can diffuse any light on the subject, or tend to explain what appears obscure at this remote period.

Judging of the particular work by the specimen before us, the first of the three volumes of which it is to consist, we apprehend that it will occupy a very respectable station amongst our minor historical compositions. It is a narrative full of interest, and, considering its necessary connection with our religion, possessing no little importance.

The author appears to us to have seen a very curious work* recently published

* Histoire des Institutions de Moïse et du Peuple Hebreu. Par J. Salvador. Paris and Leipsic, 1828.

lished at Paris, by a learned and philosophical French Jew named Salvador, and which is stated to be the result of long study of the history and institutions of the Hebrews. If he has not seen it, we would recommend him, if it be not too late, to examine it; for although its character is a good deal hypothetical, it abounds in shrewd and sensible conjectures, and places the subject of which it treats often in a new and curious light. We have sometimes meditated an analysis of this work, for the amusement of our readers; and we have not altogether abandoned the design.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Travels to and from Constantinople, in the Years 1827 and 1828. By Capt. C. C. Franckland, R.N. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d.

Polynesian Researches, during a Residence of nearly Six Years in the South Sea Islands, including Descriptions of the Natural History and Scenery of the Islands, with Remarks on the History, Mythology, Traditions, Government, Arts, &c. of the Inhabitants. By the Rev. W. Ellis, Missionary. 2 vols. 8vo. with Plates and Maps. 28s.

The Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han, or the Central and Western Rajpoot Tribes of India. By Lieut. Col. J. Tod. Vol. I. royal 4to., with a Map and Engravings. £4. 14s. 6d.

A Catalogue of Books in Oriental Literature, and of Miscellaneous Works connected with India, sold by Parbury, Allen, & Co., Booksellers to the Hon. East-India Company. Fcap. 8vo.

Asiatic Researches, or Transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal, for Inquiring into the History, Antiquities, &c. of Asia. Vol. XVI. 4to. £2. 2s.

The Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Society Delineated, No. I.; being Descriptions and Figures in Illustration of the Natural History of the Living Animals in the Society's Collection. 2s. 6d.

Some Account of the Life of Reginald Heber, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta. 1 vol. 18mo., with a Portrait. 5s.

A Few Remarks on the Expediency and Justice of Emancipating the Jews: addressed to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G. 3s. 6d.

In the Press.

Travels in Babylonia, Chaldæa, &c. By Capt. Mignar, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

Travels in the Morea. By Colonel W. M. Leake, F.R.S. 3 vols. 8vo.

The Journals and Correspondence of Reginald Heber, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, interspersed with Notices of his Life. By his Widow. 2 vols. 4to.

Narrative of a Voyage fitted out by the Bengal Government, under the command of Capt. P. Dillon, establishing the fate of the Count de la Pérouse. 2 vols. 8vo. Plates.

The Picture of Australia, exhibiting a faithful Representation of the several Colonies in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, the Swan-River, Melville Island, &c. Post 8vo.

A Tabular View of Oriental Literature.

An Introductory Treatise on the Nature and Properties of Light, and on Optical Instruments. By W. M. Higgins.

Letters written during a Residence in South Africa; containing an Account of the State of Society at the Cape, &c. By Lieut Rose.

In Mr. Ackermann's Annual "Forget-me-not" for 1830, now in preparation, will appear the earliest poem of Lord Byron's, an article of great curiosity and interest, being his first known attempt at poetry. It is copied from the autograph of the noble poet, and certified by the lady to whom it was addressed; the "Mary," who was the object of his earliest, and perhaps his only real attachment, and whom he has celebrated in several of his poems; it was written when he left Annesley, the residence of her family.

Mr. Ackermann intends this year to add another to the class of annuals for youth, entitled *Ackermann's Juvenile Forget-me-not.* Among the contributors to it are Montgomery, The Ettrick Shepherd, The Old Sailor, Delta, W. H. Harrison, John and James Bird, J. Luscombe, William, Mary, and Richard Howitt, John Clare, Rev. J. H. Counter, Rev. F. Skurry, Rev. Dr. Booker, Mrs. Hofland, Miss Landon, &c. &c.

PARIS.

Manava-Dharma-Sastra. Lois de Manou, publiée en Sanskrit, avec une traduction Française et des Notes, par A. Loiseleur-Deslongchamps. Livrsn. I. and II. 8vo. each 12s. (To be completed in four livraisons.)

Vendidad Sadé, l'un des Livres de Zoroastre, publié d'après le MS. Zend de la Bibliothèque du Roi, avec une Commentaire, &c., par E. Burnouf. Livrsn. I. folio. 16s. (To be completed in ten livraisons.)

Collection d'Antiquities Egyptiennes recueillies par M. le Baron de Palin, publiée par MM. Dorow et Klaproth. Un volume in-fol. composée de 86 planches contenant plus de 1,800 sujets, et de six feuilles de texte. Price, to subscribers, 50 francs; to non-subscribers, 60 francs.

Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. Vols. IX. to XI., 1828 and 1829.

VARIETIES.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of this Society was held on the 4th March, the Hon. Mr. Bayley, vice-president, in the chair.

Amongst the persons elected members of the Society were the following native gentlemen: Baboo Prosanna Kumar Thakur, Baboo Dwarkanath Thakur, Baboo Sibchunder Das, Baboo Haromoy Dutt, Baboo Ram Komol Sen.

Read a letter from Mr. Hodgson, forwarding a duplicate index, in Persian and Nagari, of the contents of the *Kanjur*.

Read extracts from an account of a visit to the highlands of Pundua, and to the great cave of Buban, by Mr. Walters; and also a communication by Lieut. Wilcox, detailing the progress of geographical discovery in Asam.

From the inquiries of Mr. Hodgson, it appears that the literature of Bhot is collected in two large works, denominated the *Kanjur* and *Tanjur*; the former is, as it were, the text, the latter the comment. The list alluded to gives a detail of the divisions of the *Kanjur*, specifying the number and name of each, also the numbers and names of each of its subdivisions. The *Kanjur* contains nearly one hundred different works, each occupying about four hundred and fifty leaves, printed. The types are kept in the possession of the chief Lama of Digerchi. One copy, and the half of a second, of the *Kanjur*, have been sent to Calcutta. The first was obtained by General Bhim Sinh, from the Lama of Llassa, and presented by him to Mr. Hodgson. The half of the other was brought by merchants from Llassa to Nepal, and there purchased. The *Tanjur* is double the size of the *Kanjur*, and contains nearly two hundred works.

The former account of the contents of the *Kanjur* was prepared from a printed Bhot work, which was an index to the *Kanjur*, and in the explanation of which the knowledge of a Lama of considerable learning, and attached to the court of Nepal as a physician, was made use of. But there were some parts in regard to which he was at a loss, and he took time to inquire further: which he has done, and the present index has been revised and corrected in concert with him, so that no doubt can exist of the accuracy of the present list. Great pains have been taken also to express the words correctly, which is a task of great difficulty, from the superfluous syllables with which they are written in the original characters, and which make it necessary to rest satisfied with the attempt to express the sounds as uttered.

Mr. Walters, in prosecution of his interesting journey across the Pundua hills, near Sylhet, left Dacca on the night of the 19th October last; on the 26th he crossed the Howres to Pundua. These are extensive jeels or lakes, covered with reeds and rose jungle, having open expanses of water, many of them a mile across, while in other places the jungle is so thick that it is with difficulty a boat can be impelled through it. The depth of water is, in many places, from ten to twelve feet. The Howres extend for many miles along the feet of the hills. In the dry season the water runs off, leaving an extensive waste, to be occupied by buffaloes and tigers, and the burrah singah, or large Sylhet stag.

Pundua is situated immediately under the hills, and is, in fact, the frontier village. There is a small fort in the place, garrisoned by a company of sepoys. From hence the Cosseahs, or hill tribes, obtain their rice, cloth, salt, and, in fact, all the necessaries of life, in exchange for honey, wax, oranges, cinnamon, betel-nut, &c. the produce of their hills.

Leaving Pundua on the morning of the 27th, Mr. Walters observed that the ground began to get more elevated: crossed the bed of the Pundua nullah three or four times, and began to ascend in earnest. He proceeded through groves of orange and citron trees, loaded with fruit, interspersed among the broad-leaved plantain and stately areca trees, with an underwood of flowering shrubs, and the prickly pine-apple, literally obtruding its fruit across the path. "Nothing can be more beautiful than those cool and shady groves, soothed by the murmurs of distant torrents, and refreshed by numerous crystal streams, sparkling at intervals across the road."

The Cosseahs are a stout athletic race, fair, as compared with the inhabitants of the plains, and with beautiful muscular limbs. They have no scruples as to what they are to eat and drink; and in religion, follow some of the Hindoo customs. They have no written character, and their language is different from that of the surrounding tribes, though they all appear to be different dialects of the same radical. Theft is unknown among them, and they are true to their word. In moral character, indeed, they are infinitely superior to the natives of the plains, and are altogether a bold, independent race. They always go armed either with bows and arrows or long naked iron swords.

Their

Their houses are surrounded by yards, fenced with neat stone walls, and the villages are usually erected on the side of a hill, the houses rising one above another.

The Cosseahs are governed by petty rajahs, who exercise but little control over them.

Continuing his route through a mountainous and romantic track to the village of Soopar Poongee, Mr. Walters passed several stone bridges over the torrent beds. A single stone slab, ten or a dozen feet long, thrown across, forms a bridge. The village is stockaded and defended by a chevaux de frize of sharp-pointed bamboo, and from the shade of some beautiful trees there is a superb view of the mountain glen. Studded around among the trees are to be seen two or three hundred curious circular monuments, peculiar to the Cosseahs; they are of different sizes, and formed of circular solid stone slabs, supported by upright stones set on end, which enclose the space below the slab. They vary from two to six and eight feet in diameter, and are disposed on the side of the hill, all close together. On occasions of state the villagers sit on these, each of the rural conscript fathers on his own curule chair, large or small, according to his rank in the commonwealth. These tombs contain the ashes of the dead, so that the solemn convocations of the living are held, as it were, in the presence of their ancestors.

Dead bodies are burned on a spot set aside for that purpose, a little higher up the hill, and their ashes are afterwards collected and put into pots, which are deposited in these stone sepulchres.

As he advanced still further, Mr. W. saw some most magnificent scenery, which we regret that our limits will not admit of particular reference to. What is very singular, however, is his falling in with gigantic stone monuments and door-ways, that strongly reminded him of Stonehenge. These upright stones and stone doors are monuments to the memory of departed rajahs and chiefs. The first gateway of stone he passed (formed of three single slabs) was twelve feet high, and he conjectures that some of these monumental stones weigh thirty tons. These stupendous monuments are found near all the villages on the hills.

Of Cherra, where it has been proposed to build a sanatarium for European soldiers and sick people from Calcutta, it is stated that the elevation is above 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. The air is cool, light, and refreshing, and, although the sun is hot, it is innoxious. The hill is free from jungle, covered with fine pastures and flowers, but rocky, and the ravines are filled with trees and shrubs. The view over the plain is most extensive, and Mr. W. supposes takes in, at a glance, an area of fifty miles. The village of Cherra Poongee is very picturesque, and the views around sublime.

In his progress to the next village he passed over a coal region, "the coal cropping out of the ground," and viewed the works of some iron smelters. About Baga, or Sufeed Panee, he first observed fir trees, and the ground was covered with flowers and shrubs, strawberries, raspberries, dandelions, thistles, &c.

On the 31st October, at five in the morning, the thermometer stood at 50°. The road led over hill and dale, with one steep descent, and little streams here and there, "the vallies stiff and white with hoar frost."

At length, passing the grand and the sublime, the traveller arrives at a region, the character of which is the prettily rural and beautiful, *viz.* the country about Nunclow, where Mr. Scott resides. As Mr. W. proceeded, the firs became larger, and disposed in clumps, and the landscape assumed more of an English character. He observed apple, pear, and plum trees, with brambles, black-briers, and strawberries. From "Prospect Rock," at Nunclow, a fine and grand view is commanded of the Girsow hills, the plain of Assam, with the Burrampooter river; and in the distance are to be seen, the snow-clad mountains of Thibet, elevating their giant peaks above the Bootea range.

"The Cosseah monuments are numerous, and of large size, about Nunclow. The circular and square stones, supported by stones placed on end, are extremely similar to the 'cromleechs' found in Cornwall and Wales; doubtless those ancient monuments were appropriated to the same purpose, the reception of the ashes of deceased chiefs enclosed in urns. If this was the case, how singular it is that the customs of nations, in the same stage of society indeed, but situated at such an immeasurable distance from each other, should be found so exactly to coincide! If any doubt exists as to the purpose for which the monuments in Britain were erected, is it not dissipated by observation as to the *actual use* of similar monuments in this country at this day? I did not observe that any of the upright stones were placed in *circles* like those of Stonehenge, but generally in lines." After a short stay at Nunclow, Mr. W. returned to Sylhet.

The trip to the cave of Buban, in the Cosseah hills, was undertaken by the same gentleman in December last. Leaving Sylhet on the 8th, he reached the mouth of the cave about noon next day. The mouth of this cavern (to which reference was lately made in this journal) is in the side of the great limestone mountains, and faces

faces the south-west. The entrance hardly attracts notice, and few would suppose that such a small hole is the portal to such magnificent chambers. One person only can enter at a time. "On entering the cave (writes Mr. W.) we descended about thirty yards over large broken pieces of rock, some of them difficult to climb over, and reached a level. After preparing our torches, and getting every thing in order, we followed our Cosseah guide, and leaving a large cavern unexplored on the left, took a passage on the right. The roof formed a perfect natural arch, one side more perpendicular than the other, and the whole was encrusted with stalactites. We proceeded on in a west and north-west direction: sometimes the passage was narrow and the roof low, then swelled into superb chambers, the roof forty feet high. In some places we walked along perfectly smooth rock, in others over soft mud, and in others again, climbed over broken but huge fragments of rock. Here and there we came upon water in rocky basins, and in many parts the rock was honeycombed by the action of the dropping water. The variety and beauty of the shapes into which the stalactite has formed itself exceed description. In one place was a remarkable specimen like a pine tree, about twelve feet high, by one foot and a half thick, except here and there; however, it did not sparkle to the light, as I had expected, being covered with brown dirty coating, though in particular spots it was very beautiful. After wandering through numerous narrow passages and various splendid halls, sometimes descending fifty feet, and sometimes ascending to a greater height, we were at last stopped by a deep basin of water. Here, as it was getting late, we turned, and by following another passage, found ourselves in our former track again. We had tied a string to the rock at the cave's mouth, and let it run off a reel as we advanced; and three balls had already been expended. There we joined the two strings, and some of us remained, while others, retracing their steps to meet some of the people with oil-pots, who could not descend a precipice, rejoined us again at the same spot. Numerous passages were left to the right and left, and several singular fissures were apparent in the rock at different elevations. The mountain appears to be perforated in all directions, like a honey-comb. In one place daylight is visible through the roof at a great height. We now retraced our steps to the mouth of the cave, which we reached at three o'clock. The thermometer, outside the cave stood at 68°, in the shade of the trees with which the entrance is surrounded; inside it rose to 74°. The air, however, was not close or disagreeable; indeed a free circulation evidently takes place. I was, on the whole, much pleased and gratified by the excursion. The cave is certainly a wonderful natural curiosity, and much resembles the drawings of the famous cave of Antiparos in the Levant. Its full extent has not yet been ascertained: tradition says it joins the subterranean passages of the seraglio of Pekin! We paced the distance, and took bearings, and found we had gone nearly a mile before we turned. An abrupt and deep precipice obstructs the road a little beyond where we turned, and further than this has not yet been explored. It would be curious to follow it up, and trace out all its ramifications. An opening might very probably be found on the opposite face of the mountain; also to ascertain the existence or otherwise of organic remains in the muddy soil."—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

At a meeting of the Society, held on the 7th February, the following communications were presented:—a paper on the use of mercury in febrile diseases, by Mr. J. Tytler; a case of diseased heart, with an account of the dissection, by Mr. Agnew; a meteorological register kept at Cawnpore, for the months of September, October, November, and December 1828, with observations on the prevailing diseases among the artillery detachment, by Mr. J. Leslie; a singular case of deficiency of the brain and corresponding hollow in the cranium, with illustrative preparations, by Dr. Wise; and an account of the experimental garden on the Mussorea hill, by Mr. J. F. Royle.

A letter was read from Dr. J. Ranken, submitting a model of his improved *thermantidote*, or machine for cooling rooms; a description accompanied the model. This paper, Mr. Clarke's case of the bite of a snake, and of calculus in a native boy, and Mr. Lawrence's case of poplitical aneurism in a native, operated upon with success, were then read and underwent discussion.

The *thermantidote* is a species of ventilator which has been not inaptly compared to a winnowing machine, the revolving of which sucks in air from without. The improvements in the thermantidote consist in its being altogether rendered less complex in its structure, and more easily manageable by native servants, so as at the time to increase the ventilating and cooling power. We cannot without the aid of a figure make the alterations and details of the machine comprehensible to the general reader; suffice it to say, however, that after the improved mode of construction, the wings of

of the thermantidote will revolve sixty times in the minute, under the same exertion which, on the old plan, would produce only forty revolutions in the same time. The alteration suggested may be made by an ordinary carpenter at very little expense. Dr. Ranken has also studied to render the machine much more portable than it was before; which will render it particularly convenient for cooling tents, which many have to live in during the hot winds. His belief also remains unchanged, that a barrack, or any large apartment, can be more effectually and cheaply cooled by ventilators on the improved thermantidote principle, than by tatties. It should at the same time be borne in mind, that thermantidotes may not be found applicable to every place built originally without the contemplation of their use, unless certain alterations be made. They appear to act to most advantage when placed high over a space not exceeding sixty feet by twenty. "Air becoming specifically heavier by being cooled, like every substance having weight, is projected farther from an elevation than along a level surface; and in the supposed (elevated) situation, it would keep supplanting what is constantly getting heated by contact with the occupants, just as water when poured into the same vessel is seen to displace spirit." One engine, requiring a single workman at a time, would suffice for an apartment of the dimensions mentioned; but Dr. Ranken suggests that two should be employed, facing in contrary directions, that either may be resorted to when unmanageable draught stops the other. This machine has been found so useful in allaying the heat up the country, that it is, we understand, coming into more general use than might have been supposed, considering the slowness with which people adopt new inventions, however beneficial they may promise to become.

The subject of Mr. Lawrence's case of aneurism was a robust sepoy. He was admitted into the regimental hospital with a strongly pulsating tumour in the left ham, about the size of a large orange. Pressure on the great artery of the thigh completely stopped the pulsation, and diminished the swelling one-third. There was no discolouration, but the veins of the leg were much distended, the feet a little œdematous, with a high state of excitement of the general arterial system. The patient attributed the origin of the affection to a straining of his leg, caused by his foot getting into a hole on the line of march: for on examining the limb immediately after the accident, he discovered a tumour in the ham about the size of a walnut. The principal remedial means resorted to were blood-letting and digitalis; at length, owing to urgent circumstances, the operation was determined on. The wound healed kindly, and the extraordinary vascular excitement which marked the case soon abated.

In Mr. Clarke's case of snake-bite, he states that he was called up to see the unfortunate patient (a native) at three o'clock in the morning. He found him surrounded by several persons, who had accompanied him from the bazar, labouring under the usual symptoms of such an accident, *viz.* stupor, laborious respiration, small and almost imperceptible pulse, &c. He was utterly unable to articulate; but, on being raised, evinced a slight degree of consciousness. The bite of the snake was found at the bend of the arm. The surrounding parts, to the extent of two or three inches in every direction, were swelled, tense, and painful. The wound was freely scarified, and a ligature applied above it. The *liquor ammoniæ* was administered, but it occasioned such a sense of suffocation and urgent distress, that Mr. Lawrence was induced to desist from a further trial of it. He then had recourse to Dr. Barry's cupping plan, keeping the atmosphere exhausted for about one hour and a half; at the expiration of which time he had the great satisfaction of observing a manifest improvement in the symptoms. This was the more satisfactory and striking, as, on first applying the exhausting means, the patient's case had become desperate; the eyes being dim, the breathing convulsive, and the whole surface of the body covered with cold sweat. At five o'clock, two hours from the time of the man's arrival, and seven from the infliction of the wound, the patient became more composed. Reaction became apparent, and the sense of suffocation diminished. From this period the dry-cupping was discontinued, and the *liquor ammoniæ* was again administered. Suffice it that the man recovered, although for several hours afterwards he was oppressed with drowsiness and debility. This case, Mr. Clarke thinks with reason, offers high encouragement for a repetition of Dr. Barry's plan in similar circumstances. "It is obvious that the vital functions were nearly destroyed by the operation of the portion of the virus which had been received into the system; and the conclusion is certainly legitimate, that the further process of absorption was suspended, and the life of the patient probably preserved by the means employed."

The subject of this case was a fine healthy youth, about fourteen years of age. In the first instance, he was carried to some reported "snake doctors," with one of whom he remained till near three o'clock A.M., when, finding their quackery unavailing, they recommended his

his being sent to Mr. Clarke, as they considered his case hopeless; pronouncing that he had been bitten by a *bishoprah*, a species of lizard, which is really harmless, but the bite of which the natives of this country deem deadly, unless the patient, immediately on being bitten, drinks water, in which case the reptile instantaneously dies.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

The members of this Society held their first anniversary dinner on the 2d March, at the apartments of the Asiatic Society.

A little after seven o'clock the party, consisting of the resident members of the Society in and about Calcutta, and several extra-professional guests, well known for the interest they take in every thing connected with the advancement of science, amounting, altogether, to between fifty and sixty persons, sat down to a most sumptuous dinner, prepared by Messrs. Gunter and Hooper. Mr. H. H. Wilson, the vice-president, in the absence of Mr. Gibb, the president of the Society, took the chair, and was supported by Dr. Mellis, as vice.

After the removal of the cloth the chairman rose, and proposed, as the first toast, "the prosperity of the Medical and Physical Society of Bengal." This might appear, he observed, upon the first glance, to be drinking their own healths; but he proposed the toast in a much more extensive sense. The prosperity of the Society was intimately linked with the credit of the profession in India; it was the channel by which the observations and experience of distant members were brought together, and made common property; and this afforded to the medical men in Europe an opportunity of measuring the acquirements and exertions of their brethren in this hemisphere. There was a still more important consideration connected with the subject, and the diffusion of valuable professional information could not fail to be attended with advantage to every order of the community.

The healths of Dr. James Hare, one of the founders and the first president of the Society; Mr. Gibb, the actual president; Mr. Wilson, the vice-president; Dr. Adam, the secretary; and a variety of other toasts, were drank, and the party did not separate till a late hour, after a most agreeable evening.

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS.

The Chinese have nothing that can properly be called a *newspaper*, by which is here understood a publication which announces to the people of a city, a province, or an empire, events either ordinary or extraordinary, useful or curious, which occur from day to day among the people, whether connected with the government or not. The *Peking Gazette* is not a newspaper, although items of news may be collected from it; nor is the provincial court circular of governors, issued daily, a newspaper, as it only details who the governor visited, and who called or waited at Government-house, what officers arrived from the country and reported themselves, who left town and announced their departure, with, in addition to these things, the sending off treasure from the custom-house to Peking, the examination of treasure boats to see they contain no smuggled salt, and also the occurrence of fires and executions. The above is an enumeration of nearly all that is ever inserted. The facts and occurrences are stated with the utmost brevity, excluding every circumstance that might either instruct or amuse. From the want of a newspaper, it often happens that very interesting occurrences are known to some persons, and wholly unknown to others, who may reside but a few miles apart, or who may reside near each other; but one has intercourse by private letter with persons who reside where the occurrence took place, or are connected with the parties. In the quantity of information possessed there is almost the same difference as between one in England who is in the habit of reading daily the papers, and another who looks only occasionally at them, or never reads them at all. A fact, therefore, which is not of any very extraordinary public interest, may be known to a native who takes pains to collect information, while it is wholly unknown to another who is careless about passing occurrences, although he live on the same spot. These remarks are made to shew that occurrences reported may be true, although not known generally to the trading people who are commonly seen by foreigners in Canton. It is indeed difficult to get at the truth in China; but why the natives should make themselves appear worse than they are is hard to conceive. It is universally allowed among them that government seldom reports more than one-third of any calamity by fire, earthquake, inundation, &c.—*Canton Reg., Feb.* 19.

FOSSIL HUMAN BONES.

It appears from a communication made to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, that two caverns have been discovered, one at Pondre, the other at Jouvignargue, in the department of the Gard (where Nismes is situated), containing fossil bones, wherein it is incontestably proved, after a careful examination, that those of the human subject are mixed with the relics of mammiferous animals belonging to species extinct. According to the representation of the discoverers (M. Dumas and Dr. Bonause) and from the personal

personal examination of M. de Christol, secretary of the Society of Natural History at Montpellier, the animal remains which are intermingled with those of the human race, belong to the hyæna, the badger, the bear, the stag, the bull, the horse, the wild boar, and the rhinoceros. Some of the bones bear evident marks of the teeth of the hyænas, in attempting to gnaw them. Excrements of the latter animals are found in one of the caverns. This discovery, if the facts are to be taken as authentic, is of much importance, and tends to corroborate the conclusions of those who imagine that a similar discovery has been at Bire.* The Society referred the communication to the committee appointed to inquire and report respecting the antediluvian remains at Bire.

CHINESE MODE OF MAKING INDIGO.

Immerse fifty catties of indigo leaves in a vat of clear water, let them be washed clean, and exposed to the air, after which let them be steeped in water for twenty-four hours. A small jar of burnt shell ashes must then be added, and the whole stirred up with a bamboo. Clear off the scum, and throw in half a catty of the powder of burnt ox-hide; mix these, and let them settle, and when the surface of the water becomes transparent let it off; and expose the sediment which remains to the open air; if rainy weather render this impracticable let a charcoal fire be kindled round the vat. When dry the indigo may be taken out, and is fit for immediate use. The above quantity should yield upwards of two catties of indigo.

CHINESE MODE OF MAKING VERMILLION.

Take quicksilver and sulphur, in the proportion of sixteen taels of the former to four of the latter; after powdering the sulphur place them in an earthen jar, the outside of which must be plastered with mud and salt to the thickness of three inches and a half; place an iron cover on the mouth of the jar, and let it be kept constantly moist. Plaster the sides of it so as to let there be no passage for air. Then place the jar in an oven, with 120 catties of charcoal. Let this be done early in the morning, and the next morning about the same hour extinguish the fire, and at noon take it out of the oven, and when cold break the jar in pieces, and take out the contents. Pick out the dross, and then reduce the rest to a fine powder. Let this be poured into a large jar full of water. After a time a thin coating is found on the surface of the water, which is carefully skimmed off, and a portion of the water let off; after a time this operation is repeated, the third time all the water is drained off, and the sediment is then exposed to dry, and afterwards taken out in cakes. This last portion of the vermillion is called "the heart of vermillion."

* See p. 75, and vol. xxvii. p. 596.

PROFESSOR HANSTEEN'S JOURNEY INTO SIBERIA.

Professor Hansteen, in a letter to Professor Schumacher, dated Irktusk, 11th April, states, that "it is difficult to find a sky more favourable to astronomical observations than that of eastern Siberia. It is constantly serene from the moment when the river Angara, which flows out of Lake Baikal, is covered with ice to the month of April. In a cold of from thirty to thirty-five degrees* (of Reaumur), the sun rises and sets clear, free from the red mist in which its disk appears enveloped to us, when near the horizon, during the winter. Moreover, its action is so powerful, in spite of the intense cold, that the roofs of the houses are often seen dripping in a temperature of from twenty to thirty degrees below zero. The latter degree of cold is more supportable here than that of fifteen degrees with us, seeing that the air is always calm and dry. When we left Tobolzk, on the 12th December, the cold was constantly from twenty to thirty-four degrees. We are obliged to cover our instruments with thin leather, otherwise, on touching them, a pain was felt like that from a burn, and a white blister was produced on the skin."

THE MIRAGE OF CENTRAL INDIA.

It is only in the cold season that the *mirage* is visible; the sojourners of Marwoo call it the *see-kote*, 'or castles in the air.'† In the deep desert to the westward, the herdsmen and travellers through these regions style it *chittrám* 'the picture;' while about the plains of the Chumbul and Jumna they term it *dessaúr*, 'the omen of the quarter.' This optical deception has been noticed from the remotest times. The prophet Isaiah alludes to it, when he says, "and the parched ground shall become a pool,"‡ which the critic has justly rendered, "and the *sehráb* § shall become real water." Quintus

* Mercury freezes at—32° of Reaumur, or 70° below the freezing point of Fahrenheit.

† Literally, 'The cold-weather castles.'

‡ Isaiah, chap. xxxv. v. 7.

§ *Sehara* is 'desart;' *Sehrab* 'the water of the desert,' a term which the inhabitants of the Arabian and Persian deserts apply to this optical phenomenon. The 18th v. chap. xli. of Isaiah, is closer to the critic's version: "I will make the wilderness (*Sehra*) a pool of water." Doubtless the translators of Holy Writ, ignorant that this phenomenon was called *Sehrab*, 'water of the waste,' deemed it a tautological error; for translated literally, "and the water of the desert shall become

Quintus Curtius, describing the *mirage* in the Sogdian desert, says that "for the space of four hundred furlongs not a drop of water is to be found, and the sun's heat, being very vehement in summer, kindles such a fire in the sands, that every thing is burnt up. There also arises such an exhalation, that the plains wear the appearance of a vast and deep sea;" which is an exact description of the *chittrám* of the Indian desert. But the *sehrab* and *chittrám*, the true *mirage* of Isaiah, differ from that illusion called the *see-kote*; and though the traveller will hasten to it, in order to obtain a night's lodging, I do not think he would expect to slake his thirst there.

When we witnessed this phenomenon at first, the eye was attracted by a lofty opaque wall of lurid smoke, which seemed to be bounded by, or to rise from, the very verge of the horizon. By slow degrees, the dense mass became more transparent, and assumed a reflecting or refracting power: shrubs were magnified into trees; the dwarf *khyre* appeared ten times larger than the gigantic *amli* of the forest. A ray of light suddenly broke the line of continuity of this yet smoky barrier; and, as if touched by the enchanter's wand, castles, towers, and trees, were seen in an aggregated cluster, partly obscured by magnificent foliage. Every accession of light produced a change in the *chittrám*, which from the dense wall that it first exhibited, had now faded into a thin transparent film, broken into a thousand masses, each mass being a huge lens; until at length the too vivid power of the sun dissolved the vision: castles, towers, and foliage, melted, like the enchantment of Prospero, into "thin air."

I had long imagined that the nature of the soil had some effect in producing this illusory phenomenon; especially as the *chittrám* of the desert is seen chiefly on those extensive plains productive of the *saji*, or alkaline plant, whence by incineration the natives produce soda,* and whose base is now known to be metallic. But I have since observed it on every kind of soil. That these lands, covered with saline incrustations, tend to increase the effect of the illusion, may be concluded. But the difference between the *sehrab* or *chittrám*, and the *see-kote* or *dessasúr*, is, that the latter is never visible but in the cold season, when the gross vapours cannot rise; and that the rarefication, which gives existence to the other, destroys this, whenever the sun has attained 20° of elevation. A high wind is alike adverse to the phenomenon, and it will mostly be observed that it covets shelter, and its general appearance is a long line, which is sure to be sustained by some height, such as a grove or village, as if it required support. The first time I observed it was in the Jeipoor country; none of the party had ever witnessed it in the British provinces. It appeared like an immense walled town with bastions, nor could we give credit to our guides when they talked of the *see-kote*, and assured us that the objects were merely "castles in the air." I have since seen, though but once, this panoramic scene in motion, and nothing can be imagined more beautiful.

It was at Kotah, just as the sun rose, whilst walking on the terraced roof of the garden-house, my residence. As I looked towards the low range which bounds the sight to the south-east, the hills appeared in motion, sweeping with an undulating or rotatory movement along the horizon. Trees and buildings were magnified, and all seemed a kind of enchantment. Some minutes elapsed before I could account for this wonder; until I determined that it must be the masses of a floating *mirage*, which had attained its most attenuated form, and being carried by a gentle current of air past the tops and sides of the hills, while it was itself imperceptible, made them appear in motion.

But although this was novel and pleasing, it wanted the splendour of the scene of this morning, which I never saw equalled but once. This occurred at Hissar, where I went to visit a beloved friend—gone, alas! to a better world—whose ardent and honourable mind urged me to the task I have undertaken. It was on the terrace of James Lumsdaine's house, built amidst the ruins of the castle of Feroz, in the centre of one extended waste, where the lion was the sole inhabitant, that I saw the most perfect specimen of this phenomenon: it was really sublime. Let the reader fancy himself in the midst of a desert plain, with nothing to impede the wide scope of vision, his horizon bounded by a lofty black wall encompassing him on all sides. Let him watch the first sun-beam break upon this barrier, and at once, as by a touch of magic, shiver it into a thousand fantastic forms, leaving a splintered pinnacle in one place, a tower in another, an arch in a third; these in turn undergoing more than kaleidescopic changes, until the "fairy fabric" vanishes. Here it was emphatically called *Hurchund Raja ca poori*, or, 'the city of Raja Hurchund,' a celebrated prince of the brazen age of India. The power of reflection shewn by this phenomenon cannot be better described than by stating, that it brought the

become real water," would be nonsense; they therefore lopped off the *ab* water, and read *Sehra* instead of *Sehrab*, whereby the whole force and beauty of the prophecy is not merely diminished, but lost.

* Properly a sub-carbonate of soda.

the very ancient *Aggaroa*,* which is thirteen miles distant, with its fort and bastions, close to my view.

The difference then between the *mirage* and the *see-kote* is, that the former exhibits a horizontal, the latter a columnar or vertical stratification; and in the latter case, likewise, a contrast to the other, its maximum of translucency is the last stage of its existence. In this stage, it is only an eye accustomed to the phenomenon that can perceive it at all. I have passed over the plains of Meerut with a friend who had been thirty years in India, and he did not observe a *see-kote* then before our eyes: in fact, so complete was the illusion, that we only saw the town and fort considerably nearer. Monge gives a philosophical account of this phenomenon in Napoleon's campaign in Egypt; and Dr. Clarke perfectly describes it in his journey to Rosetta, when "domes, turrets, and groves, were seen reflected on the glowing surface of the plain, which appeared like a vast lake extending itself between the city and travellers." It is on reviewing this account, that a critic has corrected the erroneous translation of the Septuagint; and further dilated upon it in a review of Lichtenstein's travels in Southern Africa,† who exactly describes our *see-kote*, of the magnifying and reflecting powers of which he gives a singular instance. Indeed, whoever notices, while at sea, the atmospheric phenomena of these southern latitudes, will be struck by the deformity of objects as they pass through this medium: what the sailors term a fog-bank, is the first stage of our *see-kote*. I observed it on my voyage home; but more especially in my passage out. About six o'clock on a dark evening, while we were dancing on the waste, I perceived a ship bearing down with full sail upon us so distinctly, that I gave the alarm, in expectation of a collision; so far as I recollect, the helm was instantly up, and in a second no ship was to be seen. The laugh was against me—I had seen the "flying Dutchman,"* according to the opinion of the experienced officer on deck; and I believed it was really a vision of the mind; but I now feel convinced it was either the reflection of our own ship in a passing cloud of this vapour, or a more distant object therein refracted. But enough of this subject: I will only add, whoever has a desire to see one of the grandest phenomena in nature, let him repair to the plains of Mairta or Hissar, and watch before the sun rises the fairy palace of Hurchunda, infinitely grander and more imposing than a sun-rise upon the alpine Helvetia, which alone may compete with the *chittrán* of the desert. —*Col. Tod's Rajast'han.*

* This is the ancient province of Heriana, and the cradle of the Aggarwal race, now mercantile, and all followers of Heri or Vishnu. It might have been the capital of Aggrames, whose immense army threatened Alexander; with Agra it may divide the honour, or both may have been founded by this prince, who was also a *Porus*, being of Poorthem's race.

† See *Edinburgh Review*, vol. xxi. pp. 66 and 138.

* This phenomenon is not uncommon; and the superstitious sailor believes it to be the spectre of a Dutch pirate, doomed, as a warning and punishment, to migrate about these seas.

ANGUSTURA BARK.

The tree which yields the cusparia, or angustura bark of commerce, often brought from India, and considered to be a powerful antiseptic, has been fixed with precision by Dr. John Hancock, in a communication made by him to the Medico-Botanical Society of London, and which will appear in the next part of their *Transactions*. The tree, which had erroneously been named *bonplandia trifoliata*, has been ascertained by Dr. Hancock to belong to a neighbouring genus, and is now termed by him *galipea officinalis*. The Medico-Botanical Society have awarded their gold medal to Dr. Hancock for his paper. "This great and valuable discovery," observes the Earl of Stanhope, the president of the Society, in his anniversary address, "affords an additional proof of the extreme utility of botany to the materia medica; and the importance of Dr. Hancock's communication is very much enhanced by his having employed the angustura bark with great success, in cases of contagious disorders." See also the oration of the director of the Society, Mr. Frost.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MAJ. GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Political Department, Feb. 13, 1829.—On the departure of Major-gen. Sir Archibald Campbell for Europe, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council deems it due to that distinguished officer to express in a General Order, the sense entertained by Government of his conduct while exercising the chief military command and political control on the coast of Tenasserim.

The services of Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell in Ava have already been acknowledged and applauded by the Supreme Government of India, and been honoured and rewarded by his sovereign, by Parliament, and the Hon. the Court of Directors.

On the present occasion, his Lordship in Council has great satisfaction in recording his unqualified approbation of the valuable and meritorious service since rendered by Major-gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, in the conduct of our political relations with the Government of Ava subsequently to the conclusion of peace with that state, and in declaring his opinion that the ability and success with which Sir Archibald Campbell has discharged the important functions of his station, during the period referred to, have augmented his claims to the consideration and applause of this Government, and of the superior authorities at home.

EXAMINATION OF INTERPRETERS.

Head-Quarters, on the River, Feb. 21, 1829.—The following officers having passed the prescribed examination in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, are exempted from future examination, except by the public examiners of the College of Fort William, which they will be expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency:—

Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. F. Coventry, 6th regt. L.C.
Lieut. Interp. and Qu.Mast. G. A. Mee, 58th regt. N.I.
Lieut. F. A. Miles, artillery.
Lieut. T. Plumbe, 27th regt. N.I.
Lieut. A. Fisher, 35th regt. N.I.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. M. McKenly, interpreter and quarter-master of the 41st regt. N.I., having obtained a diploma and a medal in the College of Fort William in 1814, for proficiency in the oriental languages, is exempted from future examination as to his fitness for the situation of interpreter.

THE SANATARIUM.

Fort William, Feb. 23, 1829.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council directs that the Sanatarium in Chowringhee be discontinued from the 1st proximo, and that the appointment of surgeon to that establishment, and to the officers of the general staff at the presidency, be abolished from the same date.

All sick officers arriving at the presidency will be accommodated with quarters in Fort William, and receive professional attendance from the medical staff of garrison.

The Medical Board and the town-major of Fort William respectively will adopt such measures as may be necessary for giving effect to these orders.

DESERTION IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

Fort William, Feb. 23, 1829.—It having been brought to the notice of Government, that the Regulations of the 4th Nov. 1824, which were enacted with the intention of opposing a check to desertion in the native army, have failed in their object, while their existence subjects native officers and soldiers, when on furlough, to vexatious interruption; the Governor-general in Council has been pleased to direct, that the authority given to tannadars, police darogahs, chuprassies, &c. of calling for leave of absence certificates, shall be withdrawn, and that such power shall not be exercised except under the immediate instruction of magistrates of districts.

2. Commanding officers of regiments will, as formerly, apply for the aid of civil authorities for the apprehension of deserters; and subordinate police-officers, when duly authorized by the magistrate of the district, will be warranted, as heretofore, in detaining persons suspected of desertion.

NATIVE ASSISTANTS TO VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Fort William, Feb. 23, 1829.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief having represented to Government, that considerable inconveniences are felt from the want of a native assistant to veterinary surgeons attached to the regiments of light cavalry, the Governor-general in Council has been pleased to sanction the appointment of a person of this description to each corps, under the denomination of farrier-major, to

to whom will be allowed the pay and batta of a farrier, with a staff allowance of five rupees per mensem.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

Fort William, Feb. 23, 1829.—With advertence to the travelling allowances which in some instances have been passed to executive officers in the department of public works, the Governor-general in Council has been pleased to determine, that the duty of visiting the several works within the limits of divisions, respectively, shall be considered as the ordinary employment of those officers, for which compensation is provided by the salaries of their appointments, and on account of which no separate charge shall be made. Cases which may be deemed extraordinary, as involving unusual trouble and expense, will receive due consideration when brought under the notice of Government by the Military Board.

DEVICES TO BE BORNE ON THE REGIMENTAL COLOURS AND APPOINTMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort William, Feb. 23, 1829.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief having submitted for the consideration of Government a return of the several campaigns and actions in which the troops of the Bengal army have distinguished themselves, from the commencement of the British military power in India to the conquest of the island of Java, and having recommended that the names by which the several campaigns and actions are distinguished should be borne as a device on the regimental colours and appointments of the corps who took a part in them, the Governor-general in Council has much satisfaction in adopting his Excellency's suggestion, and in sanctioning a distinction so justly due to the army for a long course of honourable and gallant services.

In conformity with the foregoing resolution, the devices to be borne on the regimental colours and appointments of corps will be as follows:—

Plassey	1st and 2d Europ. regts.
	1st Native Infantry.
Buxar	1st and 2d Europ. regts.
	2d Native Infantry.
	3d Native Infantry.
	5th Native Infantry.
	8th Native Infantry.
	9th Native Infantry.
	10th Native Infantry.
Korah	1st Native Infantry.
	10th Native Infantry.
Guzerat	1st and 2d Europ. regts.
	2d Native Infantry.
	3d Native Infantry.
	5th Native Infantry.
	7th Native Infantry.
	11th Native Infantry.
	13th Native Infantry.
Carnatic	4th Native Infantry.
	12th Native Infantry.
	22d Native Infantry.
Mysore	4th Native Infantry.
	6th Native Infantry.
	13th Native Infantry.
	16th Native Infantry.
Seringapatam	14th Native Infantry.
	16th Native Infantry.
	36th Native Infantry.
	37th Native Infantry.
	38th Native Infantry.
	39th Native Infantry.
Allyghur	7th Native Infantry.
	23d Native Infantry.
	35th Native Infantry.
Dehlee	2d Light Cavalry.
	3d Light Cavalry.
	1st Native Infantry.
	5th Native Infantry.
	22d Native Infantry.
	23d Native Infantry.
	28th Native Infantry.
	30th Native Infantry.
	31st Native Infantry.
Laswarrie	1st Light Cavalry.
	2d Light Cavalry.
	3d Light Cavalry.
	4th Light Cavalry.
	6th Light Cavalry.
	1st Native Infantry.
	12th Native Infantry.
	21st Native Infantry.
	24th Native Infantry.
	30th Native Infantry.
	31st Native Infantry.
	33d Native Infantry.
Deig	2d and 3d L. Cavalry.
	1st Europ. regt.
	2d Europ. regt.
	5th Native Infantry.
	7th Native Infantry.
	9th Native Infantry.
	30th Native Infantry.
	31st Native Infantry.
	44th Native Infantry.
Java	Gov. Gen.'s Body Guard.
	25th Native Infantry.
	40th Native Infantry.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Fort William, Feb. 23, 1829.—With advertence to General Orders of the 29th Nov. 1828, abolishing the hospital allowance for medicines, the Governor-general in Council has been pleased to sanction the purchase, at the public charge, of surgical instruments, the property of medical officers of the establishment, which may be tendered to committees of valuation.

2. In all practicable cases, superintending surgeons and the surgeons in charge of medical depôts will be employed on valuation committees; and, at remote stations and posts where suitable committees cannot be constituted, the Medical Board will be pleased to make such arrangements

ments for ascertaining the value and condition of instruments as will enable them to pass a decision on bills before they are submitted for payment.

3. Reports of valuation committees to be transmitted to the Medical Board, by whom they will be forwarded for the orders of government, and no instruments are to be recommended for purchase but such as are strictly serviceable.

4. Superintending surgeons, in their tours of inspection, will include in their reports to the Medical Board, the state of all public instruments with medical officers.

5. For the due provision of bazar medicines and hospital necessaries directed to be supplied by the commissariat, the Medical Board will be pleased to place themselves in communication with the commissary general, and establish such regulations on the subject as may be best calculated in their judgment to meet the wants of the public service, with due regard to convenience and economy, reporting their proceedings for the information of government.

VACATION OF APPOINTMENTS.

Fort William, Feb. 23, 1829.—With advertence to the 4th clause of General Orders, No 163, of 1827, wherein it is prescribed that when two captains are absent from a corps in public situations, and a subaltern from the same corps, holding also a detached staff situation, comes to be promoted to the rank of captain, regimentally, the officer so promoted shall vacate his appointment; the Governor-general in Council having had under consideration the consequences which have resulted from the operation of the rule, and regarding its existence in its present form, both as it affects individuals and the public interests, to be attended with inconvenience and liable to objections, has resolved, that a subaltern, on promotion to a company, shall not be necessarily disqualified from retaining an appointment which he previously held, and to which he is eligible in his advanced rank, though two captains should already be absent from the regiment in staff situations.

2. This modification, however, is not intended to affect the general principle or conditions of the order under notice, which is to retain its original force, inasmuch as no more than five officers can be permitted to be simultaneously absent from a regiment on staff employ; and when, under the exemption above specified, three captains may be absent from a regiment, it is to be understood, that no other captain can be taken from such corps for the staff till the number of its absentees in that grade be reduced to one.

3. It is deemed expedient that the modification herein announced should have retrospective effect; Capt. Barnett, of the 53d regt. N.I., is accordingly restored to the place in the commissariat which he would have held had he not been removed from the department, leaving the junior of the grade supernumerary; and Capt. Paton, 58th regt. N.I., will, in like manner, return to the quarter-master general's department.

TOUR OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, on the River, March 5, 1829.—Lieut. Col. Torrens, C.B., adj. gen. of H.M.'s forces, and Lieut. Col. the Hon. J. Finch, C.B., military secretary, will proceed by water to Poorie, in Cuttack, where head-quarters will be established on the termination of the Commander-in-chief's inspection of the posts on the eastern frontier and in Arracan; they will accordingly take measures for embarking at the presidency that part of their office establishments which has been ordered to Poorie.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Jan. 30. Mr. M. H. Turnbull, a puisne judge of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizam Adawlut.

Mr. G. C. Master, a judge of Provincial Court of Appeal for division of Calcutta.

Mr. R. F. Grindall, judge of Provincial Court of Appeal for division of Benares.

Feb. 23. Mr. C. R. Barwell, a judge of Provincial Court of Appeal for division of Calcutta.

March 3. Mr. R. J. Taylor, judge of city of Benares.

Political Department.

Feb. 23. Mr. Brinsley Fitzgerald, extra assistant to resident at Indoor.

General Department.

Feb. 6. Mr. John Hunter, deputy collector of inland customs and town duties at Calcutta, and superintendent of Calcutta salt chokies.

26. Mr. Edm. Wilmot, assistant to judge and magistrate of district of Bareilly.

Territorial Department.

March 3. Mr. R. Walker, collector of Rajeshahye.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Feb. 23, 1829.—*27th N.I.* Ens. J. S. Alston to be lieut. from 15th Feb. 1829, v. Burford dec.

Capt. Wm. Sage, 48th N.I., to be executive officer of 3d or Dinapore division of public works, v. Thompson permitted to visit presidency.

Lieut. B. Y. Reilly, corps of engineers, to be executive engineer of 13th or Rajpootana division of public works, v. Trelawny proceeded to Europe.

Surg. Geo. Playfair to officiate as surgeon to presidency general hospital; Surg. J. Turner to officiate as presidency surgeon; Surg. J. Grant to officiate as superintendent general of vaccine inoculation; and Surg. H. S. Mercer to officiate as apothecary to Hon. Comp., v. Grant—all consequent on absence of Surg. W. Russell, from presidency, on medical certificate.

Capt. A. Goldie be superintendent and paymaster

master of invalids for stations of Benares, Dinapore, and Monghyr.

Feb. 27.—*10th L.C.* Lieut. H. Carstin to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet John Hickey to be lieut., from 19th July 1828, in suc. to Mason dec.

Assist. Surg. A. McK. Clark app. to medical duties of civil station of Mooradabad, v. Lawrie proceeded to Europe.

Mr. H. Sill admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 11, 1829. — 1st-Lieut. of Engineers J. Anderson app. to do duty with sappers and miners, Allyghur.

Cornets of Cavalry G. Jackson and W. H. Hepburne app. to do duty with 3d L.C., Cawnpore.

Ensigns appointed to do duty. R. Deverell and R. Stein with 49th N.I , Lucknow; S. W. Gardner, R. Parker, and F. P. Fulcher, with 55th do., Benares; H. G. Mainwaring with 7th do., Midnapore.

Feb. 12.—Brigadier Gen. J. O'Halloran app. to Saugor division of army.

Brigadier G. R. Penny app. to Barrackpore.

Lieut. W. L. O'Halloran, H.M.'s 38th Foot, to be aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. O'Halloran from 24th Dec. 1828.

Capt. W. Hough, deputy judge adv. gen., removed from Cawnpore to Sirhind division of army.

Lieut. W. Palmer, deputy judge adv. gen., app. to Cawnpore division of army.

Feb. 14.—Major H. G. Maxwell, invalid estab., app. to command of 2d bat. native invalids.

Surg. H. Cooper posted to 22d N.I.

Assist. Surg. R. Grahame removed from 22d N. I. to 2d Europ. regt.

Feb. 16.—Lieut. St.G. D. Showers to act as interp. and qu. mast to 72d. N.I. during absence of Lieut. Boisragon; dated 2d Feb.

Lieut. Col. C. Parker, 6th bat. artillery, app. to command of convalescent depôt at Landour during present season.

Officers app. to do duty at depôt at Landour during present season. Capt. H. Johnson, H.M.'s 14th Foot; Capt. W. Aldous, 38th N.I.; Capt. J. Orchard, 1st Europ. regt.; Capt. J. W. Dunbar, 26th N.I.; Lieut. A. Ahmuty, H.M.'s 11th L.Dr.; Lieut. H. G. P. Tuckett, H.M.'s 11th L.Dr.; Lieut. A. Shawe, H.M.'s 31st Foot; and 2d-Lieut. H. Sturrock, Horse Artillery.

Feb. 18.—Lieut. G. H. Cox to act as interp. and qu. mast., and Lieut. H. Beaty to officiate as adj. to 62d N.I.; dated 8th and 9th Feb.

Lieut. O. W. Span to act as adj. to 53d N.I.; dated 6th Feb.

Feb. 19.—Lieut. W. B. Gould to act as adj. to 49d N.I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Campbell; dated 2d Feb.

Lieut. S. B. Hare to act as adj. to sappers and miners; dated 3d Feb.

Fort William, March 6.—*Infantry.* Major John Elliot to be lieut. col. from 26th Feb. 1829, v. Smith retired.

26th N.I. Lieut. Geo. Huish to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Robert Wright to be lieut., from 14th Feb. 1829, in suc. to Gordon dec.—Capt. R. Seymour to be major, Lieut. J. B. D. Gahan to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. F. R. Evans to be lieut., from 26th Feb. 1829, in suc. to Elliot prom.

Capt. H. De Bude, corps of engineers, to be executive engineer of 8th or Rohilcund division of department of public works, v. Thomson proceeded to Europe.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 20.—Assist. Surg. R. Laughton app. to 2d L.C.

Feb. 21.—Lieut. J. Mackay to officiate as adj. to 27th N.I., v. Burford dec.; dated 15th Feb.

Feb. 23.—Lieut. and Adj. F. E. Smith, 69th N.I., to officiate as station staff at Neemuch during absence, on duty, of Capt. and Brig. Major Dawkins; dated 2d Feb.

Ens. W. H. E. Colebrooke app. to do duty with 58th N.I. at Almorah.

Cornet C. G. Fagan app. to do duty with 8th L.C. at Nussurabad.

Feb. 24.—*37th N.I.* Lieut. J. Mackay to be adj., v. Burford dec.

35th N.I. Ens. E. Hay to be adj., v. Shell resigned.

44th N.I. Lieut. A. Fisher, 35th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast., v. Wemyss removed from that appointment.

Feb. 25.—Capt. L. S. Bird, 24th N.I., to officiate as deputy judge adv. gen., and conduct proceedings of a general court-martial assembled at Cawnpore; dated 16th Feb.

Assist. Surg. G. Anderson directed to do duty with H.M.'s 16th Foot; dated 16th Feb.

Feb. 27.—Ensigns T. H. S. Macleod, C. H. Wake, W. J. Parker, W. Tollemache, and J. R. Pond, transferred from 51st, and app. to do duty with 24th N.I.; dated 16th Feb.

Lieut. W. F. Phipps to act as adj. to 35th N.I.; dated 16th Feb.

Superintending Surg. W. Thomas app. to Neemuch.

Fort William, March 13.—Capt. John Jones, 46th N.I., to officiate in qu. mast. general's department during absence of Lieut. Fisher, employed in civil department.

Lieut. John Bracken, 29th N.I., to officiate as secretary to Board of Superintendence during absence of Lieut. Hickey.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 19, 1829.—Capt. C. C. Taylor, 20th Foot, to be major of brigade to European troops at Poonah, v. Stanley proceeded to Europe.

Major Bristow to assume duties of brigade major to King's troops in Fort William.

Feb. 20.—Major Cotton, 41st Foot, to be commandant of depôt at Chinsurah.

Lieut. W. O'Halloran, 38th Foot, to be aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. O'Halloran from 24th Dec. 1828.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 23. Ens. C. F. Trower, doing duty with 59th N.I., for one year, without pay.—27. Lieut. J. H. Rice, 44th N.I., for health.—March 6. Assist. Surg. John Fender, for health.—13. Capt. Sam. Speck, 4th N.I., on private affairs.

To Isle of France.—Feb. 23. Lieut. D. Wiggins, 7th L.C., for eighteen months, for health (also to New South Wales).

To New South Wales.—March 13. Capt. G. F. Agar, 49th N.I., for twenty months, for health (via Isle of France).

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—Feb. 19. Lieut. Johnstone, 3d Buffs, for health.—22. Capt. Cuppage, 46th F., for purpose of retiring on h. p.—Lieut. Edwards, 46th F., ditto, ditto.—26. Brev. Capt. Scott, 44th F., for health.—Lieut. Southall, 38th F., for health.—March 1. Lieut. Erskine, 48th F., for health.—4. Colonel Cotton, for health.—5. Lieut. Coote, 54th F., for health.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.

The Rev. James Bryce, D.D. v. *Samuel Smith.*—The proceedings in this case, which is an action brought by Dr. Bryce against the publisher of the *Bengal Hurkaru* for a libel on the character of the reverend gentleman, have been detailed, from time to time, in this journal, and they afford a very strong illustration of the delay and cost of law, even where the suitor has no alternative but to incur them or suffer loss of reputation. The action has been pending two years.

The

The libel in question was characterized by the Chief Justice as "affecting the plaintiff, not merely as a clergyman but as a Christian." A long string of pleas in justification were given in by the defendant, most of which were set aside by the court for vagueness. The defendant, however, was granted liberty to amend; and he accordingly set forth in his amended pleas, in order to cure the defect of vagueness, long extracts from the files of the *John Bull* newspaper (of which the plaintiff is alleged to be proprietor), for three years, in order to show, from the complexion of those extracts (mostly consisting of reports of trials, pugilistic contests, &c. taken from English newspapers,) the inconsistency of Dr. Bryce's retention of his proprietorship with his sacred vocation. This curious record of justification occupies about 2,000 folios, the exhibition of which excited the astonishment of the court, the Chief Justice observing that he had never heard of such a justification; adding, that "nothing could be shorter or less intricate than the matter complained of."

The plaintiff's counsel, accordingly, demurred to these extraordinary pleas, and the subject was argued, at considerable length, for several days, in Hilary Term 1829, on three of the eleven pleas, when two of the three judges were of opinion that all of them were bad; the other judge thought that two of them should be allowed. The vexatious proceeding of the defendant is evident from what is stated by the judges.

The *Chief Justice* said: "the defendants in this action have put upon the record pleas which must incur a most heavy expense. The necessity of putting these pleas on the file might have been discussed, and if parties agreed on the substance, the enormous expense incurred by such voluminous proceedings might have been avoided. He regretted much to see this second set of pleas. He regretted it on account of the injury which must fall on one party or another; but if this is one of the cases of heavy costs represented as occurring in this court, they are not more so than ought to fall on those who put them on the file. He regretted it the more in this case, as there is not an unanimous agreement as to the law on some of the pleas before us on the part of the bench. My own opinion is decided.

"We have before us the second, third, and sixth pleas of justification, to which a general demurrer has been put in. The second plea justifies the whole libel, by asserting that the plaintiff did that which is contrary to the doctrines and discipline of the Scotch Church. Now there is nothing in the libel to restrict it to the plaintiff in his character of a minister of that church. Is it merely for a breach of his duty in that character that blame is attached to him? Look at the conclusion of the libel. 'Yet this man professes to be a follower of Jesus Christ, to walk in his footsteps, to teach his precepts, to inculcate his spirit, and to promote harmony, charity, and Christian love.' This surely imputes more crime to the plaintiff than a breach of the duties and doctrines of the Scotch Church; but there is no judicial notice given to the court of what the alleged rules of the Scotch Church are. The defendant's counsel has indeed told us, that the Scotch Church is very strict, more so than our own. But this strictness may be something short of authorising a party to say that another is 'not a follower of Jesus Christ,' although he professes to be so, because he is engaged in literary occupations. The defendants do not allege that the specific facts, which they wish to go to issue, amount to more than what they allege is contrary to the doctrines and discipline of the Scotch Church. The plaintiff is entitled to aver, that what he did was innocent and proper in itself, and this is not denied in these pleas by the defendant. The defendant cannot justify by saying, that the acts are contrary to the doctrines and practice of a particular church. The plaintiff is not libelled as guilty of a breach of these doctrines and practice; and if the acts set forth do not shew him to have conducted himself unbecoming a Christian, it would not avail the defendants even if they could establish that they were contrary to the practice of the Scotch Church. Let us look to the reason of the thing, and we shall see how absurd it would be, if alleging or proving things of the slightest nature, should be a legal justification for libels of the most flagitious kind. There is nothing to repel the malice when the cause and occasion are not adequate to justify the words: for although the plaintiff was a minister of the Scotch Church, and editor of a periodical journal, there is nothing in this to justify the libel on his character. Even if the act rested on went to breach of the doctrines and discipline of the Scotch Church, this is not enough to entitle the defendant to say that the plaintiff is *not a Christian*. How far, if the averment had been that the act was unchristian, even this would have been a justification, he did not feel himself called upon to say.

"This libel always appeared to him to be of that general nature as not to admit of a justification. A libel may be of so general a nature, that it is impossible to justify it within the space of a plea, without the most serious inconvenience resulting from it. There is no hardship surely in a person being prohibited from casting an imputation upon another man's character,

ter, if he cannot state it within the limits of a plea.

"Again; the mode in which these pleas attempt to shew the plaintiff to be connected with the publications referred to, is not what is stated in the libel; and this is absolutely necessary to establish a justification. The specific instances set forth must amount to the same things charged in the libel; and it is essential to a legal justification that the matter justifying should be precisely the matter alleged to be true in the libel. The libel says, the plaintiff took a prominent part in the discussion of political questions, and of the multifarious topics with which the editor of a public journal is in the habit of dealing, &c. Now there is nothing in the pleas before us to shew that the plaintiff was in the daily habit of dealing with such political questions and multifarious topics. In the third place, when the imputation relates to particular time, the justification must relate to the same. It is also too great a latitude, under the allegation, that the plaintiff is daily in the habit of discussing political questions, to allow the defendant to go back three years; and he cannot, in a justification of this libel, be allowed, as he attempts, to avail himself of what was done in the plaintiff's absence. I should be inclined to say, let him state what was done in the same year in which the libel is written.

"In the sixth plea the averment is, that the plaintiff's secular pursuits were *calculated* to interfere with the time he ought to devote to his clerical duties. But the averment, to be of any value as a justification of such a libel, ought to have set with that these pursuits "*did* interfere." It is clearly not sufficient to say, that the plaintiff did not employ his time. It might have been his whole time or no time at all; and some particular instances ought to have been set forth to establish a libel charging him generally with neglecting this duty. The pleas cannot, therefore, be sustained.

Sir *John Franks* said, "he did not think that pleas of the extreme length put in could be necessary to any defendant in this court; courts had had occasion at different times to take cognizance of the length of pleas filed. Where the matter was to come before a jury, counsel might be doubtful as to what line he ought to pursue; but this could not be so where the matter was to come before the judges. His lordship appealed to every one who heard him, if they ever knew of one instance in any court of justice in his majesty's dominions, where pleas so extravagant in length had ever been put upon upon the record to justify a libel of a few lines. A general demurrer had been taken to the second, third, and sixth pleas. He should consider them on general grounds of law. If the libel had charged the plaintiff as a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, the court would have had to inquire into what the doctrines and discipline of the Scotch Church were; but the libel alleges hypocritical and unchristian conduct. We know what the Christian religion is, and that it is a part of the law. But his lordship said he could not find in the Bible, that following a secular occupation was wrong in a clergyman, nor did he know any law against it. Whether by following a secular occupation the plaintiff transgresses the regulations of the Church of Scotland, he could not say; but he met the expressions 'Yet this man professes to be a follower of Jesus Christ, to walk in his footsteps, &c.' on general grounds. If following a secular occupation is not prohibited in Scripture it cannot be immoral.

"This case was the subject of a former decision, when the pleas of justification, then put in, were rejected on account of their generality. It surely is not the title or form of publication that can render it immoral in a clergyman to write in it or be a proprietor; it signifies not whether it is quarterly or daily. In regard to the works advertised, passages ought to have been given in order to shew their nature; it is impossible to judge of a work from its name. Every reason that had force in setting aside the former pleas, operates here with equal force. Some cases have indeed been set out, as for instance, reports of trials in courts of justice. But what harm can there be in giving the comments of magistrates in such cases, and pointing out the consequences of evil conduct? If moral reformation is not to be expected from this, the terrors of the law are at least held up to the guilty.

"In slander, the first propagator must be given up; and it is a rule of law that in every case the original instrument be shewn; even an attested copy will not be received in courts. How then are we to decide as to the character of a book without its being produced and its being seen?" His lordship held the pleas bad.

Sir *Edward Ryan*.—"When this case was formerly before the court, the pleas in justification put in were rejected as not being sufficiently specific. A question was taken up then, whether the libel applied to the plaintiff as a man and a Christian, or merely as a minister of the Church of Scotland; his lordship then thought it did so in the latter sense, and he remained still of the same opinion.

"It had been said the pleas were too general. His lordship did not agree in this. Of the pleas before the court, the second and third were sufficiently specific; as to the sixth it was not good, and this because there was not sufficient specification,

tion, although there is an averment as to time.

"It is averred, that the whole libel is against the plaintiff as a minister of the Church of Scotland, and the editor of a magazine and a proprietor in a newspaper, and engages in the topics discussed in these; and it is afterwards averred, that secular occupations are contrary to the doctrines and discipline of that church, and if the facts are so, then there is a justification.

"It is argued, that it is not necessary to go so far back as 1825; but his lordship said he thought it was; it is stated that the plaintiff is in the 'daily habit,' &c., and how can the habit be proved but by going back some time and adducing a continued series of acts down to the period the libel was written? Taking all the facts stated to be true, as the court is bound to do, they amount to a justification.

"The other judges had said that the nature of the advertised books, said to be improper, ought to have been proved: but his lordship did not agree in this; there was no occasion to enter into investigations of that character. To some of the extracts set out, the remark of the Advocate General did not apply; that they only represented vice in its last stage in conjunction with its exposure and punishment, and they had much better been spared. His lordship thought the second and third pleas might go to issue."

The majority was thus of opinion that the pleas were inadmissible, and that their dimensions were unnecessarily large; yet, in consequence of the division on the bench, the parties were, by the rule of the court, to pay their own costs.

With respect to the other eight pleas, the court declined hearing them argued, being *unanimous* in sustaining the demurrers to them. We subjoin the report of the court's decision as to the costs.

The *Chief Justice* stated that the court had taken the remaining eight pleas in justification into consideration. They were of opinion they were bad, and they were set aside with costs. On the second and third pleas, on which the bench was divided, parties would have to pay their own costs.

Mr. *Cleland*.—"My lord, we, who have succeeded in establishing our demurrer as good, will have £600 more to pay for the bad pleas of the defendant than he will have himself!"

Chief Justice.—"Costs are in the discretion of the court, and we cannot hear argument on them."

Mr. *Cleland*.—"Your lordship ought to hear counsel in guidance of your discretion."

Chief Justice.—"The court has decided the point. No costs will be sanctioned but such as the officers of the court are entitled to; and one of the judges in chambers will tax them if parties wish. It is preposterous in the plaintiff to complain of the costs, as he chose rather to demur to the pleas than go to trial." If the case should go to the "general issue" his lordship wished it to be understood, that the costs incurred would form no consideration in the question of damages. The plaintiff had brought his action for injury to his character, and that alone would determine the damages.

Sir *Edward Ryan* thought the plaintiff had no right to complain of the costs. He might have taken issue and gone to trial instead of demurring, in which case, had the defendant been unable to support his pleas, he would have had all the costs to pay.

Stronger evidence of the facilities which the rules and forms of our law courts afford for counteracting justice, was perhaps never offered.

February 27.

At the session of oyer and terminer, Richard Thompson was indicted for attempting, on the 12th of December last, to burn the ship *Penang Merchant*, with intent to defraud the Hope Insurance Company, and to the great danger and affrightment of a number of his Majesty's liege subjects then on board.

The *Advocate-General* said, that the offence with which the defendant stood charged was one of a very serious nature; the statutes in England rendered it punishable by death, but as they did not extend to this country, the prisoner was brought before the court only on a charge for a misdemeanor. He had understood that the prisoner at the bar had once moved in a respectable circle of society. In the autumn of last year, while at the port of Macao, he wrote a letter to a friend of his in Calcutta (Mr. F. Johnson) stating that he was about to ship on board the *Penang Merchant* some pearls and gold dust, and desiring him to effect an insurance on them for the amount of 1,20,000 sicca rupees. The prisoner subsequently embarked on board the *Penang Merchant*, and nothing remarkable happened till the arrival of the ship in the river Hooghly where, after the master had left her, and while lying at anchor for the night off Culpee, the vessel was discovered to be on fire. The pilot, who had his cot slung in the cuddy near to the defendant's cabin, heard him, at about five o'clock in the morning, running out of it, and exclaiming that the ship was on fire and would be blown up by the powder in the gun-room. Mr. Twisden immediately ran into the cabin, and placed his blanket over what he conceived to be the fire; in the attempt he tumbled, and his arm went through what at the time he conceived to be a hatchway. He

He afterwards came on deck and a number of buckets of water were thrown into the cabin, and the chief officer ordered the magazine to be brought up from the gun-room, so as to create no alarm amongst the lascars, which was done. Mr. Twisden directed the leadsman to take one of the boats, then slung on the quarter of the vessel, and row round her stern and see if he could be perceive any light or appearance of fire in the after-part of the ship; whilst examining, he perceived, though it was yet dark, something thrown out of the defendant's cabin window, which he, so far as he could judge, supposed to be bottles. He did not immediately state what he had seen, but on regaining the ship and getting upon the quarter-deck, he perceived the defendant's door shut; he immediately opened it, and said, "why, Mr. Thompson, you must be almost suffocated." Suspicion at that time was not attached to Thompson, but subsequently a hole was found from his cabin into the gun-room sufficient to admit a person, and in his trunks and cabin were found a file, a saw, gimlets, and a chisel, by which it could be effected, and after the day had broken was found that which clearly proved that a plot had been laid to destroy the ship. Powder was found in a box placed immediately under the hole in the defendant's cabin; but the greatest proofs of guilt were, that about the place where the powder was, and intermixed with it, were strips of flannel steeped in spirits of turpentine. At this time no spirits of turpentine was known to be on board, for all that had been purchased was used in painting the vessel at Macao, and when coming up the bay of Bengal, some part of the ship requiring to be again painted, they were obliged to use some kind of rum. The circumstances which attached suspicion were these:—the hole was found to be in Thompson's cabin, the instruments for boring were found in his cabin; and his property, though insured for 1,20,000 sicca rupees, was not worth one-twentieth of that amount; indeed the pearls he had on board were not genuine.

The witnesses on behalf of the prosecution proved all the facts stated by the learned counsel. The pearls belonging to the prisoner, part of the property insured, were proved to be false.

Mr. *Prinsep*, for the prisoner, contended that there was no proof that he knew the goods were insured, or that he was subject to the jurisdiction. He adverted to the imperfect nature of the evidence, and the improbability of the charge.

The jury, after some consultation, found the prisoner *guilty*.

The prisoner was brought up, a few days after, to receive sentence; when

Mr. *Prinsep* moved an arrest of judgment, on the grounds that the burning of a ship in a river was not a misdemeanor, but a trespass at common law, and that the intent to defraud was not indictable at common law. If he was right, he said, on both those points, there was no sufficient charge stated in the indictment.

The *Chief Justice* was of opinion that the attempt to set fire to powder over which a number of persons were, was clearly an offence against the subject; he had no doubt that it was a misdemeanor at common law; whether that offence was sufficiently stated in the indictment or not was a different question; his lordship thought that the names of at least one person on board at the time, should, as it was a material fact, have been set out.

Sir *John Franks* thought that the charge on which the prisoner was convicted was a misdemeanor at common law, and that it was not necessary to set out the names of those on board the ship at the time of the fire.

Sir *E. Ryan* was of opinion that the offence was a misdemeanor, but thought the names of at least one on board should have been stated.

The prisoner was ordered to be again brought up on the adjourned day of the sessions.

March 9.

Praunkissen Holldar was this day brought up to receive the judgment of the court. The Chief Justice addressed him in an eloquent speech, of which the following is an outline.

"Praunkissen Holldar, it now becomes my painful duty to pass upon you the sentence of the law. You have been convicted of a great offence, that of passing a forged instrument, knowing it at the time to be a forgery. In this country a large quantity of the property of the inhabitants is invested in securities of this kind, and forgery has here become a crime of an unheard-of extent. Unfortunately, the state of society in this country makes it easy to be committed, and fatal in its effects; it cannot go on to any extent without shaking commercial confidence between man and man, and involving families in ruin. We have it in evidence, that a sum to the extent of forty, fifty, or sixty lacs of rupees has been obtained on false securities, from small merchants, so that the whole of an innocent family may be involved in ruin from the fraudulent practices of one person. If this offence in an ordinary case call for punishment, how much worse a complexion does the crime assume, how much more loudly does it call for punishment, when the person who commits it is one in affluent circumstances, who can only do it for the purpose of increasing his wealth! How black an aspect does it assume when a man of education, enjoying all the comforts in life which

which affluence can bestow, whose property, secured to him by the laws, raises him above his fellows, who is almost counted as a superior being amongst them; when in that situation, regardless of the interests of that government which secures him in the enjoyment of his wealth, regardless of the consequences to others, for the sake of some petty increase to his already overswollen property, commits a crime that may involve thousands in ruin! The English law, with due regard to the seriousness of this offence, in an act passed fifteen years since, delared it should be lawful to transport persons, convicted of it, beyond the seas. I have myself great doubt if the court have power to inflict a greater punishment than that, but they have the power to mitigate that punishment.

"The jury who tried your case have recommended you to the merciful consideration of the court; a petition has been presented in your favour, signed by the most respectable persons of your own religion, and by Englishmen. We have also had a paper translated to us, urging that it is not lawful to punish a bramin in the way others are punished. There is nothing a court pays more attention to than a recommendation from a jury, for they are supposed to take the proper view of the case generally, from their mixing more with persons of the prisoner's situation in society, from their different trades or pursuits; the fact is left to the jury, and they have all possible lights thrown on it, for they understand the habits of the people, and they may, in many cases they have to examine into, perceive circumstances of a mitigating nature, which may have escaped the observation of the judge, and if they bring them to the notice of the court, they will be thankfully received and taken as a kind assistance; but, in this case, the recommendation is not attended with any suggestion; there was nothing which appeared in the course of the proceedings to the humane judge before whom your case was tried, to alter the feature of your offence or take away from its criminality.

"The petition which has been presented to us, no doubt, is entitled to our respectful attention, and that it should be taken into our serious consideration; but in all cases, by whomsoever a petition is presented which is intended to alter the course of public justice, it becomes necessary for those who have the sacred duty of administering the laws, to see upon what grounds they are to be diverted from the plain—the straight path set them. I have in vain looked for any suggestion to induce us to do so; indeed all the applications on your behalf, when viewed abstractedly, appear to have no good grounds of mitigation; the paper you have last read has shown none, and I may say, from no quarter has any other cause of mitigation been shown, or matter to which our attention has been drawn, than the following: 1st. that in this country we ought to exempt bramins from transportation; 2d. that from the degradation they suffer when punished, we ought not to inflict the same punishment on them as on others; 3dly. that, in your case, it is a fall from a state of opulence to degradation and misery, and that your children will also lose their caste.

"With respect to the first of these, a great misapprehension seems to prevail, that we should not do any thing to shock the feelings of the natives in religious matters: but that is not so; the English law looks first to the security of justice, as far as possible endeavouring to preserve the religious institutions of the natives. The act passed in the year of the reign of 21st Geo. III. c. 70, sec. 18 and 19, points out the course of duty we are to pursue.

"That which is reserved to the natives of this country by the law, is the free exercise of their religious usages within their families, and a liberty is, in some measure, given to accommodate the law to their habits, as far as is consistent with justice; but it could not be said that bramins should suffer a less severe punishment than any other person for an offence, for such a principle has never been recognized, nor ever will be recognized, so long as the English law exists.

"The next point is one of more powerful consideration; and we would willingly take into consideration that the punishment inflicted on you must, less or more, attach to your young and innocent family. I am sure the consequences will not be such as is stated. I do not believe that they will lose caste; and if it were so, I have too good an opinion of the native character to think that they would in this case be guided by so erroneous a principle. With respect to yourself, I feel that the punishment must fall more heavily on you; but I see no way of avoiding it but by incurring a greater evil. I have but to choose one of two things, that the law should take its course without partiality, or that I should say there are a set of persons in this country privileged to commit crime. With respect to what has been said in the petition, 'that you have been a person of wealth;' that, in my opinion, aggravates the offence. I am unwilling to dwell on this, or add to your distress; it is sufficient to say, that in none of the applications made in your behalf by your friends, has a proper ground for altering the course of the law, as laid down by the statute, been pointed out to us; and it may here be useful to mention, that a statute has passed in England, which came into force here on

on the first of this month, which not only prescribes a greater punishment, leaving it to the court to transport for any term of years, but also stating, that forgery shall be, according to the English term,—felony; and it is desirable that it may be known, that such involves the forfeiture of all property. I have, at present, the painful duty, notwithstanding the recommendation of the jury and the petition of a number of respectable persons, with some of whom I am personally acquainted, and to both of which I would be desirous of attending, of passing upon you the sentence of the law. The feelings of the court would lead them to mitigate your punishment in consideration of your young—your innocent family, nay in consideration of your fallen and miserable situation; but we have to consider the larger interests of the community—we have to pursue the course pointed out to us, we have the sacred duty of administering criminal law without partiality or affection. Another person was transported a few months since for a similar offence: he was a bramin by caste, and differing from you in no respect except that fortune was not so bountiful to him—he was not so wealthy as you; if, without any suggestion of a mitigating feature in your case, we were to pass a milder sentence on you, in what way could we say that we hold in our hands the balance of justice, without allowing it to preponderate to the one side or the other?"

His lordship sentenced the prisoner to be transported to the settlement of Prince of Wales' Island for the term of seven years.

The *Government Gazette* remarks on this case:—"This unfortunate man once moved in a superior sphere of life, and was, at one time, understood to be a person of great wealth, and of an expensive turn, as the splendid nautches, which he was in the habit of giving, sufficiently testified. Whether these extravagant entertainments trenched so far upon his means, as to produce calls that could not well be liquidated, and tempted him to have recourse to forgery to enable him to meet the demands made upon him, we cannot say; but the case is certainly a melancholy one, and to some will, we hope, prove warningly instructive."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Governor General, in his visit to the presidency of Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, will be attended by a very small suite, consisting of his military secretary, the secretary in the general department, Colonel Vaughan, and his lordship's surgeon, Dr. Turner. It is confidently stated that, on his lordship's return from this visit, which is said to be one of inquiry rather than with a view to any immediate and specific measures, the Governor General, members of council, and all the *matériel* of government, will proceed to the Upper Provinces. Simlah is spoken of as their destination in the first instance; and his lordship's absence from the presidency, it is thought, may extend to three years. We need not add, that objects of the highest public importance, as connected with the details of governing the country, in all the branches of the administration, lead to this departure from the hitherto established practice. We have not heard what provision, if any, it is intended to make for the transaction of such immediate business at the presidency, as has hitherto been in the hands of the Governor General in Council.—*Oriental Observer, March* 1.

His lordship sailed on the 24th February.

The day before his lordship's departure, the following "notices" were issued, dated "Government House, 23d February," and signed by the Governor General's private secretary. They are published in all the papers of the presidency.

Notice.—The Governor General invites the communication of all suggestions tending to promote any branch of national industry; to improve the commercial intercourse by land and water; to amend any defects in the existing establishments; to encourage the diffusion of education and useful knowledge; and to advance the general prosperity and happiness of the British empire in India.

This invitation is addressed to all native gentlemen, landholders, merchants, and others; to all Europeans, both in and out of the service, including that useful and respectable body of men, the indigo planters, who from their uninterrupted residence in the Mofussil, have peculiar opportunities of forming an opinion upon some of these subjects.

Communications to be addressed to the private or military secretary of the Governor General.

Notice.—The Governor General, after his return from his intended voyage, will give private audiences to native gentlemen, and to natives of respectability, who may wish to see him.

Applications to be made to the private or military secretary of the Governor General, and no application through any indirect channel will be noticed.

HOLDING OF LAND BY INDIGO PLANTERS.

We congratulate our friends in the Mofussil on the measure which government has adopted in regard to indigo planters. In place of holding land on lease under the names of natives, Europeans are by this order authorized to enter into these leases

in their own names. The local license from government is requisite, as formerly, to a residence in the Mofussil, and certain preliminary steps are required to be taken, which provide, very properly, against the evils of which a free and unrestricted access to the interior might be productive. This measure has been represented as entitling Europeans to hold lands in India; had it been said *land in lease*, in their own names, it would have been more correct, and less liable to lead astray. The benefits that will result from this extended privilege to those who are engaged in the cultivation of indigo are very obvious; and we hope that among others it will tend to put an end to those scenes of disorder, and even bloodshed, which in some districts have been but too frequent.—*John Bull, Mar.* 18.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

We are given to understand that the Hon. Company's cruizer *Thetis* was to sail from Bombay for the Red Sea on the 28th ult., giving convoy to the prince from Delhi, on his pilgrimage to Mecca; and that 600 tons of English coal would be sent by the same opportunity to the following stations: Aden, Juddah, Coseir, and Suez, preparatory to the commencement of a steam navigation by that route to Europe. The first attempt to open that mode of communication with Europe will be made, it is added, on the 15th November next. It is also understood, that a ship-load of English coals had already been landed at Mocha, and is for sale on private account, so that there will be no want of the chief material. We are further informed, that coal is so abundant at Bombay, that an equal tonnage of stone ballast was solicited in exchange for it and refused. Thus it would appear that English coal is much cheaper at that presidency than Burdwan coal (of very inferior quality) at Calcutta. Should there be a steam-vessel at Alexandria, on the arrival of the Bombay steamer at Suez, the communication between that presidency and London would be completed, in all likelihood, in the space of fifty days.—*Gov. Gaz., March* 5.

As of great import to the advancement of steam navigation, and the success of Mr. Waghorn's plan, we are glad to understand, from a communication addressed to a contemporary, that coals as good as English can be deposited at the Mauritius from the Australian Agricultural Company's pits at Port Hunter, in any quantity, at 15s. per ton, and a ballast freight. Mr. Waghorn, we have reason to know, was not aware of this.—*India Gazette, March* 5.

Steamers from England already navigate the Mediterranean as far as Malta; and if any sufficient inducement were held out, they would no doubt push on to Alexandria; and then, if the state of Egypt offered no obstacle to the conveyance of packets or passengers, the means for establishing this mode of communication would be complete; but the difficulty would be to supply a sufficient inducement. Letters alone would never pay, and there could not, at least for a long time to come, be enough of passengers from Bombay to supply the deficiency. We should require, then, a sea-going steam-vessel to carry passengers from hence and Madras to Bombay, to meet the steamer going from that port. In this manner possibly, in the course of time, good packets might be made to pay; otherwise it is out of the question. The whole community has a deep interest in the question of the practicability of establishing a more rapid intercourse with the mother-country than that which now exists, and perhaps it never came more nearly home to the business and bosoms of all who have any communication with Great Britain than at this moment, when it is within a day of six months since the latest arrival we have here left England. We should be glad, therefore, indeed, to learn, that by the way of the Red Sea, or any other route, a communication of the nature alluded to can be established. But by whom is the attempt to be made? by the Bombay Government in conjunction with the home authorities, or by private individuals? If the Government will undertake it, and be content, not merely at first to waive all idea of profit (a consideration unworthy of any enlightened government, unless where the necessities of the state require it), but to incur a loss until the plan can be fully matured, and its advantages developed, we have no doubt it may ultimately succeed: but if it be left at first entirely to private speculation, it must fail. Ere next November, however, we hope to hear something of what Mr. Waghorn may then have done in England. We have much confidence in the success of this intelligent, active, and enterprising individual. *Beng. Chron., March* 12.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We are happy to understand that the clearing of the jungle in the neighbourhood of the town, and the cutting of the Calcutta circular canal, are now going on with great rapidity. The mere making of the canal removes an immense belt of trees and jungle, and the materials raised from the cut serve to fill up numerous cavities along its range, at present half full of putrifying matter, which only serves to propagate noxious effluvia, and consequent sickness. We are glad to learn, on good authority, that the clearing of jungles and improvements of a similar nature,

ture, are now going on with spirit at Madras.—*John Bull, March* 19.

IMPOSITIONS.

The frequency of impositions on the newspapers of this presidency, by transmission of fictitious announcements of births, marriages, and deaths, which are inserted gratuitously, has led to the adoption of a different plan, as stated in the following "notice" in the *Government Gazette*:—"Seeing that the accommodation of publishing, gratis, announcements of births, marriages, and deaths, has been scandalously abused, and rendered by miscreants the means of poignantly wounding the feelings of respectable people, notice is hereby given, that such announcements will, in future, be charged for in the *Government Gazette* as advertisements (save to subscribers), at the rate of eight annas a line. Announcements of the kind specified are requested to be always addressed to the printer (not the editor), who is instructed, however, not to insert them unless accompanied by a reference for payment to some respectable individual or firm in Calcutta."

The immediate cause was the announcement of a marriage between a Miss Birch and a nabob Cullookhan, which appeared in the *Government Gazette* of the 12th February, which proved to be an infamous fabrication, no such union having taken place, and there being no such person as nabob Cullookhan; and though there is a young lady of the above name, the daughter of a most respectable gentleman, she was still quite a child. The superintendant of the *Government Gazette* press has offered a reward of 300 rupees for such information as may lead to the detection and punishment of the author of such an atrocious paragraph.

The other papers have followed the example of the *Gazette*.

NATIVE MANUFACTURES.

It has always appeared to us, that the supporters of the trade between England and India have been properly alive to only one of the great interests involved in it. By the aid of the improved machinery of England, the cotton manufacturers of Manchester and Glasgow are enabled to undersell the native manufacturer of India in his own market; and it is a fact that cannot be denied, that of late a vast number of native weavers in this country have been thrown out of employment and plunged in great poverty. It is not, however, from the rivalship of England only that Indian industry is now suffering: we are informed on good authority, that the Americans are now importing into India cotton goods of their own manufacture, at a price so low as still farther to depress the home industry of this country. At the very moment when the government of the United States is laying additional duties on the produce and manufactures of India, we are receiving theirs on the old footing! This is surely a liberality altogether unwise and uncalled-for; but the evils that arise from it are capable of an easy remedy. The imposition of high duties on American manufactured goods, if not on English, is one that very naturally presents itself; but there is another perhaps more radical, we mean in the proper sense of the word, and also more likely on their own principles to be palatable to our reformers. As it has been by means of their improved machinery that the English and American manufacturers have been enabled to undersell the Indian in his own market, would it not, so far as India is to be regarded, be a truly patriotic scheme to introduce and encourage the establishment of this machinery in Hindoostan? No one can doubt for a moment that the natives might be instructed, with the utmost ease, in the management of this machinery, and with the cheapness of labour, for which this country is so much distinguished from either England or America, who can doubt that we should turn the tables on both? We should like to know what our reformers say to this. Are they afraid of the main pillar of their arguments for a free trade—the enormous exportation *from* England to India of manufactured cotton goods giving way, and bringing down the whole fabric? Perhaps they are prepared to shew us, on the most received principles of modern political economy, that England will be no loser, should this revolution occur. We shall be most happy to be convinced of this; but in the mean time we are looking to the prosperity of India, and devising means to save her industry from the ruin with which the more fortunate circumstances of other countries are threatening it.—*John Bull, March* 9.

RUNJEET SING.

Up to the 24th January the Maharajah was at Lahore. By letters from the sirdars, who were despatched to the dominions of the nabob of Sunda, it appears that the zemindars who are still rebellious will soon be brought to subjection. The dearness of grain and other necessaries has caused great distress in the army; orders were carried to the nabob of Sunda to supply the grain to them from his countries. The Moultan akbars informs us that a vakeel from the chief of Jounies has delivered tribute and fine horses to the governor of Moultan, and has stated that some evil-disposed persons have raised disturbances in his master's country; the governor thereupon has sent 200 cavalry for their chastisement: it is stated in our akbar

akbar from Peshour that the governor of that place was at Chowree. A son of the governor of Derah Kheebur had paid a visit to him there, and on delivering presents from his father received a khelat. It was reported that letters from Herat mention, that on account of the indisposition of prince Camran he has appointed Sher Khan Afghan manager of his affairs; he has also, it appears, sent for Dost Mohammed Khan for the same purpose.—*Jaum Jehan Numah.*

EDUCATION.

The School-Book Society.—The report of the proceedings of this Society, the primary intention of which is to assist and improve existing schools, and to establish and support any further schools and seminaries which may be requisite, with a view to the more general diffusion of useful knowledge amongst the inhabitants of India, for the year 1828, has been published at Calcutta. The state of the schools is thus described. The Arpooly, or regular Bengalee school, is considerably increased, and now contains about 225 boys, who are instructed by a pundit and four native teachers, and are divided into eleven classes, occupied with different Bengalee studies, from the alphabet upwards. They are taught reading, writing, spelling, grammar, and arithmetic, from the books published by the Calcutta School-Book Society, and the plan on which the duties of the school are conducted is nearly similar to that of an English school. The best proof that can be offered of the estimation in which it is held by the native inhabitants of the neighbourhood is, the frequent and earnest solicitation of the most respectable natives to have their children educated in it. The schools designated by the title *indigenous schools*, are those which are wholly maintained by the natives themselves, and in which the schoolmasters are remunerated for their services by a monthly stipend paid by the parents and guardians of the pupils. They are generally held in the houses of some of the most respectable native inhabitants, where all the children of the family are educated in them, in the vernacular language of the country. These schools are patronized and aided by the Society. In these schools the boys are usually taught separately, and not in classes, a defect which the committee have strenuously endeavoured to correct, and to introduce the system of teaching in classes with the assistance of monitors. For a long time it was found difficult to accomplish this, on account of the prejudice of custom, and the difference of caste and rank of the boys, which rendered the schoolmasters very unwilling to associate their scholars in classes. This obstacle, however, has been overcome, to a considerable extent, by the exertions of the superintendents, and the example which has been afforded by the Society's own school, and others of a similar nature. The general improvement of the schools was very satisfactory, and the proficiency evinced by a great number of the students, together with the eagerness with which they strove to be permitted to attend the examination, was highly gratifying to all who witnessed it.

The committee state that, at the late private examination of the English schools, which was conducted by the European secretary and superintendent, the whole of the pupils were thoroughly examined in every study in which they had been taught, and the general improvement, upon a comparison with the former examination, was found to be very satisfactory. Many of the pupils have acquired a very satisfactory knowledge of the English language and its grammatical construction, can translate pretty correctly, and have a creditable acquaintance with the Grecian, Roman, and English history, and the leading features of geography, together with the political divisions of Europe and Asia.

"It will afford pleasure," says the report, "to all the friends of the Society to learn that, since the last report, several of the scholars educated at the expense of the Society in the Hindoo College have quitted that seminary, with the approbation of the managers, after acquiring an excellent education in every branch of science taught at that very excellent institution. The vacancies occasioned by those who have left, have been filled up by boys selected from the Society's schools, and the committee are happy to have it in their power to say that, in general, the Society's scholars continue to rank amongst the brightest ornaments of the College."

When contemplating the progress of the measures that have been pursued for the improvement of native education in this country, the report justly observes, that it cannot fail to afford great satisfaction to all who feel an interest in the diffusion of liberal knowledge, to find that there are now a considerable number of respectable native youths who have acquired a knowledge of English literature and the sciences of mathematics and natural philosophy, sufficient to form an excellent groundwork, which will enable them to prosecute their studies in after-life, so as to become very valuable members of society.

"The income of the Society, since the last report, has not been equal to the expenditure, even in the limited manner in which it has been conducted; and the committee regret to state that, in consequence of the embarrassment of the affairs of Messrs. Barretto and Co., the treasurers of the institution, the whole of the small funds

funds of the Society are, for the present, unavailable for the liquidation of its debts, and it is quite uncertain when they may be received."—*Gov. Gaz., Feb. 26.*

Anglo-Indian School.—The annual examination of Rammohun Roy's Anglo-Hindoo School took place on Friday the 27th ultimo, at the Town-Hall, in the presence of Sir Edward Ryan, Mr. Compton, Mr. Calder, Mr. Hare, and a large company of natives, who appeared to take great interest in the proofs that were given of the progress of education amongst their countrymen. The benevolent founder and patron of the institution was prevented by indisposition from attending. A statement was put into the hands of the examiners, intimating that the pupils of the first class were competent to be examined in the first book of Pope's Homer's Odyssey, in Goldsmith's History of England, in Joyce's Dialogues, in the first book of Euclid's Elements, in Murray's English Grammar, in Goldsmith's Geography, in the solution of problems on the terrestrial globe, in the rules of arithmetic as far as those which relate to cases of compound proportion, and in the translation of passages from English to Bengalee, and *vice versâ*; and in those books in which they were actually examined, they acquitted themselves to the high satisfaction of the gentlemen present. The other classes were also examined according to their respective degrees of advancement, and the whole was concluded by the recitation of a piece, and by the presentation of the prizes, consisting of several valuable and useful books provided by several of the gentlemen present for that purpose.—*Bengal Chron., March* 3.

Bhowanipore Seminary.—We have been favoured by a correspondent with the following notes on the examination of the seminary at Bhowanipore, which has for above thirty years been supported by Juggomohun Bose: "We attended, on Thursday, the examination of the Bhowanipore seminary, and were gratified to find the pupils so greatly improved. The boys were examined in history generally, in grammar, geography, and astronomy, and went through recitations from several authors, at considerable length; and we must say, that the examination reflected great credit upon their instructors; and too much praise cannot be given to the meritorious founder, who has alone supported it for so great a length of time."—*Ibid.*

HINDOO FABLE.

The following translation from a fable published in Bengalee in the *Sumachar Chundrica* of March 16th, with the notes attached, is stated in the *John Bull* to be the performance of a young native scholar of considerable promise. The original, which is written in very pure language, is full of equivoques, and has reference (though it seems obscure) to the forgery case of Prankissen Holldar, which has made much noise amongst the native community. The fabulist seems to think that the blame of the transaction ought not to rest solely with the person actually convicted, but to be shared with some more wily character, who has contrived to thrive at the expense of his unfortunate prey.

"The good bird is caught in a fowler's new invented *jaul*;*
But, in time, the curse of the bird on the fowler must fall."

"In former times, a fowler invented a new *jaul*, the like of which no bird had ever before seen, because it was a new invention, and spreading the same in a wood, he remained at a little distance; awhile after, an extraordinary handsome, young, and simple bird, being allured with the food which was put within the *jaul* as a bait, without perceiving the machine, fell in. The fowler saw with pleasure that his new invention had the desired effect, and exclaimed, that since the time of its invention, his mind was disturbed with the idea, that if the birds had any knowledge of the machine, thousands of allurements would not have induced them to approach near it; but luck brought such a fine bird into the snare, and he thought to enrich himself by its means; so he begun to secure the bird, when the following dialogue ensued:—

"*The Bird.*—'O king of fowlers, relieve me from this *jaul*.'

"*Fowler.*—'This is a strange request; you have been feeding in this wood for a length of time, but never did any good to me; I have got you to-day under my clutches, and I shall keep you in good care, that you may not escape.'

"*The Bird.*—'I shall be of considerable service to you, and I shall give you great wealth; relieve me.'

"*Fowler.*—'After you are relieved, you will neither come to me nor give me what you now promise; so I cannot believe you.'

"*The Bird.*—'I cannot write like men, and therefore am unable to grant a written engagement; but I solemnly declare that I shall not break my promise on any account.'

"*Fowler.*—'O bird, I do not understand solemn declarations or piety; because the sustenance of my life depends upon injuring others; so in such circumstances, what room is then for piety?'

"On this the *dweeju*,† or the bird, replied:

* This word signifies *a net*, as well as *forgery*.
† The literal meaning of this word is *twice-born*; but it signifies both *a bird* and *a brahmin*.

plied: 'I am now in trouble; where can I get money? but whatever you bid me, I shall do.'

"The fowler was then much pleased, and said: 'Give me then all you have, *i.e.* your plumes and feathers, that I may raise money by selling them to the *Mugs*.'* —'The bird did so, thinking the fowler his friend and well-wisher, and that there could be no doubt of his relieving him from the present difficulties; and so he remained unconcerned. The fowler, however, caged the bird, and brought it before the king, who seeing it, expressed great concern that such a bird should be caught in a *jaul*, and observed that it appeared to have considerable beauty, without virtue or common sense, and *zenjeer*† was adjudged for the bird. The fowler went home, and the bird exclaimed: 'O wicked fowler, you will receive due reward for your deceit towards me.'

CATHOLICS OF CALCUTTA.

A report of proceedings at the principal Roman Catholic church, for the electtion of wardens, is given, as from a correspondent, in the last *India gazette*. The spirit of innovation would appear to have got among the Roman Catholic community; and to be producing the usual peaceable fruits that accompany it both in church and state. We are unable to gather from this report any thing of a very satisfactory nature. The meeting was held on Sunday last, for the election of wardens, and the question at issue between the advocate of "established order" and the innovators hinged on the admissibility of foreigners to vote at the election of wardens. As a specimen of the orderly manner in which proceedings were conducted, one gentleman, in alluding to some "opprobrious language" which had passed between some of the members, spoke of it as "the effects of innovation;" on which another very loudly exclaimed, "turn him out," "turn him out," and the cry, it is stated, became general. The reverend president, who had been asked to take the chair, to prevent a similar scene of tumult and noise as had occurred, it seems, on a former occasion, does not appear to have been very successful; and was obliged, at length, to intimate that he would "refer to magisterial authority for a final decision of the question." By this time the wardens, it is hinted, had taken fright, and proposing an adjournment, succeeded in carrying it. The whole affair is only important as illustrative of the happy effects of the spirit of innovation that is now stirring abroad, and of the extent to which it is pervading all ranks and classes of the community. The fabric of masonry has already fallen a victim to it; and the name and character have become a reproach where certainly they were once regarded in a very different light. We may safely predict, from what the *India Gazette* has already shewn in its report, that the Roman Catholic church at this presidency will not escape a similar degradation if this spirit is not promptly and vigorously subdued.—*Cal. John Bull, Feb.* 28.

HALF-BATTA.

The march of "half-batta," unlike the "march of intellect," is represented to us as so very slow, and opposed by so many obstacles, in the shape of the most cogent and powerful memorials, that it is not impossible a halt may still be called until the pleasure of the Hon. Court of Directors is again taken on the point. It becomes us to speak with respect of all the measures emanating from the great house in Leadenhall Street; but we are not precluded from expressing our surprise at the mistakes that evidently exist in that quarter, as to the means enjoyed by officers in the army of living like gentlemen in this country. We are persuaded the hon. court have been egregiously misled in forming its estimate of what is requisite for this purpose, when it could think for a moment that, with whole batta, and all other allowances to boot, an officer had a rupee more than is necessary. The issuing of the "half-batta" order has, however been attended with one good effect: it has brought circumstances to the knowledge of government, which could not have been within that of the home authority when they directed the measure so loudly complained of. Whether this knowledge will be acted on to the extent of yet suspending the order, we cannot presume to say; but the errors and misconceptions now prevailing at home, once removed by the light which the memorials have thrown upon the subject, we can entertain no doubt of a speedy return to the old state of affairs.—*John Bull, Feb.* 9.

RAJAH OF BENARES.

The mobility of Calcutta were gratified this morning by a sight which of late years has become somewhat scarce. The great man—we dare not give him the cognomen by which, we hear, he is generally recognized in Calcutta—the Rajah of Benares, paid his visit of state to the government house. Happening to pass by at the moment, it lies within our power to describe the scene outside. It was, as might have been foretold, a mere senseless pageant of idle trumpery: it will

* In the winter, the Mugs make excursions into the different countries for bird-catching, and carry the feathers for sale to their own country, where they are used for covering their kings' palaces, pagodas, &c.

† This word signifies *a chain*, by which birds are secured; also *an island*.

will, however, we hope, teach his highness a lesson as to the estimation in which real magnificence and mere pompous shew are relatively held. The very natives who, clinging to the rails, crowded from curiosity to view the sight, testified their poor opinion of its splendour. Several horsemen, all in dissimilar dresses, extremely shabby, thronged the road, while a like number of peons, with red and scarlet banners, which appeared made of the old clothes of sepoys, paraded before the enclosures. Two half-starved and jaded camels formed a part of the retinue, and we, in our hearts, pitied the poor unfortunate beasts, goaded and bleeding at the nostrils from the sharp rings drawn through, which their leaders used at, or rather without, discretion. Such was the train outside: what might have been that within, as we were not present, we are unable to guess.—*India Gaz., Feb.* 10.

SHIP LAUNCH.

On Saturday a fine ship was launched from the dock-yard of Messrs. Kyd and Co., at Kidderpore. At about a quarter past three, preparations were made to launch the vessel, and the dog-shores having been knocked away, she was named, with the usual ceremonies, by Mrs. Wm. Prinsep, the *Agnes*, and glided most majestically into the water. Sorry, however, are we to state that she had not been half a minute off the ways when she capsized completely on her beam-ends. Several persons on board were precipitated into the river; but we are glad to understand that no lives were lost, nor injury of any kind, beyond a good ducking, sustained by any one. The vessel floated up the river until she came athwart hawse of the school ship lying near Coolie Bazar, when she was towed ashore. The accident arose from a mistake as to the quantity of kentledge put into the vessel, and from what was in her shifting when she heeled.—*Cal. John Bull, Feb.* 23.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

March 1. *Buffon*, Passement, from Mauritius.—10. *Ganges*, Jefferson, from London.—11. *Helen*, Langley, from Bombay and Madras.—19. *Nandi*, Hawkins, and *Britannia*, both from Liverpool.—20. *Robarts*, Corbyn, from London and Madras.—22. *Edward*, Aldridge, from Mauritius.—26. *George and Mary*, Roberts, from Greenock.

Departures from Calcutta.

Feb. 28. *La Belle Alliance*, Francis, for Mauritius; *George Canning*, Craig, for ditto; and *Bombay Castle*, Scott, for Bombay.—*March* 2. *Bombay Merchant*, Ovenstone, for Persian Gulf.—4. *La Eugine*, Cantin, for Bordeaux.—8. *Adahlina*, Murray, for Liverpool; and *Richard*, Grives, for Mauritius.—12. *Maitland*, Short, for London, and *La Lucie*, Garagnon, for Marseilles.—14. *La Rose*, Cormier, for Bordeaux, and *Buffon*, Passement, for Bourbon.—15. *Telica* (steam-vessel), Peters, for Bombay.—18. *Anna Robertson*, for London, and *Lady McNaghten*, Falth, for Mauritius.—21. *Sherburne*, White, and *London*, Huntley, both for Mauritius.

Departure from Saugor.

March 22. H.C.S. *Rose*, Marquis, for London.

Freight to London (March 12)—£3 to £5 per ton.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 7. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of Brev. Capt. J. Carr, H.M.'s 3d Buffs, of a son.

Feb. 2. At Goruckpore, the lady of R. M. Bird, Esq., of a daughter.

10. At Fort William, the lady of J. R. Martin, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Ravenscroft, H.C.'s marine, of a son.

12. At Tewarah Factory, Tirhoot, the wife of Mr. Wm. Kennedy, of a daughter.

13. At Nagpore, the lady of Major G. Fraser, commanding Sindwana battalion, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. Hopstead, of a daughter.

16. At Ghazeepore, the lady of Dr. Butter, of a daughter.

17. At Bareilly, the lady of the Hon. R. Forbes, C. S., of a son.

19. At Futtehpore, the lady of A. F. Lind, Esq., civil service, of a son.

24. At Howal Bagh, the lady of Capt. Stuart Corbett, of a son.

— At Sylhet, the lady of J. A. Terraneau, Esq., of a son.

26. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. Anson, adj. 18th N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Paul Jordon, Esq., of the firm of Agabeg and Co., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of R. Allport, Esq., of a son.

March 2. At Serampore, Mrs. P. E. Roch, of a daughter.

4. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. Locken, H. C.'s pilot service, of a daughter.

8. At Gorruckpore, the lady of Lieut. H. M. Graves, 16th N.I., of a son.

9. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Barfoot, of a still-born son.

10. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. K. Ord, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. James Paschall, of a son.

13. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Morrison, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Hope Dick, 56th N.I., of a daughter.

15. At Calcutta, the lady of J. M. Sinclair, Esq., of a son.

16. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. L. Davis, of a daughter.

17. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Col. Bryant, judge adv. gen., of a daughter.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of Major A. Shuldham, 30th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. John Gonsalves, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 16. At Meerut, R. H. Scott, Esq., of the civil service, to Grace, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. Fisher, chaplain of that station.

28. At Calcutta, Mr. Philip Irvine, to Miss C. S. Sparrom.

— At Calcutta, Mr. M. Miller, to Mrs. Eliz. Johnson.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Read, to Miss Mary Savie.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. P. Aubrey, to Miss M. S. L. Perry.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Francis D'Silva (of the mission press), to Miss Maria Johnstone.

— At Calcutta, Mr. P. Dissent, to Miss Rose Cornellus.

March 2. At Calcutta, Mr. F. S. Lopez, of Booglepore, to Angelina, second daughter of the late Mr. Francis Pereira.

3. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Dessa, assistant in the Marine Board office, to Miss Sarah Sweeting.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Stephen Peterson, to Miss Eliz. McFie.

5. At Calcutta, Mr. John Miller, to Miss Jane Johnson.

6. At Chandernagore, Mr. A. Lemousin, to Miss Louisa Henrietta Augustus.

7. At

7. At Calcutta, Arathoon Ter Stephen, Esq., of Dacca, to Miss Anna S. Apcar.

9. At Chittagong, A. C. Barwell, Esq., of the civil service, to Elizabeth, relict of the late J. W. Martin, Esq., of H.M.'s service.

— At Calcutta, Mr. James Shearin, to Miss Martha Tomlin.

11. At Calcutta, H. H. Wilson, Esq., surgeon on the Bengal essablishment, assay master, secretary to the Asiatic Society, &c. &c., to Miss Frances S. Parr, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Siddons, of Garden Reach, Calcutta.

12. At Calcutta, Robert O'Dowda, Esq., barrister at law, to Miss C. W. Fulcher.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. C. J. Jones, to Miss M. C. Bruce.

— At Calcutta, Capt. C. W. R. Lane, 2d N.I., to Miss Ursula Palmer.

DEATHS.

Feb. 14. At Benares, Mr. S. Grimsdick, aged 34.

17. At Nusseerabad, the eldest daughter of Lieut. Blair, 10th Cavalry.

22. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Rogers, aged 34.

23. Near Mooradabad, Robert Grote, Esq., of the civil service, aged 23.

March 2. At Moulmein, Major Thomas Hilton, late in command of H.M.'s 45th Foot.

4. At Calcutta, Mrs. Locken, wife of Mr. R. Locken, of the H.C.'s pilot service, aged 26.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Edw. Wright, aged 32.

— At Calcutta, Miss Mary Fisher, aged 6 years.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Williamson, widow of Mr. John Williamson, aged 56.

5. At Calcutta, Mr. Andrew Hammargren, aged 17.

6. At Calcutta, Mr. V. Gottlieb, mechanist, of the Chowringhee Theatre, aged 38.

— At the general hospital, Calcutta, Mr. John Robinson, aged about 24.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. N. M. Mooratcan, aged 30.

9. At Calcutta, Nancy, daughter of the late James Martin, Esq., aged 17.

Lately. At Saugor, on board the H. C. S. *Rose*, Dr. S. Paterson, of the 3d Buffs.

Madras.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 3. H. Morris, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Madura.

24. F. A. West, Esq., to be registrar to sillah court of Rajahmundry.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Feb. 17, 1829.—Lieut. J. Pinchard permitted, at his own request, to resign app. of adj. of 1st brig. Horse Artillery.

Assist. Surg. O. Palmer permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Capt. F. Straton, 8th L.C., to command escort of resident at Travancore, v. Faris resigned.

Feb. 19.—Superintend. Surg. Thos. Evans permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company from date of his embarkation for Europe.

Feb. 20.—Sen. Assist. Surg. Thos. Bond to be surgeon, v. Horsman retired.

Feb. 24.—Lieut. C. Phillimore, 2d L.C., permitted, at his own request, to resign app. of qu. mast., interp., and paym. to that corps.

Feb. 27.—Mr. G. T. Bayfield admitted on estab. as as assist. surg., and app. to do duty under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

March 3.—*1st Brig. Horse Artillery.* Lieut. Tudor Lavie to be adj., v. Pinchard resigned.

13th N.I. Lieut. H. C. Beevor to be qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Fladgate prom.

Sen. Assist. Surg. John Wilson to be surg. from 20th Feb. 1829, v. Evans retired.

Maj. T. Hicks app. to command 2d Nat. Vet. Bat. from 17th Sept. 1828, v. Davis transf. to pension estab.—Major R. Jeffries to command 3d Nat. Vet. Bat. from 12th Feb. 1829, v. Simpson retired.

March 6.—*2d L.C.* Lieut. W. S. Ommanney to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Phillimore resigned.—Lieut. S. F. M'Kenzie to act as riding master, v. Ommanney.

Capt. H. T. Van Heythuysen, 15th N.I., transferred to invalid estab. in compliance with his request.

March 10.—*Cavalry.* Sen. Maj. R. B Otto, from 1st L.C., to be lieut. col., v. Walker dec.; dated 26th Feb. 1829.

15th N.I. Sen. Lieut. J. E. Chauvel to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Jas. Cannan to be lieut., v. Van Heythuysen invalided; dated 7th March 1829.

Capt. S. A. Rehe, 26th N.I., to act as paym. at Trichinopoly during absence of Capt. Bird on sick leave.

March 13.—Surg. Jas. Annesley to be superintending surgeon to Hyderabad Subsidiary force, from 20th Feb., v. Evans retired.

33d N.I. Lieut. A. R. Alexander to be qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Marshall app. to pioneers.

39th N.I. Lieut. T. Maclean to be qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Ottley proceeding to Europe.

15th N.I. Sen. Ens. J. P. Buée to be lieut., v. Cannan dec.; dated 8th March 1829.

Assist. Surg. Wm. Shedden permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Major W. T. Brett, of artillery, transf., at his own request, to invalid estab.

March 17.—*Artillery.* Sen. Capt. J. N. Abdy to be major, Sen. 1st-Lieut. W. S. Carew to be capt., and Sen. 2d-Lieut. C. Lancaster to be 1st-lieut., v. Brett invalided; all dated 14th March 1829.

Head-Quarters, March 9, 1829.—Ens. T. E. D. Peacock, 46th N.I., app. to rifle corps.

March 10.—Ens. Wm. Drysdale posted to 15th N.I.

March 11.—Assist. Surg. W. Sheddin posted to 4th N.I.

March 12.—Veterinary Surg. Thos. Hagger, 4th L.C., directed to join his regt.

March 13.—Ensigns R. Paton and Thos. Morrill posted to 15th N.I.

Lieut. H. Marshall, 33d N.I., app. to 1st bat. Pioneers, v. Alexander.

March 16.—Surg. S. M. Stephenson removed from 1st L.C. to 16th N.I., and Surg. J. Wilson posted to 1st L.C.

Returned to duty from Europe. Capt. Alex. Anderson, engineers.—Lieut. Gen. Hammond, 51st N.I.—Ens. J. W. G. Kenny, 13th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 17. Lieut. C. G. Ottley, 39th N.I., for one year, without pay.—20. Lieut. J. C. Fortesque, 1st N.I., for health.—24. Lieut. W. D. Lys, 22d N.I., for health.—March 13. Lieut. J. Horne, artillery, for health.—Assist. Surg. H. H. P. Major, for one year, without pay.—17. Lieut. H. Watkins, artillery, for health.

To Sea.—March 13. Cornet A. Rait, 8th L.C., for six months, for health.—Surg. G. Bucke, ditto, ditto.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 24. Lieut. Col. R. L. Evans, for twelve months, for health.—27. Lieut. S. Carr, 11th N.I., ditto, ditto (instead of to Europe, as formerly granted.)

Cancelled.—Lieut. Col. G. L. Wahab, 33d N.I., to Europe.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *Feb.* 26, 1829.

Chingemellum, v. *Seevanapermaul Moodelly and Vanthen Moodelly.*—This was an action of trover brought by the plaintiff against the defendants, who are the merassedars of Persewaukum, to recover certain jewels and other property, which had been merely deposited with the defendants for safe custody pending the adjustment of a dis-

a dispute regarding the title to the property between the plaintiff and another female.

It appeared in evidence, that some time after the property had been left with the defendants, there was a meeting of all parties before the superintendent of police, when the property in question was given up by the defendants, and deposited in the police-office, with the consent of the plaintiff herself, in order that the dispute as to the title to the property might be settled by arbitration. This took place in the month of October 1827, and the action was commenced in March 1828.

Sir Ralph Palmer.—"This is an exceedingly improper action, and ought never to have been brought, for although there has been a conversion by the defendants, and the plaintiff is entitled to a verdict, yet the judgment we shall give will leave the parties in their original situation; and the court, in order to discourage actions of this kind, will give damages of the lowest description: a single fanam, without costs, will meet the justice of the case. It appears clear from the evidence, that the plaintiff herself consented to the property being left at the police office, and it is a case of great hardship for the defendants to be brought here under such circumstances."

Sir R. Comyn.—"The plaintiff in this case is not entitled to her costs. I think, before any action was brought, the plaintiff ought to have revoked her consent to the property being left at the police office. She must now recover it in the best way she can. There certainly has been a conversion on the part of the defendants, and the plaintiff had once a right of action, and I have not been able to lay my hand on any case like this to shew that such right of action ever ceased."

Sir George Ricketts.—"I am of the same opinion."

Verdict for the plaintiff, with one fanam damages, and no costs.

While trying the above action, the administration of justice was impeded by a most intolerable smell, which proceeded from one of the drains on the beach. The application of pocket-handkerchiefs to the nasal organ was universal and simultaneous; and we understand that some observations which fell from the bench on this occasion, will not pass unheeded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

We noticed in our last, the possibility that many days would not elapse before a court for the relief of insolvent debtors, under the provisions of the act relating thereto, was established in Madras. It is not the least pleasing part our duty that we are enabled, at so early a period, to name the day when this court is to be opened. It has been announced in the gazette of authority, that on Monday next, the 9th instant, the long-looked-for court will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, before one of the judges of the Supreme Court in the Court-house. There has been a despatch in this which is very commendable; and although we are not aware that the number is large immediately to claim, or hope for benefit from the Act, yet, viewing its usefulness prospectively, it has no bounds. We recollect, with regret, one individual who died within the prison walls of Madras, who had repeatedly solicited compassion from his inexorable creditor, but in vain; two-thirds of the amount of his debt was offered to procure enlargement: but nothing short of the utmost farthing would satisfy the demands of the stony-hearted creditor; it was not a pound of flesh that was demanded, but life or gold; "let him die!" exclaimed this worse than Jew; "for out of gaol, until his bond is discharged in full, he shall never go alive!" The victim died, and a few months after was followed by the rich man, "he also died," although very rich, as if satisfied with having seen the desire of his soul; leaving his riches, of which he had abundance, to those whom he had not seen for years, and of whose existence and situation in life he died in total ignorance. Here was a case in which the provisions of the Insolvent Debtors' Act would have proved a blessing; for be it observed, not only was two-thirds of the amount of the debt offered in cash, but a bond with respectable security for the remainder. We are not aware that any one is at this moment similarly situated in the debtors' gaol of Madras; but there are a few whose cases we have no doubt will be considered as fully entitled to the most extended benefits of the Act.—*Madras Gaz., March* 7.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Governor-general, it will be observed, has taken his departure for the eastward; and, so far as we can learn, the object of his Lordship's visit is to ascertain if the establishments may not be maintained at a less expense, or an improvement in the revenue be effected, so as to bring the one more within the compass of the other, and thus render the demands upon the Supreme Government less frequent and more moderate. It does not appear that this excursion of his Lordship is to be accompanied with any of those external marks of greatness which usually distinguish the movements of vice-royalty; for, from the number of attendants in the train of his Lordship, his visit has more the appearance of a private gentleman than the ceremonial of a governor-general.

general. But his Lordship is averse to any thing like an official display of temporary greatness; at least we speak from personal knowledge of his government of Madras; for although he may have visited the Brazils, and have witnessed the display of the most refined arbitrary power, we have not heard that such exhibitions excited in his Lordship's mind other than the most decided disapprobation and contempt.—*Mad. Gaz., March* 9.

The return of the Governor-general from the eastward is calculated upon in all April. He proceeds, in the first instance, to Penang, and from thence to Malacca and Singapore. We have already hinted at the probable object of this visit, but as we are not in the secret of impending events, we can only draw inferences from them as they are developed or unfold themselves, and assume as a consequence such and such occurrences. That the present period is pregnant with the most important incidents, as regards the destiny of British India, must be evident to all who are in the habit of observing, even casually, the events of the day. In former times, the rulers of the land seldom moved from the seat of their government; whereas, in the present day, they are more abroad than at home, and feel that it is equally their duty to be personally acquainted with the administration of the interior, as with those provinces more immediately situated near the seat of government.—*Ibid.*

LAND HELD BY EUROPEANS.

It is with feelings of the most sincere pleasure that we call the attention of our readers to a communication of the secretary to the Supreme Government to the several mercantile houses in Calcutta, conveying to them the gratifying intelligence, that Europeans are no longer restricted in the occupation of lands to the cultivation of one article of merchandize, but that the indulgence is extended to "the cultivation of indigo and other agricultural purposes;" hence our observations upon that system of liberal policy, which we predicted would distinguish the Bentinck administration of the government of India, has been verified. This is, however, but the beginning of good things; it is but the introduction to a more extensive field for the application of capital, talent, and industry. It has created an opening for the employment of many who were lacking the means of subsistence; and it will lead to a more frequent, direct, and expeditious communication with Great Britain than has hitherto been accomplished; while at the same time it will establish such a connexion between the mercantile establishments of the two countries, that their interests will become inseparable, and an injury to one will be an injury to both, and be dealt with accordingly.

There is a system in the policy of the present Governor-general totally different from any and every of his predecessors. The desire to possess land in the way now granted is no new thing; it has been repeatedly sought, and as repeatedly have reasons been assigned by government for its non-compliance; some insurmountable obstacle or other has always appeared in the way to oppose its accomplishment, and to retard that maturity of things which is now about being realized, and which will give to the mercantile community a character and stability at once important and lasting. But while it elevates the merchant, and gives to him a consequence he did not before possess, it must not be supposed that his lordship will be forgotten on this occasion of rejoicing; no, he will be recognized as giving that new character to commercial pursuits, as holding out the strongest and most encouraging inducements to the capitalists to avail themselves of the order of government, and convert what may have been for years a barren waste, into cultivated and profitable fields, and what has been the lurking-place of wild beasts, into the habitations of men, and if not the palaces of kings, the cottages of security and content, and the hamlets of peace and repose. There is now some inducement for speculation, some prospect of a suitable return to the adventurer, some ground for looking forward with confidence for still further and greater advantages being conceded to the enterprizing. The quickness with which government attended to the application of the merchants, is an evidence of a disposition to meet the wishes of the governed, when it may be done with a prospect of advantage to the government and the people.

A resolution calculated to produce so much good, we apprehend, will produce similar resolutions here, and thereby remove much of that distress and pauperism which at present prevails. Among the natives, the monied men in Madras are not so numerous as in Calcutta, nor do they possess such a speculating and enterprizing spirit; they are neither so keen or so active in the pursuit of objects; nor are they in command of that firmness and perseverance necessary in many cases to ensure success; but, on the contrary, unless they may see some certainty of immediate advantage they are lukewarm and indifferent, and would rather forego the advantages of an enterprize, than await for a short time the accomplishment of events to ensure success. The number of natives of property who possess the requisities of a man of business are few indeed, compared with the population or pretenders

tenders to business; yet, notwithstanding this, we have no doubt, if such a proceeding is observed at Madras as has been adopted in Calcutta, of its producing a desire on the part of those who have the means to avail themselves of the indulgence, and to ascertain if something, equally, if not more productive than indigo, cannot be cultivated.—*Mad. Gaz., March* 11.

THE INCENDIARY THOMSON.

We understand that Thomson, whose case we alluded to in a late paper, for attempting to burn the ship *Penang Merchant*, in the river Hoogley, in December last, has been tried and found guilty. It will be in the recollection of some of our readers, that this individual some years ago had a very good business in Madras, and was realizing, as many supposed, a very comfortable fortune. His business was that of a cabinet-maker, and his knowledge of his business was considered to be so superior, and the satisfaction he gave to all who had dealings with him was so well known, and his name so well established as a superior workman, that it was cause of much surprise to many when they heard of his having abandoned his business, purchased a vessel, and sought those advantages at sea, which a few years more, with perseverance and industry, would have realized on shore. Since the time of his turning his thoughts to a seafaring life he has seldom been seen in Madras; he appears, however, to have been particularly unfortunate in his seafaring speculation, having lost several vessels, and been nearly, if not entirely, ruined thereby.—*Ibid., Mar.* 14.

EDUCATION.

It is really gratifying to observe what advancement the native youth of Bengal are making in European education. But a few years have elapsed since feeling, prejudice, and long-established custom, offered a barrier to the introduction of European literature among the numerous classes of Hindoos, supposed by many to be insurmountable; whereas now, instead of resisting its progress, or even viewing it with suspicion and distrust, they are most anxious for its success, and most desirous to obtain all the benefit it is capable of affording; nor do they confine themselves to allowing their children to attend the establishments founded for the diffusion of knowledge, but they contribute most largely of their wealth to the support of such establishments. It would delight us to see such a feeling pervade the native population of Madras as distinguishes Calcutta and Bombay; and we can assign no reason why such should not be the case; why Madras should be an exception, where so many advantages are held out as inducements to the adoption of similar ideas, views, and feelings. The government of Madras is equally liberal with those of Calcutta and Bombay, in seconding any effort having for its object the diffusion of knowledge among the natives; and although economy and retrenchment be the order of the day, they would not operate under circumstances where the advancement of intellectual knowledge among the natives might be retarded.—*Mad. Gaz., Mar.* 23.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 7. *Robarts*, Corbyn, from London.—17. *Albion*, Ralph, from N.S. Wales.—23. *Minerva*, Lyons, from Ceylon.—24. *Barrossa*, Hutchinson, from Calcutta.—28. *Susan*, Halliday, from Calcutta.—29. *Resource*, Stoddart, from London.

Departures.

March 11. *Robarts*, Corbyn, for Calcutta.—18. *David Clark*, Viles, for Calcutta.—24. *Alfred*, Fornier, for Pondicherry and Nantz.—*April* 16. *Barrossa*, Huthinson, for Mauritius and London.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 5. At Hingolee, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Ager, of a son.

6. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. A. F. Johnson, 26th N.I., of a daughter.

10. At Trichinopoly, the lady of E. B. Thomas, Esq., civil service, of a son.

14. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, the lady of Lieut. F. Minchin, Madras army, of a daughter.

23. At Pondicherry, the lady of John Benjamin, Esq., of a daughter.

25. At Madras, the lady of Capt. and Paym. Barlow, H.M.'s 54th regt., of a son.

— At Bellary, the lady of Capt. J. Clough, 11th N.I., of a daughter.

March 1. At Madras, the lady of Geo. Tod, Esq., of a daughter.

4. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. Roworth, 11th regt., of a daughter.

— At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. J. Edgar, 59th regt., of a daughter.

7. At Samulcottah, the lady of Lieut. T. P. Hay, 22d regt. of a daughter.

8. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Geo. Brady, 33d N.I., of a daughter.

17. At Madras, Mrs. Alfred Grant, of a son.

19. In Black Town, Madras, Mrs. John D'Sena, of a daughter.

20. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. Bowes, 4th N.I., of a daughter.

23. At Palaveram, Mrs. Margaret Ward, of a son.

27. At Madras, Mrs. M. Skillern, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 24. At the Residency, Hyderabad, Lieut. G. W. Onslow, Madras artillery, to Mary Murray, eldest daughter of the late Capt. A. R. Hughes, Madras army.

March 2. At Masulipatam, Capt. Henry Wahab, 37th N.I., to Miss Beata Towell, youngest sister of Jas. Towell, Esq., garrison surgeon.

— At Madras, Mr. C. H. Fitzsimmons, to Miss Eliza Maggs.

9. At St. Thomas's Mount, Capt. A. G. Hyslop, 3d bat. Artillery, to S. Jane, only daughter of Major Frith, commanding that corps.

DEATHS.

Feb. 12. At Bundara, near Nagpoor, T. Thornton, Esq., M.D., assist. sugeon of the Madras establishment, and in the service of H. H. the Rajah of Nagpoor.

24. At Vepery, Mr. Henry Peene.

March 3. At Verdaputty, in the Madura district, of cholera, Ens. G. B. Clarke, 18th N.I.

7. At

7. At Madura, of cholera, Ens. James Cannan, 15th N.I.
8. The Rev. Henry Allen, M.A., military chaplain, Cuddalore.
12. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. John Ross, dep. assist. qu. mast. gen. T. S. force.
14. At Madras, the Rev. J. Kindlinger, a missionary connected with the Church Missionary Society in Pulicat.
18. At Lux, Mary, the wife of Mr. James Bell, aged 47.
19. At Tripassore, Mr. Wm. Claridge, aged 72.

Lately. At Kamptee, Matilda Jane, youngest daughter of Major J. F. Gibson, commanding 3d Europ. regt.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RELIEF OF THE MALWA FIELD FORCE.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 18, 1829.—On the arrival at Mhow of the Bengal troops destined to relieve the Bombay troops forming the field force in Malwa, or of such portion as the resident at Indore may deem adequate to the duties of the station, the commanding officer, the staff and departments, after completing the regular transfer, will withdraw from Malwa and proceed to Bombay, or to such stations as may hereafter be pointed out, retaining their present allowances and establishments until further orders, or until the accounts of their several departments can be completed and made up.

The several corps forming the Malwa field force will proceed to such stations as have already been indicated by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

RE-OCCUPATION OF SHOLAPORE.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 18, 1829.—The Hon. Court of Directors having directed the station of Sholapore to be re-occupied by the troops of the Bombay presidency, the same will be considered a brigade command of the second class, or a station composed of more than two regiments, and will form part of the Poona division of the army from the time of its being occupied by the Bombay troops.

The force at Sholapore will consist of the 1st regt. of L.C.; 2 regts. N.I.; 1 troop of Horse Artillery.

The following staff is allotted to Sholapore:—1 commanding officer; 1 brig. major and dep. postmaster; 1 dep. assist. quart. mast. general; 1 2d-assist. commis. general; 1 dep. paymaster; 1 superint. of bazars; 1 chaplain.

The Governor in Council is pleased on this occasion to appoint a deputy commissary of ordnance to the Poona division of the army to be stationed at Ahmednuggur.

The following appointments are ordered to be made.

Lieut. Col. D. Campbell, 19th regt. N.I., to command at Sholapore.

Capt. A. B. Campbell, 17th regt. N.I., second assistant commissary general.

Capt. T. D. Morris, 24th regt. N.I., to be deputy paymaster at Sholapore, with rank and personal salary of paymaster.—On Capt. Morris vacating the office at Sholapore, his successor will become a deputy paymaster on a staff salary of three hundred rupees per mensem.

Capt. G. W. Gibson, of the regiment of artillery, to be, in like manner, deputy commissary of ordnance at Ahmednuggur, with the same staff salary as at present so long as he may retain the situation.

Lieut. E. Marsh, 10th regt. N.I., superintendent of bazars at Sholapore.

Lieut. Colonel Campbell will continue, while at Sholapore, in receipt of the staff allowance he received in Malwa; but on his vacating the command of Sholapore, the officer succeeding him will receive only the staff allowance of an officer commanding a brigade of the second class.

STATION OF POONAH.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 18, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from the date of Mhow being occupied by the troops of the Bengal establishment, the station of Poonah to be considered a brigade command of the 1st class to complete the number of brigade commands allotted by the Hon. Court of Directors to the presidencies of Bombay.

The following appointment to take effect from the same date.

Lieut. Colonel H. Sullivan, of H.M.'s 6th regt., to command at Poonah.

DIVISIONS ALLOTTED TO SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 18, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following modifications to be made to the divisions allotted to superintending surgeons under this presidency, incident to the removal of the Bombay troops from Mhow and the re-occupation of Sholapore.

The N.W. district of Guzerat to embrace Deesa, the provinces of Kuttywar and Cutch, Hursole, Kaira, and Ahmedabad.

The S.W. district of Guzerat to embrace Surat, Broach, the Northern Concan, and the island of Salsette.

The Poona or northern division of the Deccan to embrace Satara, Sholapore, Mahabuleshwar, and the stations in the South Concan.

BRIGADIERS' ALLOWANCES.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 18, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the regulations respecting the allowances of brigadiers, published to the army under date the 26th ult., take effect from the 1st of December last.

ADVANCES OF CASH TO OFFICERS AT CANTON.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 24, 1829.—Frequent applications having been made to the president and select committee at Canton, by officers in the military service of the Hon. Company, for advances of cash from

from that treasury on account of their pay and allowances, and the orders of the Hon. Corut of Directors prohibiting such payments being made by their representatives in China, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, for the information of the officers of the Bombay establishment, that all such applications will in future be rejected.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Feb. 23. Mr. P. W. Le Geyt, acting register to Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. Wm. Richardson, acting senior assistant judge and session judge of Poonah.

26. Mr. Henry Young, register at Dharwar.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 24. The Rev. H. Jeffreys to be district chaplain at Matoonga, and to visit Tannah monthly as heretofore.

March 23. The Rev. Morgan Davis to be district chaplain to station of Deesa.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 6, 1829.—Capt. Payne, second assist. com. gen., directed to proceed to Baroda, and to relieve Capt. Penley, acting second assistant, of his duties at that station.

Feb. 7.—Capt. John Hawkins, of engineers, to act as inspecting engineer of presidency division of army during employment of Major Dickinson on other duty.

Feb. 9.—Capt. C. C. Taylor, H.M.'s 20th Foot, to be brigade major to European troops at Poona from date of embarkation of Capt. Stanley for Europe.

21st N.I. Lieut. G. N. Prior to be adj., v. Ennis proceeded to Europe; date 10th Jan. 1829.—Lieut. T. N. Vaillant, 24th regt., to be acting qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language, v. Prior, until an officer of 21st regt. shall pass required examination.

24th N.I. Lieut. E. M. Earle to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages, v. Briggs app. to commissariat department; date 15th Jan. 1829.

Lieut. J. T. Cruckshanks, of engineers, to be assistant to superintending engineer at presidency.

Feb. 12.—*3d L.C.* Cornet R. H. Rickards to be lieut., v. Johnstone dec.; date 27th July 1828.

Sen. Supernum. Cornet John Williams posted to 3d L.C., and to rank from 27th July 1828.

Temporary arrangements confirmed. Capt. C. H. Johnson, 12th N.I., to act as brigade major to Surat division of army during absence of Capt. Gillum, on leave at presidency.—Lieut. H. N. Ramsay, 24th N.I., to act as superintendent of bazars at Poona during Capt. Robertson's absence from station.—Lieut. G. J. Graham to act as adj., and Lieut. W. Thatcher as qu. mast. to 6th N.I. during absence of Lieuts. Macan and Farquhar on duty at Poona

6th N.I. Lieut. G. J. Graham to be adj., v. Macan resigned; date 7th Feb. 1829.

Feb. 15.—Surg. R. Eckford to be second member of Medical Board; and Superintending Surg. J. A. Maxwell to be third member of ditto, in consequence of return to Europe of Surg. Morgan.

Feb. 16.—*Commissariat Department.* Capt. J. Reynolds, 2d assist. com. gen., to be 1st assist., v. Snodgrass dec.; Capt. A. B. Campbell, 3d assist., and acting 2d assist., to be 2d assist., v. Reynolds app. 1st assist.; Capt. R. Payne, who vacates his app. as 3d assist. com. gen. on his promotion, to be acting 2d assist., v. Molesworth detached on other duty; Lieut. R. Stark, acting 3d assist., to be 3d assist., v. Payne; Lieut. D. Davidson, acting 3d assist. to be 3d assist., v. Campbell app. a 2d assist.; Lieut. T. Briggs to be acting 3d assist. during remainder of Capt. Le Messurier's absence.

Feb. 17.—Sen. Assist. Surg. Chas. Downey to be surg., v. Jos. McMorris dec.; date 22d June 1828.

Sen. Assist. Surg. J. W. Stewart to be surg., v. H. Powell dec.; date 10th Feb. 1829.

Surg. R. Pinhey to be garrison surgeon at presidency, v. Powell.

Feb. 18.—Sen. Surg. V. C. Kemball to be a superintending surgeon from 12th Feb., to complete estab., v. Maxwell nominated a member of Medical Board.

Feb. 19.—Surg. Alex. Henderson app. to medical charge of Europ. gen. hospital at presidency, v. Kemball app. a superintend. surgeon.

3d N.I. Ens. W. S. Nettlefold to be lieut., v. Payne prom.; date 13th Nov. 1828.

Sen. Supernum. Ens. J. S. Cahill posted to 3d N.I., v. Nettlefold prom.

Feb. 20.—Ens. A. M. Haselwood to act as interp. in Hindoostanee language to 3d N.I. until further orders.

15th N.I. Lieut. C. Benbow to be capt., and Ens. H. S. Watkins to be lieut., in suc. to Goodiff dec.; date 9th Feb. 1829.

Temporary Arrangements confirmed. Lieut. W. Scott, corps of engineers, to take charge of fort adjutant's office at Ahmednuggur during absence of Lieut. Smee on leave from station.—Lieut. W. E. Rawlinson to act as qu. mast. of 2d Europ. inf. during absence of Lieut. Stiles at presidency.—Lieut. J. B. Bellasis, 9th N.I., to officiate as interp. to 6th regt. during absence of Lieut. Farquhar on duty at Poona.—Lieut. T. H. Billamore to be acting adj. to left wing of 17th N.I. while detached from head-quarters.

Surg. J. Glen app. to medical charge of convalescent station established on Neilgherrie Hills for civil, military, and marine officers of this presidency.

Surg. Walker, medical officer in charge of convalescent station established on Mahabuleshwer Hills, directed to be placed in charge of public buildings and allotment of quarters at that station.

Feb. 21.—Cadets of Artillery H. Creed, R. Creed, and F. Ayrton, admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieuts.

Cadets of Infantry T. Postans and J. G. J. Johnston admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. John Bates admitted as an assist. surgeon.

Horse brigade of Artillery. Lieut. A. Rowland to be adj. and qu. mast. to 2d troop, v. Pontardent resigned.

Feb. 26.—Lieut. Harvey, 4th Lt. Drags., having passed his examination in Hindoostanee, to be interp. to that regiment from 16th Feb.

Lieut. Pottinger, H.M.'s 6th Foot, to be acting interp. to 40th Foot from 30th Jan., to which corps that officer is now attached.

Capt. J. S. Down, 1st or Gr. Regt., detached to Broach for purpose of taking charge of office of revenue surveyor in Guserat until further orders.

March 3.—Major W. Nixon, 19th N.I., commanding Guicawar Contingent Horse, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief for regimental duty.

Assist. Surg. McLennan directed to receive charge of European general hospital at Bombay from Superintend. Surg. Kembell until arrival of Surg. Henderson.

March 5.—*2d Gr. N.I.* Ens. F. Williams to be lieut., v. Manoe dec.; date 24th Feb. 1829.

March 9.—Assist. Surg. J. Ross placed at disposal of superintendent of marine for marine duty.

10th N.I. Ens. C. Toreshie to be lieut., v. Crofton dec.; date 20th Feb. 1829.

March 10.—Assist. Surg. H. Johnston to be civil surgeon at Ahmedabad, v. Stuart prom.

Assist. Surg. J. Crawford to be vaccinator in north-west districts of Guserat, v. Johnston.

March 11.—Capt. C. H. Johnson, 12th N.I., to be second assistant military auditor general.

Capt. Rybot, deputy auditor general, to act as first assistant commissary general, v. Capt. James absent on sick leave.

Capt.

Capt. T. Morris, 24th N.I., to act as deputy military auditor general.

Lieut. T. Briggs, 24th N.I., to act as deputy paymaster at Sholapore, v. Capt. Morris.

Lieut. R. Bulkley, 20th N.I., to act as third assistant commissary general.

March 12.—*22d N.I.* Ens. C. Rooke to be lieut., v. H. Kensington dismissed the service; date 5th March 1829.

March 14.—Lieut. H. Fawcett, extra aide-de-camp to Hon. the Governor, to be aide-de-camp, v. Lieut. Lang.

March 17.—*Ensigns (recently prom.) posted to Regts.* J. D. Leckie, to 22d N.I.; P. W. Clarke, 2d Gr. do.; A. H. O. Mathews, 15th do.; H. W. Preedy, 25th do.; G. T. Fenwick, 10th do.

Lieut. A. Burnes, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., doing duty at head-quarters, to be acting assist. qu. mast. general of army.

25th N.I. Ens. I. R. F. Willoughby to be lieut., v. Wilson dec.; date 4th March 1829.

Pioneer Bats. Lieut. J. Beek to be adj., v. Duff removed on promotion.

11th N.I. Ens. J. P. Major, interp. in Hindoostanee, to be qu. master; date 2d March 1329.

Cadet of Infantry J. L. Edward admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Mr. M. Stovell admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Lieut. C. Prescott, 5th N.I., to have charge of Guicawar Contingent stationed in Mahee Caunta and Pahlanpore, v. Maj. Nixon prom.; also to perform duties of assistant to political agent, Mr. Willoughby.

Lieut. W. Lang, 21st N.I., app. to act for Capt. Inglis, absent on sick leave, in charge of that part of Guicawar Contingent stationed in Kattiwar; also to perform duties of assistant political agent in that province, in same manner as Lieut. Prescott.

March 25.—Cadet of Infantry W. R. Duff admitted on estab., and prom to ensign.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Lieut. Col. T. Morgan, 7th N.I.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 26.—Commander John Crawford to be capt. in suc. to Capt. Lawrence retired.

Commander Thos. Tanner to be capt. in suc. to Capt. Pruen resigned; date 1st Oct. 1828.

Commander D. Anderson to be capt. in suc. to Capt. Walker dec.; date 11th Dec. 1828.

Commander J. M. Guy to be capt., and Lieut. Thos. Elwon to be commander, in suc. to Capt. Maughan resigned; date 30th Jan. 1829.

March 19.—Lieut. Clendon, H.C.'s marine, to act for Captain Graham as boat master and agent for transports during that officer's absence from presidency on sick certificate.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 15. Lieut. Col. F. Morse, 4th N.I., for health.—18. Assist. Surg. Jas. Boyd, 2d Extra Bat., for health.—19. Lieut. C. T. Pottinger, 17th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. T. Armstrong, for health.—March 3. Capt. D. Liddell, 10th N.I., for health.—9. Assist. Surg. Mearns, for health.—Assist. Surg. H. J. Campbell, 2d Europ. Regt., for health.—19. Assist. Surg. Alex. Duncan, for health.—Major E. Jarvis, 3d L.C., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 18. Capt. T. Bailie, acting first assist. com. gen., for one year, for health.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *February* 25.

In the Matter of Moro Ragonath.—Mr. Irwin, counsel for Moro Ragonath, moved, before Sir John Peter Grant, for the return to the *pluries* writ of *habeas corpus* which was granted during the last term, commanding Pandoorung Ramchunder to bring up the body of Moro Ragonath. No return having been made, Mr. Irwin next moved for an attachment against Pandoorung Ramchunder; which his Lordship granted, after a little hesitation, desiring that it might be directed to the Hon. the Governor in Council, in view to their executing it by such person or persons as they might depute.

(A voluminous speech of Sir John Grant on this subject, which has lost its interest since the decision of the Privy Council at home, we do not insert).

April 1.

Closing of the Court.—On Mr. Justice Grant taking his seat on the bench this day, being the first day of the second term, he announced his resolution of closing the court, assigning his reasons in a speech which fills seven columns of the *Bombay Gazette*. The judge alleges that unlawful compliances as a judge had been demanded of him by "the persons exercising the local government of the presidency;" which are no other than it appears are required of him, according to the law, as interpreted by the Privy Council. The judge goes over some of the grounds alleged by him on a former occasion in support of the jurisdiction he claims; and relates, in a very prolix manner, an anecdote of Queen Elizabeth, in the case of Richard Cavendish, which occupies one column of his speech. He then adverts to "two very material errors," which seemed to him to prevail at Bombay." "The errors I mean," he says, "are these: first, in regard to the totally independent, secluded, and unbending nature of the office and character of an English judge—independent of all fear of displeasure and all hopes of reward—secluded from the influence of all views of political expediency, and even from the knowledge of the wishes or opinions of the Government; unbending, as bound to an even course of action by the most solemn engagements, the bequest of unimpeachable integrity and moral courage, transmitted to him through a long line of official predecessors, and the observant confidence of an enlightened and virtuous nation. The second error is this, that it seems not to be understood that the king's judges in India are invested with the same dignity, entrusted with the same authority, and bound by the same obligations with his judges in England. This court is of higher dignity in this presidency than the Court of Common Pleas in the realm of England—and from the nature of its jurisdiction, it is more essential that it should be on its guard against the influence or interference of those in power. Yet

Yet it seems to have been supposed, either that the king's judges in India are not bound by the same oaths with his judges in England, or that the courts here would not dare to refuse that compliance with the commands of the Governor and Council of Bombay, which the Court of Common Pleas refused to yield to the commands of Queen Elizabeth, in the fullness of her power and in the greatest splendour of her glory. But Queen Elizabeth well knew that the independence and integrity of her judges were the greatest safeguards of her throne, and it would have been well if those intrusted with the government here had followed her example, and had ventured to doubt their own notions of the law when they found them in direct opposition to the opinions of the judges."

The judge will have found, ere now, that he and his notions were wrong, and "those intrusted with the government" right.

Mr. Justice Grant then states the grounds of his resolution to close the court, notwithstanding the great inconvenience which, he admits, it must produce to the community and the practitioners. First, he says, the letter from the government and council to the judge, contained an "offer of opposition which in all cases set the law at defiance, and what the acts might be which the government would so oppose was left general and indefinite: so that when performing any act, or resolution on any act, the court could not know whether it was to be opposed or not." Secondly, the construction of the letter, in respect to the writ in the case of Moro Ragonath, was that it would be opposed by violence. Thirdly, the letter announced that no returns would be made to such writs by officers of provincial courts, meaning that "they had directed the officers of their courts to disobey the law, and that they would counsel the natives to disobey, and would abet them in disobeying, and in resisting, by force, the process of the court. The exception," he adds, "of the natives *resident* in Bombay, was a gratuitous exception, having no reference to the law, and the *presuming to make it*, was only a more indecent avowal of their assumption of a power to make and dispense with the laws at their pleasure." The judge then proceeds:

"This was therefore announcing to the whole population, as well as to the court itself, the assumption of a power to resist the decisions and the process of the court—when the Governor and Council should think fit,—a power to control the court, whereas the court was established, as declared in Parliament, to control them. It was, so far as in them lay, a complete inversion of the respective positions of the authorities by law. They are bound to govern according to law:—what the law is *ex necessitate* is to be declared by the King's judges, under the sanction of their oaths. The court having determined to treat this as an inconsiderate declaration, and having paid no attention to it, proceeded with its process in Moro Ragonath's case, as the same was from time to time applied for by the party. It took advantage of the delays which the common law process admits of, thinking itself justified in so doing towards the public upon public considerations, and towards the party by its sense of its own helplessness, against those who were prepared to oppose its messengers and officers by military force. It did this in order to allow time, as far as it could consistently with the practice of the court and rights of the parties, for reflection on the part of the Governor and Council, and for their applying for instructions to their immediate superiors. Abundance of time for this purpose had elapsed, when the further process of the court being issued, the bearer of it was opposed in delivering it by armed men, soldiers of the Company, who informed him they were there to oppose his access to the person to whom the writ of the King was to be delivered, by orders of the Governor; and upon the said bearer of the writ asking the non-commissioned officer in command of the guards what it was his order to do to him, if he attempted to go into the house to deliver his writ, the havildar said that he *must not tell*. No inference can be drawn from this answer, but that his orders were to fire on him, or oppose him by the bayonet, *i. e.* to murder him, for to kill him knowingly in attempting to serve the process would be murder, and of the most unpardonable kind. He then applies to civil magistrates, his Majesty's justices of the peace. They refuse him assistance; and one of them informs him in writing it is *in consequence of instructions received from the Government.*—The court still pauses in deciding to adopt its ultimate measure. An intermediate process is issued on motion of the opposite party to be served on the person, access to whom is so by violence prevented. It is left at his house, he being at home, and access to him denied, and every other means of communicating it to him, deemed good service in such cases by law, is used. Sufficient time elapses, and he makes no appearance, being abetted in his contempt, as appears, by the government, the magistracy, and the military.

"The court then, in order to avoid risk of bloodshed, and to make the Governor and Council thoroughly aware of its proceedings, directed a writ of attachment to the Governor and Council against the defendant, that they might execute it by such persons as they thought fit. It caused a letter to be addressed to their secretary, acquainting them with its having done so, in

in order that they might not first hear of it from the party bearing it, and with the reasons of the court for so doing, and expressing in guarded and temperate language its hope, that the Governor and Council had re-considered their resolution, with a short intimation of very cogent reasons for their doing so. The court also sent to the Governor and Council copies of the affidavit and letters, which detailed the proceedings in attempting to deliver the writ, and the refusal of the justices to assist.

"To the letter of its officer acquainting the Governor and Council with the court's having issued the writ of attachment, its officer received an answer from their Secretary, gratuitously referring to the original letter of the 3d of October,—personally offensive as it is, indefinite as it is, declaratory as it is of an unlawful assumption of authority, and an intention to set the court and the law at defiance, not even denying the court's interpretation to be true, that such resistance was meant as in all probability would lead to bloodshed, not limiting the exercise of this unlawful power to any case, to any territory or place, to any persons or to any time, except that it declares they will persist until they receive the orders of their superiors in England."

The judge then goes on to state, with unnecessary prolixity, his feelings and motives, and to accuse the government of arbitrary conduct; and he finally announces that "the court has ceased on all its sides, and that he will perform none of the functions of a judge till the court receives an assurance that its authority will be respected, and its process obeyed and rendered effectual by the government of the presidency."

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Education Society was held on the 24th February, in the girls' schools, Byculla, which was numerously and respectably attended; the Hon. the Governor in the chair. Among the company were the Commander-in-chief, Mr. and Mrs. Romer, Mrs. Wedderburn, and many other friends of the institution, with Moolla Feroz and other respectable natives. The meeting commenced by the different classes going through some of the lessons, and afterwards prizes were distributed to the most deserving children, to the boys by the Hon. the Governor, to the girls by Mrs. Sparrow; their exercises were concluded by the two schools uniting in singing "God save the King."

The report of the Society was then read by the secretary, from which it appeared that in the boys' school there was 192 scholars, and in the girls 92: 31 boys and 19 girls had been admitted during the year. The report stated, that it was the wish of the managers to place the boys out as apprentices, not only in the service of government, but also to learn different trades, by which they may be able to earn an honest livelihood wherever they may go. The subscriptions and benefactions to the Society have been increased by about Rs. 800 during the last year. The receipt amounted to Rs. 33,389, the expenditure to Rs. 36,372.3.13. The debt of the Society has been increased by about Rs. 1,600; but with the sums due to the Society for the education of the children whose friends engage to defray the expense of their maintenance, the actual debt would amount to Rs. 5,000.1.2. But the interest taken in this important institution will, the committee hope, stir up many to advocate its cause, and with a little assistance it will soon clear itself. Indeed, if this is not done, the number of admittances must inevitably be reduced.

The reading of the report having been concluded, the Hon. the President, in moving that it should be printed for the information of the subscribers, expressed the satisfaction he had felt in witnessing the improvement of the children since the last meeting; and particularly noticed the proposal of appointing the boys to learn trades, as a measure which is well calculated to make them valuable members of the community, and thus to prove very beneficial to society generally.

The Hon. the Governor, in moving the thanks of the society to those ladies who have directed the affairs of the female branch of the institution, particularly adverted not only to the very important service they were rendering to European society, and especially to those children who are so favoured as to be the objects of their care, but also to the example which they afforded to the native community to promote the instruction of their females; as education not only raised them to that rank in society which is so much their due, but also qualified them to render most important benefits to their fellow-creatures.

INFORMATION FROM PUBLIC OFFICES.

The Governor in Council has issued the following official "notification," dated February 16:—"The Hon. the Governor in Council finds it necessary to notify that application to any clerk, or other subordinate person in a public office, for any paper or information connected with, or deposited in such office, are strictly forbidden, on pain of the severe displeasure of government; and that all persons unauthorizedly receiving any such application, or publish-

ing any papers, or information, will be liable to be dismissed from the public service."

BOMBAY TONTINE.

The following abstract statement of the funds of the First Bombay Tontine on the 31st ultimo is published for the information of absent subscribers.

Funds invested in sundry government securities, per statement approved of by the Directors, and presented at a general meeting of the subscribers, held on the 5th instant ..... Rs. 2,65,876 0 95
Cash in the hands of the Secretary 41,307 0 92

307,183 1 87

which sum divided by 252¾, the number of shares believed to be in force at this date, leaves the value of a whole share ..... Rs. 1,215 1 45
Shares in force ... 252¾
Lapsed 33¼
Forfeited 3

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Notice is hereby given, that in conformity with the resolutions of the Directors, a dividend of twelve hundred Rs. is now payable at the offices of Messrs. William Nicol and Co., to such subscribers or holders of certificates as shall produce proof of interest to the satisfaction of the Directors and of the existence of the party or parties on whose life or lives such certificates are held after the 31st December 1828. The certificate of the form subjoined executed before a magistrate, commanding officer, or two respectable residents, is published for the guidance of the subscribers.

A final dividend of the First Tontine will be made on the 30th June 1830, agreeably to the regulations.

By Authority of the Director,
J. D. Nicol, Act. Secretary.

Bombay, Feb. 5, 1828.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 11. *Constance*, Beaugeard, from Bourbon.—17. *Virginie*, Carnavant, from Marseilles.—*March* 8. *Hymen*, Edington, from London and Point de Galle.—12. *Mary Ann*, Boucant, from Calcutta.—15. *Julie*, Riviere, from Bordeaux.—17. H.M.S. *Hind*, Furneaux, from Trincomallee.—18. *Claremont*, McAuley, from Glasgow.—27. H.M.S. *Rainbow*, Rous, from Ceylon.—29. *Protector*, Bragg, from Liverpool.—30. *Elizabeth*, Greig, from Glasgow.

Departures.

Feb. 22. *Palambam*, Nash, for Calcutta, and *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, Chapman, for London.—25. *Constance*, Beaugeart, for Muscat.—*March* 8. *Nithsdale*, Christian, for Mocha and London.—19. *Virginie*, Carnavant, for Marseilles; and *Edward Lombe*, Freeman, for Ceylon and London.—22. *Valiant*, Bragg, for Malacca.—23. *Sesostris*, Yates, for Cape of Good Hope and London.—26. *Renown*, Baker, for Calcutta.—*April*. H.M.S. *Rainbow*, Rous, for Ceylon, Cape, and London.—11. *Malvina*, Pearson, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (March 24).—25*s.* to 30*s.* per ton.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 5. At Mazagon, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Sargon, of a son.

7. At Byculiah, the lady of Capt. Geo. Jervis, of engineers, of a daughter.

18. At Candalla, the lady of Capt. Bolton, H. M.'s 29th regt., of a son.

— At Bombay, the lady of R. R. Ricketts, Esq., 48th regt. M. N. I., of a daughter.

20. At Belleville, the lady of Lieut. Col. Com. Leighton, C.B., commanding presidency division of the army, of a daughter.

27. At Bombay, the lady of Geo. Adam, Esq., of a son.

March 3. At Bombay, the lady of J. H. Wilson, Esq., commanding the H.C.'s sloop of war *Coote*, of a daughter.

8. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Law, of the artillery, of a daughter.

11. At Rutnagherry, the wife of Mr. J. P. A. Cabral, of a son.

— At Bombay, the lady of H. R. Elliott, Esq., assist. surg., of a daughter.

12. At Mazagon, the wife of Mr. J. Harrison, purser of the H.C.'s sloop of war *Coote*, of a son.

14. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. H. N. Ramsay, 24th N.I., of a son, still-born.

25. At Colabah, Mrs. Jellicoe, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 16. At Dapoolee, Henry Willis, Esq., to Julia Stewart, second daughter; and Lieut. John Swanson, dep. adj. qu. mast. gen. S. K., to Maria, third daughter of Lieut. Col. Willis, commanding S.K.

21. At Bombay, Mr. Wm. Jardine, to Miss E. A. Anderson.

March 9. At Matoongah, Lieut. W. J. B. Knipe, 17th N.I., to Charlotte Margaret, eldest daughter of Capt. Grice, H.C.'s marine.

11. At Bombay, Mr. F. A. Elias, to Miss E. Roe.

21. At Bombay, Alex. Yates, Esq., commanding the ship *Sesostris*, to Mrs. Caroline Tate, fourth daughter of the late J. Martin, Esq., Tyrone, Ireland.

— At Bombay, Mr. J. Hampton, to Miss Ann Mackie.

DEATHS.

Feb. 7. At Bombay, Mr. Wm. Newland, head pilot of this port, aged 42.

9. At Bombay, Saddasew Mungest, aged 74. This respectable man was well learned and acquainted with all branches of Shastra as expounder of the Hindoo law.

23. At Sattarah, of an enlarged liver, Lieut. D. Manoe, 2d Gr. regt. N.I.

25. At Mhow, Lieut. S. A. Crofton, 10th regt. N.I., aged 24.

28. At Joteegam, in Khandes, W. J. Graham, Esq., of the civil service, aged 26.

March 8. In the fort at Bombay, Mr. H. Crossleman, marshal of the Bombay gaol.

8. At Sucheena, Capt. J. B. Goodiff, commanding 15th N.I.

10. At Bombay, Manockjee Nowrojee Wadia, second assistant to the master builder, aged 32.

Ceylon.

DEATHS.

Lately. At Colombo, Lieut. Col. Bird, H.M.'s 16th regt., of cholera.

— At Colombo, Capt. Dawson, of engineers.

Singapore.

COURT OF JUDICATURE.

On the 16th February a session of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery was holden before the Hon. Sir J. T. Claridge, recorder, and the Hon. Kenneth Murchison, Esq., resident councillor at this station.

The grand jury having been sworn, the recorder delivered a charge, in the course of which he expatiated on the inconveniences arising from the court being obliged to visit the other stations. A plan had been adopted by which Singapore and Malacca would be visited by the court twice in each year; this plan he had assented to as the best, under particular circumstances; but he thought it open to these objections:—1. Two sessions of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery only will be holden in the presence of the professional judge at each station; 2. felonies not capital must be tried before the magistrates in quarter session, a measure certainly never contemplated by his majesty's advisers, though rendered necessary of late by the state of the population at Singapore; 3. the civil business at each station must be conducted by the resident councillor alone during eight months at the least, if not ten in each year; and 4. the professional judge will consume fifty-eight days in each year in his progress from one station to another. The recorder, after examining the terms of the statute 53 Geo. III. c. 155, and of the charter of the court, proceeded as follows:

"Other reasons might be given, but I have purposely suppressed them on the present occasion. But can no means be devised by which the presence of the professional judge may be secured at all sittings throughout the settlement, and the charter carried into full effect? If the East-India Company will furnish a steam vessel, of moderate tonnage and respectable accommodations, to the Court of Judicature, for thirty days in each year, I will engage to hold four sessions of oyer and terminer, and four sittings for the despatch of civil business, at each of the three stations, *viz.* Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, in every year.

"But it may be said, has no attempt been made to secure such a vessel for the above purposes since August 1827? To this I answer, that much correspondence on this subject took place between the government and myself soon after the arrival of the charter; and I requested that 'the papers on the subject of a steam vessel' might be forwarded to the Supreme Government. The secretary to the Supreme Government, in his reply, expresses 'the concurrence of the Supreme Government in the opinion of the Governor in Council of Prince of Wales' Island, that however desirable it may be to ensure quarterly sessions being held at Singapore and Malacca, the expense attendant on the assignment of a steam vessel for that special purpose alone would be so heavy, as to render it necessary to obtain the previous sanction of the Court of Directors to the adoption of such a measure.'

"From the extract which I have just read, I infer that, in the opinion of both governments, a steam vessel was required by the court to be exclusively appropriated to its use throughout the year; an opinion, I am certain, by no means warranted by any expression of mine, or by the general tenour of my letters. Such a vessel would be required by the court at four stated periods in each year: three days would be amply sufficient for the voyage of the whole establishment from Penang to Singapore, and the same period for its return, taking Malacca in its way. In the intervals the vessel might be employed with profit to the East-India Company, both within and without the straits.

"In addition to the advantage, as I think it, of four yearly circuits by the professional judge, another would be gained both by the court and East-India Company. All the officers on the court establishment are paid by fixed salaries. The court has never yet been able to remunerate them by fees, in proportion to the labour performed and time expended by each in the public service. The amount of the salaries collectively being known, the amount of fees is ascertained at the end of each month, and application made to the government to supply the deficiency. That part of the public business, the expense of which would otherwise fall on the Company, and such parts of their private business he would otherwise be managed by their solicitor or attorney, are performed, in consequence of this arrangement, gratuitously by the clerks of the court. If a steam vessel were placed at the disposal of the court, as I have before stated, I have no doubt but that the establishment could be paid by fees: making, however, due allowance for the business performed gratuitously for the East-India Company. I am particularly anxious that the salaries of our officers should be paid by the fees, because it is the mode pointed out by the charter, and in order that the court may be as independent as possible of the East-India Company. It must be recollected, however, that the court is less able to pay the salaries of its officers by fees, because it is obliged to maintain a greater number of clerks than would be necessary if the circumstances of the settlement where other than they now are—I allude to the absence of professional gentlemen.

"For my own and the registrar's ease and convenience, I should wish to see the business

business of the court conducted by professional men, and in that case an establishment consisting of a registrar and one clerk at each station would suffice. As it is, not only has no complaint been made of the present system, but I have reason to believe that at Penang, at least, the inhabitants are desirous that things should remain as they are. I am by no means an admirer of what is commonly called 'cheap justice,' or of rapidity in bringing a cause to a hearing; yet I may add with truth, that no suitor is put to unnecessary or unreasonable expense, and I know of no court in which a decision may be obtained with so little delay."

The grand jury, in their presentment, adverting to the observations of the recorder respecting the periodical visits of the court, stated that "the ends of justice would be greatly promoted, and the interests of the settlement advanced, by the professional judge of the court visiting Singapore at least four times, instead of twice, in the course of the year," and they *presented* that the court would be pleased to take the subject into its serious consideration, and adopt such measures as in its wisdom it may deem fit. They next presented the gaming-houses in the settlement, in the following manner:

"The second subject which they beg to present to your lordships, is one to which they advert with some degree of delicacy, because they are aware that two opinions exist on the subject; and, secondly, because it is a source of revenue to the Hon. Company. However, as only one sentiment prevails in the minds of the grand jurors, with regard to the propriety or expediency of licensing public gambling-houses, they consider it would be a dereliction of their duty were they not to present the system as, in their opinion, fraught with considerable evils to the community. To them it appears as detrimental to the security of property, to the peace and good order of the settlement, and to the moral character of the lower classes of its inhabitants, as it is repugnant to the laws of their country. They do not deem it necessary to enter into any lengthened arguments to prove the truth of this proposition; suffice it to observe, that their opinion is formed on the experience of this settlement for the last five years, and that out of fourteen bills of indictment which have been preferred during the present sitting of the grand jury, no less than three of the offences originated in or were connected with public gambling-houses."

The recorder very justly remarked, that a presentment from a grand jury should include only matters on which an indictment could be afterwards framed by an officer of the court; and that some of the matters presented were all of that character. In respect to the gaming-houses, he observed, "there is no doubt but that gambling-houses are public nuisances at common law, and indictable as such. It was not at all necessary for you to have stated in your presentment, that you felt any delicacy on the subject because the gambling-house in Singapore were a source of revenue to the government; you have done no more than your duty in presenting them; but it cannot be doubted that the sums which have hitherto been derived from this source will pass into another, and a worse channel, as there is too much reason to fear is the case at Penang. Measures perhaps may be adopted to regulate these practices, which it is impossible to put a stop to entirely in this settlement."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gambling-Houses.—The great gambling question has been treated in a manner that will be approved by all who view public gambling places as so many licensed nurseries of crime, and to derive a revenue from them, as little better than a touching of the "accursed thing." There are others, however, who maintain that gambling-shops are a necessary evil, affording escape to a passion too strong and universally felt to be confined, and the ill effects of which it is therefore proper that government, if it cannot prevent, should at least endeavour to regulate, by opening safety valves, at which the worst spirits of the place may from time to time be thrown off to grace the gallows, or be shipped for Bombay, as circumstances may happen to direct; that, under the present system, the people gamble under the surveillance and in the immediate presence of the police, and bloodshed arising from quarrels at the gaming-table is rendered less frequent than it would be if the same characters gambled in secret, as they infallibly would do, if the license to do so publicly were taken away; and further, with a regard to morality, which deserves infinite praise, this school maintains that imposing a tax upon gambling must necessarily have a tendency to repress the evil; and that a revenue arising from the suppression of vice could not be drawn from a purer or a holier source. We do not think these arguments at all unanswerable; the facilities, for example, afforded by these places to the police of apprehending evil-doers who frequent them are of little worth, if the gambling-shops continue to create the very characters which it is considered so desirable to get rid of. That more of stabbings would take place if public gambling places were suppressed is an assumption contradicted by experience, since at Penang, where they are suppressed, we see none of the awful effects which, it is said, would follow their suppression here; and, in conclusion,

clusion, it may be observed, that as men who will risk their last doit upon a die are not likely to be deterred from gambling by a slight tax upon the indulgence, the effect of such a tax in discouraging the vice must be nearly imaginary, or, if it exist at all, must be more than counterbalanced by the direct solicitation which such places hold forth to every man who passes by. Whatever thought we have bestowed upon the subject leads us to the opinion that the grand jury have viewed correctly the effects which public temptations to gambling produce upon the manners and conduct of the people. It is with reference to these alone that we have written; any loss of revenue to the Company, which maintains these settlements without duties and without any adequate advantage to itself, is matter of very just regret.—*Sing. Chron., Feb. 26.*

Census.—The annual census has been taken for 1828, and it appears from it that Singapore at present contains 17,664 inhabitants, exclusive of the military and convicts, being an increase in the population of 1828, over that of the preceding year, of 2779. The chief increase has been among the Chinese, and it is worthy of remark that, although agriculture is generally believed to have declined greatly of late, yet there are no less than 888 Chinese in the interior more than in 1827. Of these a considerable proportion are without any visible means of livelihood, and there is too much reason to fear, from the frequent robberies which occur, that they live entirely by plunder, a belief not entertained by Europeans alone, but by the principal and best informed men among the Chinese themselves. A considerable increase to our Chinese population has been derived from Rhio.

The present population is composed of the various races who inhabit Singapore in the following proportions:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans ...	97	25	122
Native Christians	169	103	272
Malays	2,900	2,850	5,750
Chinese	7,163	412	7,575
Natives of Bengal ...	381	74	455
Natives of Coromandel	1,423	17	1,440
Arabs	29	3	32
Javanese	461	173	634
Bugese, Balinese, &c.	791	569	1,360
Armenians	18	6	24
	13,432	4,232	17,664
Military			602
Convicts	544	9	553
Total	13,976	4,241	18,819

The population of Singapore during the last six years has continued increasing as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1823	—	—	10,683
1824	8,620	3,231	11,851
1825	9,147	3,708	12,855
1826	10,307	3,425	13,732
1827	11,368	3,517	14,885
1828	13,432	4,232	17,664

Sing. Chron Feb. 12.

THE CHEVALIER RIENZI.

Amongst the passengers in the *Dourado*, a Portuguese brig from Macao to Bombay, wrecked on the east coast of Bintang, is the Chevalier Louis Domenic de Rienzi, who has lost every thing he had on board. He was on his return from a voyage to the South Sea, the Phillipines, and China, bound for Europe, intending to publish there his travels in Egypt, Abyssinia, and most of the countries of Asia. This gentleman, the sole descendant of the celebrated tribune, Chevalier Nicolas Rienzi, and at one time a general in the Greek service, is known in Europe by many publications; amongst others by a poem under the name of *Le Barde Voyageur*, from which, it has been said, Lord Byron took the idea of Childe Harold, extracts from his travels to Caucasus and in Toorkistan and Asia Minor. He had completed all his researches, and after raising at Macao a monument to the memory of the illustrious and unfortunate Camoens, in the grotto which bears his name, Monsieur Rienzi quitted China, destined to lose in an instant the fruits of ten years of unceasing labour! Among these have been a vast and valuable collection of the most precious medals, cameos, statues, inscriptions, and other antiquities, Egyptian and Oriental manuscripts, objects of natural history, scarce books, arms, astronomical instruments, and, what is deeply to be regretted, remains brought by Monsieur Rienzi from the ruins of Petra in Arabia, and Syre and Assab in Abyssinia, ancient towns, the sites of which, we understand, he has been the first to discover; together with plans and drawings of these places and others which he has been the first to visit.—*Singapore Chron. Feb.* 12.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

We do ourselves the honour to announce that the Governor-general arrived here yesterday evening in the *Enterprize* steam-vessel. We are happy to have it in our power to add, that his lordship's health is now perfectly re-established.—*Ibid., March* 12.

Lord Wm. Bentinck left this settlement on the evening of the 13th March. His lordship proceeded to Penang, and thence to Calcutta.

AFFAIRS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

By the *Indian*, lately arrived from England *via* Batavia, letters have reached this settlement dated in July, containing information on which we can rely, that the affairs of Singapore were about to be taken into consideration by the ministers and the Board of Control during the ensuing recess. Among the points to which their attention has been directed, and on which they will most probably come to some definitive arrangement, is, the admission of tin and other ores to be smelted in bond, the duty to be paid on the produce as if imported in its refined state. Another subject for consideration will be the admission of Americans to trade with this port; to which all parties appear well disposed, and the American government has been memorialized to instruct their envoy in London to negotiate on the subject. Should this be granted, it will, we doubt not, be the means of very considerably increasing our commerce with China, by means of the country shipping and junks, as many vessels, which would not undertake the risks and delay of a voyage to China, would come here to purchase an assorted cargo of China and Straits' produce, and they generally bring what the commercial part of our community are so much in want of, namely, dollars and bills or letters of credit on Europe or India. It appears further from the letters we have alluded to, that a hard battle has been fought to keep the settlement exempt from custom duties, but that the point appears to have been decided in favour of "free trade." If to the permission, which it is confidently expected will be given to the Americans to trade here, were added that of bonding Turkey opium and warlike stores, then might we boast a "free port," as well as almost a free trade, and this might be accorded without injury to the interests of any parties except our friends, the Dutch, the French, and the Americans, who now supply those countries which would resort to this market if their wants could be here supplied. The Dutch are too much alive to their own interests not take advantage of our blindness or folly, and have declared the neighbouring port of Rhio free for such purposes, though it was but the other day that vessels with warlike stores on board were not allowed even to anchor in any of their ports, or driven out as soon as the circumstance became known.—*Ibid.*

Spanish India.

MANILLA.

The Insurrection.—The discontents at Manilla, which were reported in our last journal, are represented in the *Canton Register* of March 2 to be trifling, originating amongst some idle and ill-disposed persons. Not the slightest trace of an organized system of revolt has been discovered, and none is apprehended. The persons arrested are quite insignificant.

The attention of the court of Spain, as well as that of the local government, seems directed, sedulously, to the improvement of this fine, but hitherto neglected colony. The *Registro Mercantil* contains a royal ordinance for the establishment of a public bank, on the principle of a joint-stock company, which is expected to have a good effect on the productive industry of the country. The following is a sketch given in the *Register*, of the encouragement held out to industry and invention by the government.

It invites the introduction of every sort of machinery for manufacturing the beautiful cotton which is produced in the colony—offers to assist with the public funds the enterprizes of individuals for engaging people skilled in weaving and dyeing the Cambaya and handkerchiefs of Madras, and to naturalize and prepare the vegetable substances from which the dyes are extracted; and holds out every encouragement in the Philippine Isles for the manufacture of nankeens, gurrahs, sannahs, sallampores, mammodies, baftaes, and other cloths in common use among the natives. In proportion to the progress made in these manufactures, a duty is to be levied on their importation from abroad. The exportation of cotton is to be entirely free to foreigners. Machines and instruments of all kinds are to be free of import duty. Premiums are offered to those most successful in the manufacture of indigo, and in the cultivation of the rich products derived from the extraordinary [illegible] oil; a premium of 8,000 dollars to each of the two first cultivators who shall establish a coffee plantation of 60,000 feet of uninterrupted extent, and of 6,000 and 4,000 dollars respectively to those next in extent if not less than 30,000 feet; to be paid after collection of the second crop arising from the full extent of cultivation above-mentioned, which shall be for ever exempted from the land-tax. Similar premiums are proposed for the cultivation of cocoa, cassia lignea, tea, the mulberry tree, and for rearing silk-worms, and of 15,000, 12,000, and 8,000 dollars for plantations of equal extent of cinnamon or cloves: which, however, as well as tea and cassia lignea, we may presume are not likely to succeed. Every association, not exceeding twenty families, of Indians, Creoles, and Chinese, who shall maintain in good order a plantation of sugar or indigo capable of producing 2,000 pecula of the former, or a hundred quintals of the other, is to be exempted from the land-tax; every Indian or Creole who shall work as a day-labourer for five consecutive

secutive years in any plantation to the satisfaction of his employer, shall for ever be released from the poll-tax. Indians or Creoles possessing the largest plantations, shall be preferred to all public offices.

Export of the Principal Articles of Manilla Produce during the Year 1828.—

Indigo (manufactured)...		2,130	quintals
do. in a liquid state		9,924	do.
Sugar		116,506	piculs
Rice (cleaned)	70,775		
Paddy	7,583		
		78,357	cavanes
Hemp		10,721	piculs
Cotton		2,341	do.
Cocoa-nut oil		528	jars
Sulphur		628	piculs
Rum		2,284	gallons
Tripang		2,746	piculs
Tortoise shell		132	do.
Hides & Skins (dressed) ...	14,071		
Buffalo.....	30,265		
Stag	230		
Cow	3,252		
		47,826	
Coffee		2,062	piculs
Wax.....		209	quintals
Ebony		9,664	piculs
Bird's-nests		2,766	do.
Sinews of Buffalo.....	7,139		
Cow	2,406		
Stag	3,841		
		13,393	
Hats (of the country)		13,857	in No.
Sapan-wood		43,307	piculs
Cigars		1,124	arobas

Sing. Chron. Mar. 26.

Madagascar.

FUNERAL OF KING RADAMA.

The following curious account of the ceremonies attending the entombment of king Radama is given by Mr. Bennet, the surviving member of the deputation of the London Missionary Society, who was on the spot.

"The king was not dead when we reached Tananarivo. We received from him, by prince Correlere, the chief secretary, a most obliging letter, welcoming us to his capital, and expressing his regret that he could not, on account of his illness, have us to dine with him the day of our arrival. At the foot of the very steep, long, and irregular hill on which the singular city of Tananarivo is situated, surrounded by a deep and broad ditch cut in the granite (or rather sienite) of which this hill is composed, we were met by an aide-de-camp of the king, who had sent for our use two very beautiful chargers (with their attendants), on which we entered the city.

"His Majesty died on Sunday evening, the 27th July; but his death was concealed from all, except about twelve who were in the palace, until the morning of the Friday following, when all became consternation and alarm throughout the city, which was now literally crowded with chiefs and people from many of the neighbouring districts, and with a great body of military, who had been summoned in the king's name, and who were principally encamped around the city. At daylight on this morning it became known that Radama was dead. It was also known at the same time, that four of the principal chiefs had been speared in the palace, for expressing a wish that Rakatobé, the son of prince Rataffa, and Radama's eldest sister, should succeed to the throne; or otherwise, that Radama's young daughter should be placed upon it. This was the morning fixed upon for the interment of the remains of my late friend.

"Guards of soldiers were placed round all the houses of the missionaries. We were relieved, however, from immediate apprehension by a message from the new queen, Ranavanala Manjaka, to this effect: 'You missionaries and all you white persons, do not be afraid, though you have heard that four of the principal chiefs were speared in the palace this morning. It is true that they were put to death, but it was only because they opposed my being queen—that was all. Do not you fear; for thus saith Ranavanala Manjaka, I will protect you, I will cherish you, and whatever Radama did for you, that I will do, and still more. So do not be afraid.'

"The principal military officers and the judges came to the missionaries, to assure them of their esteem for them, and that they would protect them. These assurances could not, however, calm the feelings of the Europeans, for we continually heard in whispers, or learned by signs, of other murders of persons most estimable and most enlightened. It was the reign of terror and of suspicion; no one dared to ask questions respecting the events which were taking place. No one was allowed to leave the city until the queen herself gave permission. I was thus a prisoner in the city until the 20th August, notwithstanding my urgent applications to depart. Until that time she only replied to my requests, 'I am mistress of the day when you may leave Tananarivo, and when the day is come I will inform you of it.' On the 30th, she sent prince Correlere to say that I might leave the capital the day after, and 700 troops she was sending to Tamatave should be my safeguard thither.

"On Sunday, the third day after the announcement of the death of Radama (August 4), there was a large kabarre, or national assembly, held in a fine open space

space in the city, on the west side of the hill on which Tananarivo stands. In this space were assembled from 25,000 to 30,000 persons, seated in groups, according to the districts to which they belonged. The judges, officers of the palace, and chief military officers, were seated on a rising part of the ground, in the assembly, having an open space around them. Two companies of soldiers, with their officers, well dressed in British uniforms, with arms and accoutrements, were drawn up at the back of the judges, &c. A little above them, on a higher part of the ground, were placed five small brass field-pieces, loaded, and having their proper attendants; and round the city, at intervals, were placed many cannon, of various calibre, from six to twenty-four pounders, with attendant soldiers. This assembly was called a kabarre, or parliament. At this kabarre, the king's death being again stated, the chief judge declared, that as the king had died without having a son, and without having named his successor, that therefore Ranavanala, one of the queens of the father of Radama, must be sovereign, because of the word of that king, which he spake just before he died. The judge concluded by stating, that this kabarre had been convened for the purpose of their all swearing allegiance to Ranavanala Manjaka, the queen. For some time great murmurs of discontent were heard throughout the assembly, and we feared the consequences; but tranquillity was again restored. The chiefs of districts, it seems, had been loudly blaming those who had been in the palace about Radama; first, for having neglected to make them acquainted with the king's sickness until after he was dead; and second, for not having called in the missionaries to give medicine to the king, as they did once before, when he was almost dead. The officers of the palace promised to be more careful in future, and all agreed that the oath should be administered.

"The manner of this oath of allegiance to the queen was quite peculiar to this country. A calf was slaughtered in the midst of the assembly. It was first speared, then its head cut off, afterwards the hind parts cut off, and were placed towards the other extremity of the carcase. In the carcase were plunged a considerable number of spears. The chief judge then stood up, and called, first, the chief of the principal district, who, standing around the slaughtered calf, each seized hold of one of the spears, while the judge, with much vehemence of action and language, administered the oath, which consisted of a declaration of allegiance, and an imprecation on him that fulfilled not this oath, wishing that he might become like that calf. Each then moved the spears in the carcase, in confirmation of the words which had been spoken. The chiefs of each of the other districts then in succession took the oath; afterwards, in the same manner, the officers of the royal palace, the military officers, and lastly, the judges.

"At the close of this kabarre, it was proclaimed that, according to the custom of the country, as a token of mourning, every person in the kingdom, of every age, must shave or cut off close the hair of their heads, and whosoever should be found with their heads unshaved after three days from the proclamation, should be liable to be put to death. Also, that no person whatsoever should do any kind of work (except those who should be employed in preparing the royal tomb, coffin, &c.); no one should presume to sleep upon a bed, but on the floor only, during the time of mourning. No woman, however high her rank, the queen only excepted, should wear her *lamba*, or cloth, above her shoulders, but must, during the same period, go always with her shoulders and chest uncovered. This command for cutting off the hair caused great lamentation amongst both men and women, for their beautiful profusion of black hair, plaited in a most peculiar way, and with immense labour, was quite their delight and pride.

"During the interval between this Sunday and the 12th inst. the mournfully silent appearance of the city (though tens of thousands of persons were constantly crowding through the streets, some dragging huge pieces of granite, or beams of timber, or carrying red earth in baskets on their heads for the construction of the tomb; others, and those chiefly females, going with naked heads and shoulders to the palace to mourn, or else returning from that place after staying there as mourners perhaps twelve hours) was quite impressive. The air of deep melancholy on the countenances of all, and the audible moanings of the multitudes who filled the courts of the palace and the adjoining streets, quite affected one, and produced the conviction that the grief was real and deep, for one whom they regarded as their benefactor and friend, and as the best king that Madagascar has ever known. The wives of the principal chiefs from the neighbouring districts were carried to and from the place of mourning, each on the back of a stout man, just in the manner boys at school are accustomed to carry one another; the lady having her person, from the waist to the feet, covered with her white lamba or cloth.

"At night, on the 12th, we attended at the funeral ceremonies, and prince Correlere conducted us through the crowded streets of mourners, through the guards of soldiers, and through the still more crowded courts of the palace, which was

was thronged chiefly by women and girls, couched down, or prostrate in many instances, making audible lamentations. There are several courts, with one or more palaces in each, separated from each other by high wooden railings and the whole of the courts and palaces are surrounded by a heavy railing of great height, twenty-five feet, including a dwarf stone wall, on which the wooden railing is fixed. The whole extent of this railing was covered with white cloth, as was also the oldest and most sacred of the palaces. The favourite palace of Radama, in which he died, and where, in fact, the body then lay, is called the *Silver Palace;* it is a square building, of two floors, with two handsome verandahs running round the palace, and it is so named on account of its being ornamented, from the ground to the roof, by a profusion of large flat-headed silver nails, and plates of the same metal. The roof of this palace (as indeed of all the principal houses), a very high pitched roof, is so high, that from the top of the wall to the ridge, is as great a distance as from the foundation to the top of the wall supporting the roof. This palace we found covered from the roof to the ground with hangings of rich satins, velvets, silks, their costly silk lambas, &c.; and all the vast roof was covered with the finest English scarlet broad-cloth. In front of this palace had been erected a most splendid pavilion, surrounded by highly-decorated pillars, which were wrapped round with various coloured silks, satins, &c. The pavilion was ten feet square, raised on pillars, also richly ornamented. A platform of wood was thrown over upon the pillars; and over this platform hung, supported by one elevated transverse pole, an immense canopy or pall of the richest brocade, with stripes of blue satin and scarlet cloth; the whole bordered by a broad gold lace, and finished by a deep gold fringe. The whole was arranged with good taste, and formed a most brilliant object.

"Next morning we were again at the palace, and conducted through the crowds of mourners, indeed, over some of them, as well as over ten fine favourite bulls of the late king; these lay directly in our path, and we could not help treading on them. The paths were all covered with blue or white cloth of the country. The corpse had been transferred, at the close of the day before, to a huge coffin, or chest, of their heaviest and most valuable wood. The coffin was then carried from this white palace back to the silver palace, in solemn procession, the queen, &c. following next the coffin, and we succeeded them; some of the Europeans had accepted the honour of assisting to carry the coffin, which was a tremendous weight, judging from appearances; I declined the honour, charging myself with the care of our Missionary ladies.

"On again reaching the silver palace the coffin was not taken in, but raised upon the wooden platform over the pavilion, over which the splendid pall or canopy of gold was drawn, which concealed it entirely from view. In this pavilion, under the platform (which was raised about seven feet), upon mats placed on the ground, the royal females seated or threw themselves in agonies of woe, which continued through the day; and at sunset, when the entombment was taking place, their lamentations were distressing in the extreme. All the day great multitudes had been employed in preparing the tomb, which was in the court, and not far from the pavilion. This tomb, at which tens of thousands had been incessantly employed ever since the announcement of the king's death, either in fetching earth, or granite stones, or timber, or else in cutting or fitting the stones, timber, &c., consists of a huge mound of a square figure, built up of clods and earth, surrounded or faced by masses of granite, brought and cut and built up by the people. The height of this mound is upwards of twenty feet; about sixty feet square at the base, gradually decreasing as it rises, until at the top it is about twenty feet square. The actual tomb or place to receive the coffin and the treasures destined to accompany the corpse was a square well or apartment, at the top of this mound or pyramid, about ten feet cube, built of granite and afterwards being lined, floored, and ceiled with their most valuable timbers. At the foot of this mound had been standing most of the day the large and massy silver coffin, destined to receive the royal corpse; this coffin was about eight feet long, three feet and a half deep, and the same in width; it was formed of silver plates, strongly rivetted together with nails of the same metal, all made from Spanish dollars; 12,000 dollars were employed in its construction. About six in the evening this coffin was by the multitude heaved up the steep sides of the mound to the top, and placed in the tomb or chamber. Immense quantities of treasure, of various kinds, were placed in or about the coffin belonging to his late majesty, consisting especially of such things as during his life he most prized: 10,000 hard dollars were placed in the silver coffin for him to lie upon; and either inside or chiefly outside the coffin, were placed or cast all his rich clothing, especially military; there were eighty suits of very costly British uniforms, hats and feathers; golden helmet, gorgets, epaulets, sashes, gold spurs, very valuable swords, daggers, spears (two of gold), beautiful pistols, muskets, fowling-pieces, watches, rings, broaches, and trinkets. His whole and fine sideboard of silver plate,

four years to recover them, and the lemons are still worse."

We learn that the crop of hops this season is most luxuriant, and of very superior quality. The quality of the hop grown in this island is so superior to the English, after a long voyage across the Line, that the brewers generally estimate one pound of the colonial to be equal to three of that which is imported.

There were no less than 364 applications from individuals to keep public houses in Sydney in February last. The former year the number licensed was not more than 80.

Cholera and fever have committed great ravages at the penal settlement of Morton Bay.

There are six kinds of olives growing at Sydney.

The average price of wheat at Sydney is stated in the Sydney Gazette at 9s., in the Australian at 11s. 2d., and in the Monitor at 8s. per bushel. These papers seem to differ from each other as much in respect to facts as they do in their inferences.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The following description of Van Diemen's Land is given in a letter, dated from Hobart Town, 26th March last, which appears in a London paper. The writer is represented to be a person who had suffered a series of afflictions in his own country, and went to the colony last year in hope of better days there. His picture is, therefore, in all probability, coloured too highly.—" This is indeed a lovely country. Take the climate of Italy, the mountain scenery of Wales, the fertility of England,—combine these, and you have Van Diemen's Land. Of fruits, and other productions of the earth, there is a constant succession, for in this place there is no winter, unless about two months of rain and wind in June and July may deserve the name of that season. All fruit, grain, and vegetables have a finer flavour, and grow to much greater perfection, than in England. The cattle brought by the early settlers strayed away and have bred among the mountains. The stock of timber is most beautiful, and apparently inexhaustible. Pine, oak, stringy-bark, peppermint-wattle, cedar, gum-wood, rose-wood, and light wood, abound in trees of majestic growth. The heaths, wild-flowers, and fruits are exquisitely delicate and delightful. The air is impregnated with the perfumes of odoriferous plants. The peppermint, which gives a cinnamon scent, the camphor plant, musk plant, geraniums, myrtles, and honeysuckles, grow spontaneously to the size of trees. A walk in the woods is enchanting, but then you take it at the hazard of being transfixed by the spear of a native; or, more likely, finding your leg entangled by a fearfully large snake, with a hint to your feelings from his fangs, as much as to say, 'How would *you* like to be trod upon?' I was stopped in a deep ravine by two black bulls, nearly as big as hay-stacks, and as fierce as cat-o'-mountains, who made me perform a lively harlequinade upon a gum-tree which had fallen across the abyss. There is only one native wild beast, a small kind of panther, which is timid, and avoids the approach of man. The most formidable animals are of the insect and reptile tribes; providentially they do not attack esculent vegetables, but they will devour a timber-tree in a little time. Of the tarantula spider, as large as a walnut in the body, I have destroyed many in the sitting-rooms; these, with the horrible centipedes, are very poisonous. There are sixteen species of snakes of deadly venom. Cultivation and industry will remove these annoyances, and diminish the moths, which are so ravenous that they will almost eat the clothes off your back as you walk. Near this town, in the mountains on an island at Ralph's Bay, is a regiment of wild asses, who, the moment you come within sight or hearing, cock their ears and tails, kick up their heels, and scour off with the din of discord let loose, and at a speed that would astonish and defy the most hard-riding Nimrod in the whole battalion of London costermongers. From the plenty of horned cattle, their prices are lower at Hobart-town than at Smithfield, according to the last quotations in the London newspapers that have come out: you shall judge—a live ox, or a cow and calf, may be had for 3*l.* sterling; good fat sheep alive, are from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* a head; pigs, just now, are dear, 6*d.* per lb.; kangaroos, which all the frequenters of the Zoological Garden, in the Regent's-park may not know is equal to venison, any body may have for the shooting. You may fill a bushel basket in five minutes with oysters and muscles at any of the bays. In half an hour, the other day, I and two companions caught seventeen cray-fish, weighing from 2 to 4lbs. each, equal in flavour to English lobsters, in company with a delicate-eating parrot-fish, of 12lbs. besides a rascally young shark that would not let our baits alone. I must add of butchers' meat, that beef and mutton are finer flavoured than in England, which may be ascribed to the rich and odoriferous herbage the animals feed upon, and to the state of repose they uninterruptedly enjoy. Flour is 1¼*d.* to 1½*d.* per lb., which is deemed a fair average price, neither cheap nor dear. Potatoes are 5*s.* per cwt., and beauties they are. Peaches are a penny a dozen; and apples are in such quantities that they lie and rot. I wish you could see and enjoy your old friend———'s garden at New Town; the trees are breaking down with fruit of every kind; there are not

not half hands enough to pluck it, or mouths to eat it. Grapes are fine and abundant, but as yet not much cultivated. We have capital French wines very cheap. Good Burgundy at 4*s.* 6*d.* per gallon. Hops grow luxuriantly, and malt is begun to be made. Besides the fish I mentioned, you may readily catch almost every known and delicious kind in any of the noble bays which abound in this country, or buy them in the town for a mere trifle. There are all sizes, from the whale to the minnow. There are no game laws; the possession of a gun is the only qualification, and your ability to walk and take good aim your only certificate for shooting when, where, and what you please. We have eagles, hawks, and almost every variety of the feathered race. Wild ducks are fine and fat, and so numerous, that I saw a man bring down twenty-four at one discharge of his gun. They abound in the extensive rushy lagoons. Poultry is plentiful, and all birds thrive well. I was struck with amazement by the improvement in colour of the domestic kinds, such as fowls and pigeons. In the woods, the parrots and parroquets are social, and almost tame. I have had at one time fifty flying around me, sparkling in the sunbeams like precious gems. Of that creature with which you and I am more intimately acquainted, man, we have here two species; one white, the other jet black. The former are much the same as in England; if any thing, less social, and not less malignant when irritated. The white subdivides into the free settler, who migrates hither as I do, from the law of necessity—the pressure of circumstances in the mother-country; and the convict, to whom a more stern necessity forbids a home in his native land. The convict population are all well fed, well clothed, very indolent, and very miserable—trading, cheating, canting, lying, praying, swearing, drinking, dissipating; being every thing but what they might be in this land of abundance—virtuous and happy. You see no want here, for there is none. There are none of those pallid, careworn, anxious faces, that looked upon me from every corner and street in London. There is no misery but what results from idleness, debauchery, or unwarrantable speculation. Plenty abounds in Van Diemen's Land, because nature governs and administers to man in spite of himself. The black population is not very numerous, but utterly insensible to the blessings of civilization. They are such arrant idiots as to prefer nakedness in a climate where clothes are not requisite, to being incased with woollens proffered to them in exchange for liberty; and they prefer a life of ease and independence to one of labour and restraint! The whites, wisely disgusted by such brutal folly, express their difference of opinion by arguing upon them from the mouth of the musket, and the blacks acknowledge these appeals to their understanding by spearing the whites at all convenient opportunities; the controversy must be interminable, until one colour has extinguished the other. The blacks have great muscular strength, and are what you and I should imagine to be the most deformed and ugly of the human species; they go in herds, but from all that can be collected they have no chiefs, nor any idea of a form of government; young ones have been taken and brought up in families, but at puberty they have invariably returned to the woods. What we heard in England concerning the reformation of convicts in this colony was—fudge. They are as profligate and idle as the thieves and vagabonds of the United Kingdom. All that I can observe or learn upon the subject amounts to this: the temptation to crime is lessened by the comparative absence of want; its commission is rendered more difficult by local regulations; the punishments are more dreadfully severe, and more certainly inflicted; and hence, as I conceive, it is that robberies and such offences are less frequent than in England. To those who will not be at the pains of selecting their associations, the population is a drawback upon the abundance of this beautiful climate; to those who will, a settlement here is easy. It is a country in which farmers and men of handicraft trades must succeed, and in which it is impossible for any honest man to starve who is willing and able to work."

HUON RIVER.

Mr. Woodward has returned from his expedition to the Huon river, after a most arduous and fatiguing journey, three days of which he and his party where wholly without food. A few miles beyond the point where the present road or tract is forming, he came to a large river, which had been conjectured to be the Huon; but on following it down towards the mouth, it proved to be West Bay river, on the banks of which are the farms of Mr. Holdship and Mr. Baynton. The whole country round is thickly wooded, the trees being most stupendous, and calculated to afford excellent timber, though growing in places generally too inaccessible to be of use. Mr. Woodward then proceeded to the Huon, which he reached about seven miles above the islands. In one part there is an extensive plain, but too thickly covered with timber to be easily brought into cultivation. The rising ground between the rivers is thickly covered with fern trees of a most magnificent kind, with their palm-like branches spreading out to a great length, and affording the most agreeable shelter to the traveller beneath, were not the ground so completely encumbered with dead timber.

ber. The tree called the cedar also abounds throughout this tract, and at an early period, we are convinced, will become a valuable article of domestic use, as well as of export; the timber being harder and of a closer texture than the New South Wales cedar, and coming nearer the character of mahogany. The party then struck across towards New Norfolk, over the high ridge of hills, of which Mount Wellington forms the extremity. Having come to the source of the Sorell rivulet, Mr. Woodward followed its course until he arrived at New Norfolk. The whole country traversed, being so thickly wooded, or otherwise so barren, did not afford them the least support from the commencement to the end of the journey, neither kangaroo, bird, nor even bandicoot, appearing the whole way. In the bed of the Sorell rivulet there was found a land-crab of a tolerable size, and vestiges of others were to be seen.—*Hobart Town Courier, Feb.* 16.

REGULATIONS FOR GRANTING AND SELLING LAND.

The following regulations for the granting and sale of land, published by the local government, it is desirable that settlers should know previously to their proceeding to the colony.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify, that the following regulations, in furtherance of his Majesty's instructions for the disposal of land, have been established, until his Majesty's pleasure should be known:—

I. It being of importance that settlers should not receive a greater extent of land than they are capable of improving, and that grants should not be made to persons who are desirous only of disposing of them, a land-board has been appointed, amongst whose duties it will be carefully to investigate the amount, and other particulars of the capital which the several applicants state themselves respectively to possess.

II. Persons desirous of obtaining land by grant, will address themselves to the Surveyor-general, who will furnish them with the established form of application to the Lieutenant-Governor, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

III. When the Lieutenant-Governor shall have been satisfied of the character and respectability of the applicant, the colonial secretary will be instructed to furnish him with a letter to the land-board, in order that the amount of capital which he can command may be positively and particularly ascertained.

IV. Live stock of every description, implements of husbandry, and other articles, which may be applicable to agricultural purposes, are to be considered as capital, as likewise any half-pay, or pension, which the applicant may receive from Government.

V. When the Lieutenant-governor shall have been satisfied by the report of the board of the amount of capital, the applicant will be furnished by the colonial secretary with a land order addressed to the Surveyor-general, stating the quantity of land of which the applicant is to be put into possession.

VI. The applicant will find a general map of the colony exhibited in the office of the surveyor general, and he will there also receive every necessary local information which he may desire to obtain, in order to facilitate his views in the selection of land.

VII. When the applicant shall have made his selection, he will apprize the surveyor general thereof by letter, who will point out in his report to be transmitted twice, *viz.* on the 1st and 15th days in every month, for the Lieutenant-governor's information, the extent, situation, and other particulars of such land as has been selected. If the selection be approved, the colonial secretary will make the necessary notification to the surveyor-general, from whom the applicant will receive a written authority, containing the description and (specifying the conditions of grant and tenure,) to take possession of, and settle on the land.

VIII. If the applicant shall neglect to act upon the land order, or shall fail to take possession of the land within four months from the date of the written authority, such land order and written authority will be deemed void, and the original application must be renewed.

IX. Land thus disposed of without purchase, is to be granted in fee simple, and held in fee and common socage, on payment of a quit-rent of £5 per cent. per annum, upon the value of the land, as estimated in the survey by the land commissioners, and approved by the Lieutenant Governor.

X. The quit-rent is not to become payable until the end of seven years, after the grantee shall have been authorized to settle on the land, and is to be redeemable at the option of the grantee, at twenty years' purchase; the power of such redemption commencing at the time when such quit-rent first becomes payable.

XI. Although the ordinary period for issuing the grant will be at the expiration of seven years, yet, whenever satisfactory proof shall be brought forward, after one year from the entry into possession and actual occupation, that the grantee has expended in the improvement of the land a sum equal to its value, as that value was estimated by the Commissioners at the period of his being put into possession, the settler in such case shall have an immediate right to receive his title-deeds to the grant, without being obliged to await the expiration of the term of seven years; but

but if he fail within that period, to expend, in improvements on the land, a sum equal to its estimated value, as aforesaid, possession of the land will be resumed by the crown.

XII. Lands to be granted in square miles, in the proportion of one square mile or 640 acres for every £500 sterling of capital, which the applicant can immediately command, to the extent of four square miles, or 2,560 acres, which is the largest grant that will be made to any fresh settler, without purchase, as the smallest is 320 acres.

XIII. The crown reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes, on lands to be granted as above, and also to mines of gold and silver, and to such quantities of indigenous timber, stone, and other materials, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair, or for constructing other public works or buildings, or of compelling the proprietor, after a certain period, to construct roads through his own property, or to contribute, either by money payments or by work performed, towards an object so desirable.

XIV. Persons desirous of obtaining "Grants in extension," will make application in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the surveyor general's office on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d. The best claim for this indulgence will be founded on bonâ fide residence as a settler, on the original grant; but whether the settler be resident on the land, or not, actual outlay of capital in the improvement of it, either by buildings, enclosures, draining, or clearing, or in the importation of cattle or sheep of improved breeds, to be depastured on it, will form the criterion by which the decision of the Government will be made, the applicant at the same time proving, to the satisfaction of the land-board, that he has sufficient capital in hand to enable him to cultivate, or improve to advantage, the additional land for which he applies. "Grants in extension" are subject to quit-rent, from the date of the authority to take possession of the land; in all other respects, they are liable to the like conditions and restrictions with original grants.

XV. Persons desirous of obtaining "Land by purchase," will address themselves to the surveyor general, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the surveyor-general's office, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

XVI. The lands selected by individuals who have obtained leave to purchase, will be surveyed and valued by the commissioners, with as little delay as possible, and will be put up to sale for one month (by proclamation to be made and published for that purpose), and will not be sold at a lower rate than the value so fixed.

XVII. Sealed tenders for the purchase of the land advertised as above, are to be addressed under cover to the colonial secretary, and marked each "Tender for land."—At the end of a month from the date of the proclamation, the tenders will be opened in the presence of such persons as the Lieutenant Governor may appoint; when the land will be disposed of, as directed by his Majesty's instructions, to the person making the highest tender, if approved by the Lieutenant Governor.

XVIII. Lands purchased will be conveyed in fee simple, and held in free and common socage, the purchaser paying a yearly nominal quit-rent to the crown of one pepper-corn; but the crown will reserve to itself all the rights specified in article 13.

XIX. The following terms will be open to the purchaser:

1. He may pay down the whole purchase-money at the time of sale, in which case he will be entitled to a discount of 10 per cent.

2. He may pay down 10 per cent. on the purchase-money, and the residue by four half-yearly instalments.

3. He may pay down 10 per cent. on the purchase-money, and one moiety of the residue by two half-yearly instalments, upon which he shall receive the plenary title-deeds of the land conveyed in fee simple, and to be holden of the crown in free and common socage, by the annual payment of a pepper corn as quit-rent, on his lodging in the hands of Government a maiden-mortgage on the land so purchased, as a security for the payment of the other half of the purchase-money, which will bear an annual interest of 5 per cent.; such mortgage to be redeemable (at any time) within 12 years, by payment of the principal, and interest remaining due, and not to be transferable before the expiration of that period.

XX. The personal residence of individuals, or the employment on the spot of an overseer, whose character shall have been approved by the Government, will be made an indispensable condition of obtaining and holding land, whether by grant or purchase.

By command of the Lieutenant Governor, J. Burnett.

The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that the following conditions shall be in force, on the location of building allotments in the towns and in the suburbs:

I. *In the Towns.*

1. The allotments will be divided into three classes or rates.

2. The class or rate of an allotment, when

when applied for by any individual, shall be named by the Government through the surveyor general.

3. Allotments of the first class shall consist of one acre of land and upwards, but not exceeding three acres:—Allotments of the second class, half an acre and upwards, not exceeding one acre; and allotments of the third class, a quarter of an acre and upwards, not exceeding half an acre.

4. The extent of the allotment in either of these three cases to depend upon the remoteness of the situation from the centre of the town, and the outlay of capital which the grantee pledges himself to expend.

5. That on an allotment of the first class, a house shall be built of a frontage extending not less than 45 feet; on an allotment of the second class, a house with a frontage of at least 35 feet; and on an allotment of the third class, a house with a frontage of at least 15 feet.

On granting permission to any individual to occupy an allotment, he will be required to enter into a written obligation to perform the following conditions:

1. That he will make a footpath of nine feet wide on the side or sides of his allotment, next any street or public way, and enclose such allotment with a good fence, within six months from the date of the obligation.

2. That he will commence the erection of a house of brick or stone; of the proper dimensions, according to the class of the allotment, within six months after the location order is given, keeping the line of the front at a distance of not less than 12 feet from the street.

3. That he will complete the erection of the house, as far as regards the outward appearance, if of the first-rate, within two years; if of the second rate, within eighteen months; and if of the third rate, within twelve months.

4. That he will, within that period expend, at least, according to the extent of the allotment, in the erection of buildings, if of the first rate, one thousand pounds; if of the second rate, five hundred pounds; and if of the third rate, two hundred pounds.

5. That he will not alienate his allotment, within the period of twenty-four, eighteen or twelve months, (as the case may be with reference to the rate,) but will himself make the improvements required.

Any individual having failed to comply with any of the above conditions, his allotment shall be forfeited to the crown.—If, however, through misfortune, or other unavoidable cause, it shall be made to appear that he has become unable to perform the conditions, he shall be permitted, on application to the Government, to sell to a purchaser, who will become bound in like manner to fulfil them. But, on the expiration of twenty-four, eighteen or twelve months, (as the case may be,) if he shall have fully complied with the conditions, he shall be entitled to a grant, for the first and second class, subject to the payment of the undermentioned quit-rent:

In Hobart Town and Launceston, nine pence per rod, per annum.

In the townships of New Norfolk, Sorell, and Richmond, threepence per rod, per annum.

In all townships in the interior, twopence per rod per annum.

And for an allotment of the third class, to a lease for 21 years, subject to the undermentioned rent:

In Hobart Town and Launceston, sixpence per rod per annum.

In the townships of New Norfolk, Sorell and Richmond, twopence per rod per annum.

In all other townships in the interior,—one penny per rod, per annum.

These regulations are not to extend to allotments on the wharfs, which are to be subject to a distinct arrangement.

The quit-rents on all town allotments, are to be chargeable from the date of the location order, and possession being given to the parties by the surveyor general.

II. *For the Allotments in the Suburbs of Hobart Town.*

That they be fenced in with a four-rail fence, or some other equally substantial fence, and effectually cleared of all trees, (except such as may *bonâ fide* be reserved for ornament), stumps, and roots of trees, within twelve months. The ground to be properly broken-up by the spade or plough, and a crop, either of turnips, vetches, grass or potatoes sown, within the second twelve months, and a house and other buildings (of stone or brick) erected, to the amount in the whole for such buildings of £750, within three years more, thus, fenced and cleared the first year, ground broken-up and a crop the second year, buildings erected the fifth year.

A ticket, giving possession, will be exchanged for a grant, on compliance with the conditions, at a quit-rent of five per cent. calculated upon the present value of the land, according to the valuation of the land commissioners, approved by the Lieutenant Governor.

If the grantee is rather disposed to reverse this arrangement, and commence with the erection of the house, it is optional with him to do so; and a grant will be issued as soon as the house is completed.

The largest allotment not exceeding ten acres, and to be decreased according to its vicinity to the town.

By command of his excellency,
J. Burnett.

THE BLACKS.

Launceston, March 20.—I know you wish to hear the news from this quarter: I have some of an awful description to tell you, about those cruel and merciless savages the Blacks. After they had speared Mr. Bell's man a few weeks ago, they gave chase to Mr. Charles Dry, who escaped them by the speed of his horse; they, however, a day or two afterwards, surrounded his hut near the Western river and, although there were four men in it with arms and ammunition, they blockaded the hut from eleven o'clock in the forenoon until sun-down, when they disappeared. During this interval the white people fired several times through holes they made in the roof, but without doing any execution. One of Mr. Dry's men was induced to go out of the hut with a loaf of bread, intending to throw it towards the Blacks, when he received a spear in his right knee from an artful boy, who was crawling by the side of a tree near the hut. As the poor fellow was wounded the Blacks gave a great shout. Many of them spoke good English, but their words were extremely indecent. On Tuesday last they made their appearance near Launceston, and robbed one or two huts near the Cataract; and on Friday they were seen on the North Esk river, a short distance from Launceston, when they robbed three or four farm-houses, and killed a woman and two men at the farm of a man named Mellor. They also speared a man in his master's barn, and another who was on the road to Patterson's Plains with a bag of flour upon his back. Both those persons are badly wounded, and are now in the hospital. Two stock-keepers are also missing, and are supposed to have been killed by the Blacks in the same neighbourhood. Several parties have been sent in pursuit, but the soldiers and constabulary were unsuccessful. Yesterday morning a party of volunteers came up with the murderers about twelve miles from hence, at a place called Bullock's hunting-ground, where four men, a woman, and a child of the Black people, were killed. One of the men that were shot had on a red coat, which was stolen from the commandant's stock-keeper in a hut near the Cataract-hills. I am told there is a woman amongst them who formerly lived at Launceston for several months.

The Black natives on Friday, about mid-day, went to the farm of a settler named Miller, and killed Mrs. Miller, and two men named James Hales and Thomas Johnson. Miller came up to the house while the Blacks were there, and made his escape by running. The Blacks then went to the farm of a settler named Russel, and severely wounded two men. There are also two stock-keepers missing—one of them servant to Mr. Towers, the other to Mr. David Williams. Several small parties went after them. One party overtook them, and killed five. The Blacks then took post on a hill (it is said to the number of about 150), and set the party at defiance. Finding them make so formidable an appearance, and having broken one of their muskets, they were compelled to retire. Some fresh parties have since gone in quest of them.—*Hobart Town Courier.*

HORSES OF THE COLONY.

The horses of Van Diemen's Land are remarkable for the faculty of supporting the fatigue of a long journey. Travellers have frequently rode a distance of 30 or even 40 miles without stopping for refreshment, and it is no uncommon thing for a horse to perform the journey between Hobart Town and Launceston in two days, a distance of 124 miles. In the collecting of wild cattle, too, the exertions of the horse are wonderful, being frequently in the field with the rider galloping up and down the steepest and most rugged passes, with little intermission, from morning till night. This hardiness is in some measure to be attributed to their living so much in the open air, night and day, and not enervated by the warmth of the stable.

China.

THE MAHOMEDAN CITIES.

The imperial commissioner at Cashgar has requested and obtained *new names* to the eight Mahomedan cities, whose original names convey no idea in the Chinese language.

1. Cashgar (Chinese *Kihshekour*) received from the Emperor Kienlong the name of *Lae-ning*, "induced to be tranquil." In the *Peking Gazette*, the place where the new name should be inserted is left blank. Why—does not appear.

2. Yarkand (*Yeurkeang*), has received the name *Kea-ee*, "excellent arts."

3. *Yingkeihshaur*, is called *Tseih-yeun*, "pursued far," probably denoting that, though distant, the arms of China had pursued and punished the rebellion of this city.

4. *Hoteen* or *Koten*, new name, *Wei-tsing* "awed into tranquillity."

5. *O-kih-soo*, or *Aksa*, is called *Poo-gan*, "diffusive repose."

6. *Oo-shih* has received the new name of *Foo-hwa*, "soothed and converted."

7. *Koochay* is called *Kung-ping*, "resolutely peaceable."

8. *Kihlashaur*, in the new nomenclature is *Heeshun*, "united in obedience."
—*Canton Reg. Feb.* 7.

IMPERIAL POETRY.

His Majesty has written an ode on the capture

capture and destruction of Changkihur, and bestowed printed copies on the kings, princes, ministers, &c. of the empire; who have returned thanks in the *Peking Gazette*, and lauded the imperial poet, in all the high-sounding hard words that the ancient classics could supply. After doing this, they branch off to triumph in the glory of his Majesty's arms—the lances of heaven—which so speedily brought to ruin the arch rebel. The ode consists of only twenty-four lines of seven words each, but these are said to be spread out "like the stars, which compose the milky way—the river of heaven, and their instructive sound to be heard throughout the whole universe; while hundreds and thousands of nations store them up as precious pearls." His Majesty, in the *Gazette*, gives the usual reply in such cases, and says, "I know it—respect this."—*Ibid.*

PRUSSIAN BLUE.

An article which formerly was brought in considerable quantities from England, is now totally shut out from the list of imports, in consequence of the mode of its manufacture being acquired by a Chinaman whilst in London; and from timely improvement, it has been brought to that perfection, which renders the consumers independent of foreign supply.—*Ibid.*

MUSEUM AT MACAO.

It appears from the *Canton Register*, that a society has been formed for the purpose of establishing at Macao a cabinet of natural history and curiosities in art, consisting of beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, either stuffed or prepared in spirits; paintings of them, and skeletons for the comparative anatomist; anecdotes of the names and habitations of each to be entered by the secretary in a book kept purposely in the museum. Vegetable productions, both dried and in painting. Mineralogical and geological specimens. Specimens of art, especially Chinese, such as costumes, manufactures, models of machinery, buildings, tombs, bridges, boats, arms, fishing tackle, agricultural implements; hydraulics, dyeing materials, with accounts of their application; smelting processes, models of furnaces, &c.; carvings, josses, ornaments, musical instruments; inscriptions, with translations, coins, books, and plates of natural history.

Having been submitted in the first instance to the gentlemen of the British factory, and highly approved of by a great majority of their number, a meeting was held on the 22d of February, when it was resolved to give effect to the undertaking, by establishing a museum at Macao, to be supported by subscriptions of the British community in China, but open to gentlemen of every nation to become honorary and corresponding members by ballot. The editor of the *Register* observes:—"The good-will already manifested towards this infant institution may, we hope, be augured as an earnest of its future success. Several contriubutions of objects of curiosity have been received, amongst them a very liberal collection from an American gentleman. By the aid of Dr. Morrison, whose talents and co-operation are never wanting in the cause of knowledge, a statement of the objects of the museum has been drawn out in Chinese, and distributed through the Hong merchants, among the tea dealers and numerous merchants from the interior, who annually visit Canton. Experience will not, perhaps, justify our building much on their assistance; yet so much is in their power to effect with but little trouble, that something more may be looked for than the mere isolated efforts of individuals have been able to accomplish, when the desire of gain is brought into action with the more ample means, which an association can command."

HILL-DOGS.

The magistrate of the Poonyu district has issued an order to prosecute a class of persons whom he thus describes. They are natives of the eastern part of Canton, and when they appear in the district of *Kwang-chow-foo*, call themselves visitors or guests. When they find a bit of vacant ground by the side of a road or burial-place, one of them rears a mat shed, in which for awhile he dwells alone. After a short time he brings his wife, then gradually others of his kindred, and so gradually spreads his wings and increases his adherents. Among this class of people there are many industrious cultivators, who either rent small spots, or occupy bits of waste land. But there are among them lawless banditti. They are called in the slang vocabulary "hill-dogs." When a funeral goes to the hills according to the Chinese mode of burial, these "hill-dogs" keep barking till they receive a sum of money to allow the funeral to take place. If their wishes are not complied with, one of them lies down in the grave, and will not come out till the fee be paid. A funeral is not a time when kindred are disposed to fight, and fear of inflicting bodily injury which would involve a prosecution, generally induces people to give in to this extortion. When these "hill-dogs" observe a grave neglected from year to year, they dig up the remains and sell the ground. Not only "orphan" graves, who have none to worship at and repair them, are usurped; but one at all unvisited for one year is assailed by the dogs. They first take away the grave-stone and the altar-stone, and wait to see if any complaint

complaint be made; if not, they dig up the grave and sell the spot and the stone to others. They will also sometimes exchange the stones, and usurp a larger and better burial-ground for a worse. Such, says the magistrate, is a specimen of numerous injuries and detestable arts committed by these hill-dogs, whom he forthwith denounces to the police.—*Canton Reg. Mar.* 2.

CHINESE MONEY.

It is remarkable, that the Chinese have no other coin but a small copper one, called *youngsteen*, but commonly *cash*, worth about one-third of an English farthing. The Cochin-Chinese have a similar coin, formed on the model of the Chinese, with the names of their kings in Chinese characters, like those of the emperors of China on the native coin, only the Cochin-Chinese want the Tartar characters on the reverse side. Of late years there has been a great importation of Cochin-Chinese cash into the south of China; so that the current money of the market was one half of it foreign. The circumstance has been brought to the notice of the emperor by one of the *Yu-she* censors, and an order from the military board—the horse-guards at Peking—has been received by the governor of Canton, interdicting the use of these foreign cash. The sudden prohibition causes a great deal of inconvenience to tradesmen hucksters.—*Ibid.*

TRADE WITH AUSTRALASIA.

The *Nimrod* and *Ephemina* bring flattering accounts of the trade existing between this and the Australian settlements, and which we have every expectation will rapidly extend. The consumption of tea now amounts, we are told, to twenty-five chests per day. It is reported that some forests of sandal-wood have lately been discovered which may prove a very advantageous article of exchange with the traders from this part of the world.—*Ibid.*

SUICIDES IN CHINA.

A proclamation of Judge Yaou, exhibits the following picture of the proneness of his country-people to suicide:

"The dispositions of the people of Canton (he says) are 'foolish and cruel,' and there is little concord to be found among neighbours. In villages clamour and mutual insult are the constant practice; and there the ambition is 'to make light of life.' Death is viewed as a return to one's own place. Suicides in Canton form eight or nine-tenths of untimely deaths, which are brought to the notice of Government; and of the perpetrators of suicide six or seven-tenths are women. Some steal into an unoccupied room and hang themselves; some voluntarily throw themselves into the constant flowing river, and give their bodies to the fishes' stomachs. Others grasp a knife and cut their throats, instantly appearing among the nine streams in Hades, and on the terrace from which ghosts take a last look of home. Some swallow the joo (poison), and in the twinkling of an eye are found among the demons.

"From the grinding scrutiny which I have established (says the judge) to find out the causes of suicide, I have found that some arise from trivial resentments, to be compared only to the battles of sparrows' bills; some from a mere momentary irritation; some from indignation that destiny that has fated them to be poor, in which case they prefer death to life, according to their very stupid and short-sighted notions. Some wives being disobedient to their fathers and mothers-in-law, on being reproved by their husbands, through an obstinate perverseness destroy themselves. Others having done what is wrong, and violated the laws, being unable to escape, seek refuge in death from a guilty conscience. And there are those who, to involve other persons, destroy their own lives, hoping that their survivors will be prosecuted and punished.

The above is about one-fourth of the judge's proclamation. The remainder consists of arguments and persuasions to avoid the crime of suicide, in the midst of which arguments and persuasions a peculiar and very lamentable case is mentioned. Not only (the judge says) do a perverse spirit, and a wicked pertinacity in bad customs, prevent people seeing the importance of life, but in the case of young women who bind themselves into sisterhoods, and listen to legendary tales, that spirit and those customs make them love, as meritorious, a disregard of life. Ten or twenty of these young women will form themselves into a flock of sisters, and either from feeling indignation against the destiny that gave them existence in this world as women as a punishment for their imperfections in a former state of being, or from the difficulties attendant on being married to poor husbands, they, "grasping each others' petticoats and sleeves, forthwith by mutual agreement throw themselves into the river and are drowned. This is a sea-coast wicked custom, pre-eminently bad, and requiring intent and strict measures to prevent its continuance."

Cape of Good Hope.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 18th of June contain very little local intelligence of any interest. The subscriptions for shares in a new college about to be established in Cape Town already amounted to 180; a number from which it was inferred

inferred that the advantages expected to be derived from the institution had been duly appreciated. Several grants of land had been recently made to enterprizing individuals, chiefly natives of England and Scotland.

A new ordinance on the subject of the press has been published by the government, which subjects an editor and proprietor, &c., if convicted of libel, for the first offence to a penalty of £300, and for the second to banishment from the colony.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

August 29.

The only intelligence from India subsequent in date to what is given in the preceding pages, is contained in Madras papers to the 2d April, just received. They include no Calcutta news of a later date than previously known from the papers of that presidency. An extract from a Bombay paper states that Sir Thos. Bradford sails in the *Andromeda* to England in April; he will be succeeded in the chief command, *pro tempore*, by Sir Lionel Smith.

The rapid and unexpected successes of the Russians against the Ottomans, and the probability that Constantinople will speedily fall into the possession of the former, present the war between the two powers in a point of view extremely interesting to this country in regard to its Indian possessions. The speculations of the French journals on this subject shew that they participate in this feeling.

The latest news from that quarter, however, afford reason for thinking that the Russian successes have been somewhat magnified, and that they are not so near Constantinople as had been previously imagined.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 18, 1829.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.			Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 26 0	Remittable	25 0	Prem.
Disc. 1 0	Old Five per ct. Loan ..	1 8	Disc.
Disc. 0 4	New ditto ditto	0 8	Disc.

Rates of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10¼d. —to sell 1s. 11d. to 2s. per Sicca Rupee.

On Madras, 30 days' ditto, 91 to 92 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

On Bombay, ditto, 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Bombay Rupees.

Madras, April 1, 1829.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. .....30 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. .....28 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... Par.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 166½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Prem.

Bombay, April 4, 1829.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 136 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.

Old 5 per cent.—106¼ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

New 5 per cent.—106 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.

Singapore, March 21, 1829.

Exchange.

On London, Private Bills, 4s. 2d. per Sp. Dr.

On Bengal, Government Bills,—Treasury closed.

On ditto, Private Bills, Sa. Rs. 202 per 100 Sp. Drs.

Canton, March 2, 1829.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, Treasury Bills, 3s. 11d. per Sp. Dr.

On Bengal, ditto, Sa. Rs. 200 per 100 Sp. Drs.

On Bombay, exchange nominal.

Sycee Silver and Gold maintain former prices; both scarce.

New Dollars bear a prem. of one per cent., and South American Silver, six per cent.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

Court of King's Bench, *July*, 31.

Flint v. *Flemying*. This was an action on a policy of insurance, which the defendant had subscribed for 200*l*.

Mr. Campbell stated that the insurance in question was upon freight on the ship *Hope*, at and from Madras to London, the sole property of the plaintiff, Captain Flint. She sailed on her voyage to Madras on the 5th of August 1827, and arrived in the Madras roads on the 30th of November following. From the 1st to the 5th of December she was engaged in discharging her outward cargo, and preparing to load for the homeward voyage, when on the night of the 5th, a hurricane arose, which continued till the morning of the 6th, and the ship being driven on shore, was wrecked and totally lost. The whole of the outward cargo had not at that time been discharged, and no part of the homeward cargo had been put on board: but the captain had received orders from the plaintiff, as owner, to purchase at Madras 25 tons of red-wood to bring home in the ship. The captain made the purchase, and the red-wood was lying on the beach ready to be shipped at the time the vessel was wrecked. Besides the red-wood, a quantity of saltpetre (122 tons) had been purchased for the plaintiff, and would have been put on board had not the accident happened; and the plaintiff's agents at Madras had engaged to put on board about 90 tons of light goods: 4*l*. per ton was the current rate for dead weight, such as red-wood and saltpetre, and 6*l*. 10*s*. for light goods. There could be no doubt that the plaintiff had, by the wreck, lost the freight which he would otherwise have received, and he was therefore entitled to the per-centage on the amount of the defendant's subscription.

The facts stated by Mr. Campbell were fully established in evidence. It appeared that a quantity of iron, which had been taken on the outward voyage, had been allowed to remain on board, it being considered that it could not with safety be removed until some of the dead weight destined for the homeward voyage had been put in. With the exception of the iron, the ship had been cleared of her outward cargo, and would have been ready to begin receiving her homeward cargo on the 6th of December, the day she was lost.

The *Attorney-General* for the defendant, contended, first, that the ship was not in a condition to receive her homeward cargo at the time of the wreck (not having discharged the whole of her outward cargo), and that consequently the insurance did not attach; secondly, that the owner of a ship could not receive freight upon goods of his own; and, thirdly, that there was no binding contract between him and the agents at Madras for the 90 tons of light goods, so as to give him an insurable interest in the freight.

Lord *Tenterden* expressed a decided opinion against the learned counsel upon all the three points; and

The Jury, under his Lordship's directions, found a verdict for the plaintiff. The amount of damages was taken, on a calculation made by the parties, at 65*l*. 8*s*.

High Court of Admiralty, *August* 4.

The Duke of Bedford—Bottomry.—Sir *C. Robinson* gave sentence in this case, which involved the question whether a bottomry bond given by an owner who had mortgaged his interest in the vessel, was valid, the master refusing his sanction to it.

The learned Judge stated that this was a suit upon a bottomry bond, given at the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. Stephenson, the owner, to Messrs. Nisbett and Dixon, for stores and provisions supplied for the use of the passengers and the crew, but given without the concurrence of the master, Mr. Morris. The vessel had been previously mortgaged to Messrs. Cockerell, Trail, and Company, for large advances made by them. Out of these facts, the Judge observed, four questions arose;—first, whether the owner, without the concurrence of the master, was competent to give such a bond; second, whether the bond so given affected the interest of the mortgagees; third, whether there was any thing in the conduct of the bondholders to impeach the validity of the transaction, or to sustain any suggestion of improper collusion on their parts; and, fourth, whether the provisions supplied to the passengers were properly a subject of bottomry. It would be more convenient to dispose of the two latter points first. This, it appeared, was a valuable East-India ship of 700 or 800 tons. It was mortgaged in 1825, for £6,000, and the same security was afterwards taken for further advances, which ultimately went much beyond the value of the vessel. The first question which the court had to decide related to the conduct of Messrs. Nisbett and Dixon, against whom some circumstances were alleged which might raise an imputation of collusion. In the evidence, he saw no ground for that charge. It was stated that at the time of their making advances upon

upon bottomry, they knew of the owner having large sums of money in his possession. This knowledge was positively denied on their part. They knew indeed of his having bills on the Missionary Society to the amount of £450, which they discounted for him; but whether their knowledge of this fact was before or after the transaction did not appear; however, it raised no fact which ought necessarily to have induced them to suppose that, in furnishing the necessary supplies in the manner they did, they were conducting themselves to the disadvantage of the parties interested. As for the allegation of their having supplied the things from their own stores and at their own prices, it was fully denied. With regard to the provisions, it did not appear to him how any objection could be made with regard to that portion of them which consisted of ordinary sea stores; if an objection were raised against the nature of the supplies for the use of the passengers, it was to be considered that a large freight was to be paid for their passage. According to the contract, the mortgagees were to be entitled to receive all the freights; but the freight for these passengers could not have rested in any body's pocket if the contract for their passage, and necessary supply, had not been fulfilled; therefore, in this view, he considered the supplies thus furnished to be as much for provisioning the vessel as if they had been for the consumption of the sailors. Another question regarded the competency of the owner alone to give this bond. This was the first time that this precise point had been raised, and undoubtedly, in many points of view, it might be a very important question, and a very delicate consideration for the court. With regard to the general maritime law, it seemed to him that there could be no doubt in any other country but this. Whether there might be here he did not know; whether any distinction might be taken as to the jurisdiction of the court, between the acts of the owner and the acts of the master, it was not necessary for him at present to give any opinion. The question was not raised by the act. But he thought that what had been done hitherto by the court, in relation to acts done by a person combining the characters of owner and master, might go a great way to guide the court at present. A great deal might depend upon what the master did. If he had declared that the supplies were not necessary, or had pointed out any funds from which they could be paid for, there might be a great deal in that; but in this case there was nothing of the kind. The master had been as quiescent and as acquiescing as if he thought that he had no right to exercise any control, and that Stephenson had authority to make the contract. He therefore appeared in the character of a master who was not efficient for any purposes of which the law would take notice, and this brought the case as nearly as possible to those in which the court had already adjudicated with respect to the same individuals being both owners and masters. Besides, there was a period during some disputes between the owner and the master, when the latter was suspended. If any person were desirous of furnishing supplies for the vessel during that interval, he would scarcely have looked to the suspended master as his authority, and the court would be unwilling to suppose, that in any case the ship was to be left without the resources of bottomry, which were so necessary to the prosperity and preservation of maritime interests. Looking therefore to the general maritime law, and the manner in which this bond was opposed, being rather a denial of its essential validity than an objection to the jurisdiction of the court, he was inclined to pronounce for the validity of the bond, leaving the opportunity of raising the question as to the jurisdiction of the court, if the matter should be brought forward in that shape. Then came the question how the bond was to affect the interest of the mortgagees. He saw nothing in the circumstances of this case which ought to deprive the bond of its efficacy according to the general operations of instruments of this nature. Messrs. Cockerell said that the freights of the vessel ought to have been remitted to them. It must therefore have been owing to some casualty, or perhaps to the default of Mr. Stephenson, that this was not done; but if these freights had travelled to their pockets, it did not seem to him that they were persons who ought to be relieved from the claim on account of the bond. The legal operation of the bond coincided, as he considered, with the equitable effect; and under all the circumstances, he pronounced for the validity of the bond, as far as the jurisdiction of the court went, and referred it to the Registrar and merchants, as prayed for by both parties, to report more distinctly on the nature of the supplies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HALF-BATTA REGULATION.

The following memorial from the officers of the 11th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, in regard to the half-batta regulation, sets forth the arguments against that obnoxious measure so fully, that we think it deserves insertion at length. It is published in a London paper, and is accompanied by a letter from Col. Baker to the Adjutant-General, in which the same topics are urged with more freedom.

Barrackpore, Jan. 31.

Sir;—1. Under the influence of the most intense

intense feelings, and with sentiments of the highest respect for the authority of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief, I venture on behalf of myself and the officers of the 11th regiment Native Infantry (whose names are signed in the annexed paper) to approach his Excellency, through your medium, with the following representation:—

2. We can but faintly describe the distress and dismay produced among the officers of the regiment, at the conclusion of a long march from Kurnaul of nearly 1,200 miles in 104 days, to find themselves placed by the operation of the general orders by the Governor-General in council, No. 254, of the 29th of November last, on half-batta, from their arrival at this station.

3. In referring to the possible causes of so unexpected a measure, we in vain look for one that could, to the feelings of gentlemen and soldiers, who have served from one to twenty seven years without reproach, justify in reason or in equity, so severe an infringement of the table of regimental pay and allowances under which we have all entered the service; and which, as it was established under supreme authority, and with the sanction of his Majesty through his ministers, we all understood to be final, at least as far as we were concerned, and as establishing our future rights and prospects in the service on a permanent basis.

4. That table was fixed in 1796, when the regimental or general rank and claims of the Indian army were finally discussed and settled; and to that table we must ever most respectfully refer, as containing all our pecuniary rights or prospects, sanctioned as they are by the usage and practice of thirty years that they have been in operation with this army.

5. If, in 1801, an inroad was made in that practice, by the abolition of the double batta before received by all officers in the western provinces (or beyond the Caramnassa river), we trust that its being received by the army with respectful silence, will not now be alleged against us on the score of precedent, as a reason for submission to the gradual extinction of every other claim we possess in right or equity, to the enjoyment of the remainder of our regimental allowances.

6. When that measure was adopted on the 9th of April 1801, the Government moreover did not pay the double batta, but the Nawab Vizier of Oude; and it was accompanied with the extension of full batta to all the officers at the old half-batta stations within the provinces, in consideration of their purchasing from Government the bungalows and quarters, before provided to the officers, with bhistees and sweepers at the public expense. These acts being simultaneous, were too readily viewed by the army as a compromise, though in reality they were totally distinct measures, and rested, as we now find, on grounds wholly independent of each other; and which rather aggravates the hardship of our case, especially if taken in conjunction with the other changes in our situation, which we shall hereafter briefly state.

7. We can prove, by reference to official documents, that the double batta so paid by the Nawab Vizier up to 1801, was (which the army could not then anticipate) when the general order of the 9th of April 1801, was issued, then on the point of acquisition from the Nawab, by a permanent cession or transfer of territory from his Highness to this Government, amounting per estimate to 135 laks of rupees per annum; while the expense of all the forces subsidized by his Highness was, including the double batta to the officers, only about 56 laks of rupees per annum; and that the treaty which was pending full two and a half years (of course then unknown to the army) was signed on the 10th of November following the issue of the order, by which one of the items of the estimated charges against his Highness, as a permanent burden to the state, was struck off from the officers.

8. We can further prove by a similar reference, that the abolition of half batta, and the sale of quarters to all officers at the stations of Barrackpore, Berhampore, and Dinapore, and their being in consequence placed on full batta, was a measure wholly distinct; that it stood by itself, and was founded on a calculation of the profit and loss (framed in the Audit office, the Military Board, and the office of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department jointly), by which it appeared on an average of only seven years, that comparing the expenses of keeping up the public quarters or bungalows for officers at those stations, for the usual establishments for their repair, bhistees and sweepers, and the allowance of half batta on the one hand, with the simple issue of full batta on the other, Government had in the preceding seven years been losers to the following amount:

At Barrackpore.....	Rs. 32,201	12	0
At Berhampore	2,84,674	3	0
At Dinapore	90,580	9	0
Up to 1801, total loss in 7 years to Government	4,07,456	8	0

And consequently, that by the adoption of full batta at those stations (not including the prices obtained for the quarters) which were fixed by the Government, the government have ever since been *pro tanto* actually the gainers by this arrangement, in even a greater ratio, every seven years; inasmuch as the number of native corps at Barrackpore (and of officers in a greater proportion) is full a third more; and that the number of his Majesty's corps is

is within that very limit, treble what the whole force of his Majesty's infantry in all the Bengal presidency amounted to when that balance was struck; and full batta, with sale of quarters, and cessation of all repairs, establishments, or extra and uncertain expenses, ordered in lieu of half batta, with those expenses.

9. Under these circumstances, we must leave his Excellency to judge of the inevitable results that must be produced on our minds by the late order; referring to it, as we must, simply in connexion with the pay tables of 1796, or with the order of 9th April 1801, and with the whole train of causes or events which led to both those measures.

10. We have, however, still stronger grounds of objection to the order, which we shall briefly urge, as being founded on a necessity so obvious, that it cannot require enlargement—that the pay and allowances of the regimental officer have, at no period in the annals of this army, been beyond the unavoidable expenses of his situation. Up to the moment that the double batta was likely to become a permanent charge to the state, though covered by an acquisition of territory and revenue now six times greater than the whole charge, this government considered the double batta only a fair equivalent to cover the expenses, and state of constant preparation for march which all officers, especially of native regiments (so liable to sudden and numerous detachment duties as they almost exclusively are), were expected to maintain in the upper provinces.

11. That which was, up to 1801, only an equivalent, can hardly be more or less now. In 1801, the highest station of the army was only at Futtyghur, a distance of 755 miles; now it is at Loodiana, a distance of 1268 miles from the presidency. There are at this moment as many troops beyond the then limits of the British territory, as the whole Bengal army (of his Majesty's or the Honourable Company's service) then consisted of. The expenses of marching, of servants, of food, are increased in the last thirty years from 50 to 150 fold, at the different stations—taxes and duties before unknown are now laid on the officers equally with the rest of the community by government;—1st, by increased rates of postage for distance;—2d, by transit duties on all articles of supply commissioned from Calcutta, even on our equipments as officers; on our supplies of wine or Europe articles of consumption for our living, as well as the charges of transportation and insurance, now doubled to half the army by the very extension of territory since 1796 or 1801;—3d, by the taxes on our boats, even when proceeding to or from our regiments;—4th, by a stamp duty on all bills and receipts. We could increase the catalogue, but shall conclude this part of our representation by referring his Excellency to the deduction of 4½ per cent. made from the pay of all the troops, at the very stations only to which half batta is now applied, by calculating our pay and allowances in Sonat, and issuing them in Sicca rupees, deducting the difference; that the necessary remittance for the use of such of us as have families in Europe, for education or health, has fallen 25 per cent. below the rate at which we receive our pay (*vide* the appendix to the pay tables of 1796, in which the pay and allowances of all Indian regimental officers are fixed in British currency); and that relief in this behalf, though applied for by a former government in 1823, was, as we are assured, refused on the plea "that the civil servants of the three presidencies would have an equal claim to the same indulgence;" as if there were analogy in other respects between the allowances, advantages, wants, claims, or prospects of the two services!"

12. Finally, we urge the state of preparation in which the officer of this army is always obliged to be for march; not only detachments, but whole regiments are sent off at little notice, to distant stations or marches, without the slightest assistance on the part of Government. We are left entirely to our own resources for the carriage of our camp equipage and baggage, as well as the provision of both; we may cite the march of this very regiment now arrived from Kurnaul, after a journey of 1,200 miles, and expenses ruinous to the officers, who come on half-batta immediately. In a country 12,000 miles from our native England, we are compelled to maintain the appearance of British officers; to command and lead a race of soldiers, strangers to every thing European but what we have taught them; whose language, ideas, habits and prejudices, are so peculiar and inveterate, that we can only command them through the medium of their affections, or by a delicacy of conduct, and a dignity of manner and appearance, which, to estimate properly, the effects of an opposite conduct should be witnessed, as it sometimes has.

13. Our soldiers must infer, as we indeed feel, a sense of degradation, from the reduction of that which has so long been established as to confer a right, even had we no better arguments. We shall not only feel degraded, but distressed; for if, under the influence of a just and prudent economy, we were before barely able to make good the claims on our purses, arising from the expenses and losses above detailed; to balance the expences incurred in marching, with economy in cantonments; to maintain the establishments of servants we each require, according to our station

station (and which, owing to the prejudices of caste and a prescription from time immemorial, are indispensably five times greater than in any other country), to march on every call of the service, over a continent as large as all Europe, even in the ordinary course of relief; and with an establishment of officers, only half that allowed to European troops; which necessarily involves a double share of duty and exposure to the climate; we respectfully urge, that we cannot submit to a reduction from that scale of allowances; while, on the other hand, every expense has almost doubled; and that even the sources of expense are more numerous, by the unforeseen increase of territory, consequent length of marches, the rise in price of all local productions or articles of consumption, or of servants' wages, owing to the very amelioration and prosperity of the British Indian territory, and by the imposition of new taxes to the state, which we pay equally with the rest of the community, in proportion to our means.

14. In short, Sir, we shall all be distressed, and we must all feel that we are injured; but we cannot without the most poignant feelings contemplate the situation of deep distress and difficulty to which the subaltern officers, and even the captains, will be reduced by an order, which revokes without a reason assigned, the very advantages (trifling as they were) which induced us all to enter the service, viz. the regimental pay and allowances of 1796.

15. To his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, as the head and natural guardian of the interests of the Indian army, we intrust our cause. To his authority, and the high sanction of his name, and the rank it has pleased his Majesty to confer on his Lordship as our chief, we look for success in an appeal for the recall of the order of Government, from the date on which it was issued; and from the experience and intimate acquaintance of his Excellency with all that concerns our claims or our wants, we confidently hope for such a representation of our case, in support of the contents of this memorial, as may procure a prompt and favourable decision from the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, and prevent the otherwise inevitable distrust, dissatisfaction, and want of confidence in every public institution which must ensue.

16. All that concerns our well-being, comfort, happiness, or respectability, as an army, devoted to constant service, to an uncongenial climate, to a perpetual banishment from our country and friends, is at stake; and we refer to his Excellency's sense of equity and justice, to restore us to that cheerfulness and content of mind, which under a just and frugal economy we before enjoyed. I have the honour to be,

Sir, your most obedient and humble servant, G. P. Baker, Lieut.-Col., Com. 11th regt. N.I.

Col. C. Fagan,
Adjt.-Gen. of the Army, Head-quarters.

We, the undersigned officers of the 11th regiment of Native Infantry, do entirely concur in the sentiments expressed in the annexed memorial, which, agreeably to the regulations, is only signed by the Lieutenant Colonel commanding the regiment:

(Signed)

D. Hepburn, Capt.	T. Gould, Lieut.
J. Croudace, Capt.	A. Mackenzie, Lt.
T. Sewell, Capt.	W. Cumberland, Lt.
J. R. Birrell, Lieut.	J. E. Cheetham, Lt.
F. B. Todd, Lieut.	W.M. Rose, A.-Sur.
A.C. Dennistoun, Lt.	P. Gordon, Ensign.
C. H. Thomas, Lieut.	W. Lydiard, Ens.
T. F. Blois, Lieut.	A. M. Wyllie, Ens.

A PRINCE OF PERSIA AT MOSCOW.

St. Petersburgh, Aug. 7.—By the steamboat from St. Petersburgh to Lubeck, we learn that Prince Chosrow Mirza arrived at Moscow on the 26th July, and was received with great honours. His Majesty's chamberlain, A. V. Bulgakow, went to Kolomenskoi to meet the Prince, who declared he should never find words to tell the Shah and the Emperor his gratitude for the attention shown him in Russia. At Moscow, the palace of Countess Rosamowsky was prepared for his reception. At the gate of the hotel he was received by the commandant of Moscow, with a guard of honour. The civil governor received him at the head of the magistrates, and the chief merchants of the city presented him with bread, salt, fruit, and flowers. The arrival of Prince Gallotzin being announced, he went to meet him, shook hands with him, conversed a quarter of an hour standing, expressing his full pleasure at the good understanding that prevailed between the two sovereigns. The next day the prince held a grand levee, and there was afterwards a dinner for 100 persons at the military governor's. The health of the Shah, of Prince Abbas Mirza, and the royal family of Persia, and of their majesties the Emperor and Empress, were drank to the sound of trumpets. Prince Chosrow Mirza joined in every toast, drinking mead. Before rising from table, he took Prince and Princess Gallotzin by the hand, begging them to stop a little, that he might drink the health of the master and mistress of the house. The Prince visited the armoury, where Prince Jusapow showed him the sailor's dress that Peter I. wore while working as a shipwright at Sardam. He took it in his hand, and looked at it with admiration. One of the suite laughing at the Emperor of Russia having worn such a coarse dress, the prince looked sternly at him, and said, "If

"If Peter had not worn this dress, Russia would have had no navy, and would not have been what it is." He afterwards visited the theatre, which was crowded, and surprised him by its size; he was particularly pleased with the ballet. The prince is of middle size, and well made; he has fine eyes and an agreeable smile, much dignity in his deportment, and a great vivacity in conversation. He is extremely affable to all around him.—*German Paper.*

EXCLUSION OF FOREIGNERS FROM EGYPT.

Some weeks ago it was understood that government had received a communication from the British Consul-general in Egypt, to the effect that the viceroy would no longer allow foreigners of any description to land in Egypt, except under under the personal guarantee of the consul of the nation to whom they may belong, or that of some respectable person resident in that country. The nature of our foreign secretary's answer to this partial exclusion of Europeans from Egypt—a country hitherto perfectly open to the subjects of all nations at peace with the Porte, has never transpired: but if any doubts have existed as to the measure itself, they are completely removed by a government notice published at Malta by order of the Lieutenant-governor, in the *Malta Gazette* of the 3d of June, by which the inhabitants of that island are informed that an official communication to that effect had been received by himself from our consul in Egypt.—*Times.*

KALMUCK ACADEMY.

A Kalmuck academy has been founded at St. Petersburgh, the purpose of which is to supply the crown with able interpreters, and with officers among the Kalmucks acquainted with this language. A Kalmuck jellony or lama (priest) is appointed second teacher of the language, with a salary of 800 roubles. The principal teacher and director of the establishment is Dr. Schmidt (well known by his labours on the literature of the Kalmucks and Mongols), with a salary of 2,500 rubles.

GENERAL SIR DAVID BAIRD.

Died, at Ferntower, Perthshire, on the 18th August, General Sir David Baird, G.C.B. and K.C.

General Baird commenced his military career in 1772, in the Second Regiment of Foot. In 1779 he went to India as captain of the 73d. In 1781, after an heroic and desperate resistance against an overwhelming force under Tippoo Saib, in which Captain Baird was wounded in four places, he was made prisoner, and remained in the power of Hyder Ally for three years and a half, during which he experienced great cruelties and privations. In 1787 Captain Baird was made major of the 71st, and after his return to England, was made lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment in 1790. In 1791 he returned to India, and served with great distinction under the Marquis Cornwallis. In 1797 he arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, where he was appointed brigadier-general, and placed on that staff in command of a brigade. In 1798 he returned to India as major-general, and, after performing many meritorious services, returned to England, where he was placed on the staff. In 1804 he was appointed lieutenant-general, and commanded an expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, where he landed, and compelled the Dutch to surrender the colony. In 1807 he returned to England, and removed from the colonelcy of the 54th, which he then had, to the colonelcy of the 24th, and was placed on the foreign staff under Lord Cathcart, with whom he served at Copenhagen, where he was slightly wounded. In 1808 he was in Spain, and commanded the first division of the army in the battle of Corunna, where he lost his arm. He was appointed general in 1814, and in 1819 was made governor of Kinsale, and subsequently governor of Fort William, which he held up to the time of his death.

DR. MONTUCCI.

Dr. Antonio Montucci died on the 25th March last, at Siena, his native place, in his 67th year. He came to England in 1785, recommended to Mr. Wedgwood, of Etruria, who introduced him to a number of distinguished families, and for many years he was extensively employed as an Italian master. Having accidentally met with some native Chinese in London, he took advantage of the circumstance, to apply himself very sedulously to the study of that difficult language, and was not long before he acquired considerable reputation as a Chinese scholar. His controversy with Dr. Hager made some noise in the literary world. Encouraged by the promises of support from the King of Prussia, to enable him to complete his great Chinese dictionary, he left England for Berlin, where he was appointed Italian master to the court, and remained eight years; but the wars with France, which terminated so fatally for Prussia, prevented the king from fulfilling his promise. From Berlin he went to Saxony, where he had a similar appointment, and became a great favourite with the royal family. He completed his Chinese Dictionary in 1825, and sold the MS., with the whole of his rare and copious Chinese library, and 29,000 types which he had been at the expense of having cut for it, to Pope Leo XII. He returned to his native country in 1827, after forty-two years' absence. He published while

while in England an Italian Grammar, and Pocket Dictionary, and a few books for the use of Italian students; besides several tracts on the Chinese language and literature, to the number of which he made some additions after his removal to Berlin.—*For. Quarterly Rev.*

Some communications on Chinese literature from Dr. Montucci may be seen in the early volumes of this journal.

M. BELANGER'S COLLECTION.

M. Belanger, the naturalist attached to the government of Pondicherry, has returned to Paris after a residence of several years in different parts of India, where he made various travels with a scientific object. He has not only explored with particular care several portions of the Coromandel coast, but he has happily taken advantage of an opportunity offered him to visit a country less known,—that of the Birmans,—from whence he has brought away many important articles, in different branches of the botanical and physical sciences. The collections which he has transmitted, at different times, to the Museum of Natural History at Paris, have fixed the attention of the superintendents of that establishment, and have been made the subjects of special reports. M. Belanger has not paid the less regard to the researches relative to Oriental antiquities and literature, which had been recommended to him by the Asiatic Society of Paris; and independently of the communications already made by him in this department, he has brought manuscripts and inscriptions in the different dialects of the two peninsulas of India.—*Universel.*

LITERATURE OF FRANCE AND GERMANY.

A German work contains some curious details shewing the relative state of literature in Germany and France. Amongst other particulars, a statement is inserted shewing the number of books published in the two countries respectively, in the thirteen years ending 1826; from whence it appears that the total number of books published in France during that period was 33,775, in Germany 50,303, making an excess in favour of the latter of 16,528. Including works in the press, the German total would be 70,000. The ratio of increase, however, has been far greater in France than in Germany. "Suppose," says the writer who furnishes this statement, "that a man wished to read all the works which have appeared (in Germany) in the course of these thirteen years; even if he read a volume a day, one with the other, he would require one hundred and ninety-one years and one hundred and sixty-six days to get through them. The number of authors may amount to about half the number of works; which would give, in round numbers, 35,000 authors. But as 13 years are not one half of a generation (which is taken at 30 years) we must at least double the number, on account of the remaining 17 years; and we may then assume that Germany has at the present moment *seventy thousand authors*, who write, have written, or will write. Taking the inhabitants of the country at forty millions, this calculation will give one author to every 511 inhabitants.

DR. RUPPELL'S COLLECTION.

The travels of Dr. Rüppel, who was sent by the institution of Senkenberg into Africa, have been very advantageous to the museum of Frankfort. This traveller has enriched it with a vast number of plants, animals, and minerals of Egypt, Nubia, the Red Sea, &c.

At the anniversary meeting of the members belonging to the Museum, which was public, Dr. Rüppel addressed to the auditory some remarks made by him on the destructive fever which prevails in Egypt, and by which he was himself attacked. The cause of the disease he attributes to the water of the Nile, which, during the period of its remaining on the ground, becomes filled with animalculæ. The observations of Dr. Rüppel on the progress of this fever differ in many respects from those which the French *savans* made at the time of the Egyptian expedition. Dr. Rüppel's travels are in the press.

PROJECT OF PETER THE GREAT.

It may be proper to introduce in this place the account of a curious discovery made towards the middle of November, while I was yet at Petersburgh, by a learned professor, who was one of the members of the commission appointed to form a code of laws. Looking among a great number of old papers, he discovered the correspondence of Peter the First with the notorious schemer and financier Law, then in the service of France. From the emperor's letters it appears, that he had formed a plan of a mercantile establishment on the coast of the Caspian Sea, under the name of the Asiatic Society, to be in every respect similar to the English East-India Company. He proposed to Law to come over to arrange the administration of this Company, which was to have its corresponding Board of Directors in St. Petersburgh, to enjoy the privilege of having troops, with the power of making war and concluding treaties of peace and commerce, to confer rewards, and extend the territory which the Crown would in the first instance grant to it, and which was to be paid by instalments. The said Company was to enjoy the complete monopoly of Asiatic commerce.—*Granville's Petersburgh.*

THE CARN BREA CASTLE.

The following correspondence has taken place between the passengers of the *Carn Brea Castle* and Lieut. Dornford, of the Royal Navy, who assisted them when that vessel was wrecked off the Isle of Wight, on the 5th of July.

5, Church-place, Covent-garden, 4th Aug. 1829.

Dear Sir: It affords me great pleasure to be made the medium of communication, in sending the accompanying letter and present from the passengers of the *Carn Brea Castle*. They both so fully express my feelings on the occasion, that I shall only conclude with my best wishes for your welfare and prosperity. I am, dear Sir, your faithful and obliged servant,

Wm. Jackson.

Lt. Josh. Dornford, R. N., &c. &c. &c.

London, 4th Aug. 1829.

Dear Sir: In requesting your acceptance of a silver salver, on which are commemorated the important services which you rendered to the ladies and gentlemen, passengers in the unfortunate *Carn Brea Castle*, on the 5th July, 1829, we are anxious to evince, however trifling the present, that your noble exertions were made in behalf of grateful hearts. We shall never forget the disinterested and generous conduct which prompted you, at the call of humanity, to leave your domestic comforts, and, with five brave men like yourself, face the perils of a stormy sea in a small boat, that you might bring relief to our distressed vessel; nor the fearless generosity with which you gave up your boat to the ladies, when a favourable opportunity offered of conveying them on shore, remaining yourself to share, during the night, what appeared to be a dreadful destiny.

But your best reward is in the approbation of your own mind; and we pray that you may long live to enjoy those feelings of humanity, and insensibility to danger at the call of duty, which are the proud characteristics of the British seaman.

We remain, dear Sir, your obliged humble servants,

S. Bertrand,
C. E. C. Simonds,
M. A. Jackson,
F. Foquett,
T. C. Robertson, B. C. S.
W. T. Bertrand, Capt. 14th regt. Infy.
W. Simonds, Capt. 21st Bengal N. I.
Wm. Jackson, surgeon Bengal estab.
W. J. Alexander, B. C. S.
Jas. Brooke, Lieut. Bengal estab.

To Lt. Josh. Dornford, R. N., &c. &c. &c.

Coast Guard Station, Freshwater, Aug. 10th, 1829.

Ladies and Gentlemen: With feelings of the most delightful satisfaction, allow me to return you my sincere thanks, for your very handsome and esteemed present of a silver salver.

It will ever be a most pleasant and gratifying reflection to me, that I was the means of affording assistance to fellow-creatures in distress; and if a stimulus to exertion were wanting, you have most kindly furnished it. I trust I shall at all times be found deserving the character and encomiums you have been pleased to pass upon me, and with earnest wishes for your future safety and welfare, I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen, your obliged and obedient servant,

Josiah Dornford, Lt. R. N.

To the Passengers of the *Carn Brea Castle*.

SURVEYS IN INDIA.

In addition to the surveys of India already published, the surveys of Travancore, Cochin, and the continuation of the surveys of the Nizam's dominions, as well as the surveys of Capt. Bedford and Lieut. Wilcox in Assam, Lieut. Pemberton in Munipoor, and Lieut. Fisher in Cachar, are in a forward state.

BEET ROOT SUGAR IN FRANCE.

"The manufacture of sugar," says a French writer, "has of late years reached such an extent, that we are authorized to expect very soon from this branch of national industry, a supply of sugar sufficient for our entire home demand, if nothing occurs to check its progress. One hundred manufactories furnished five millions of kilogrammes (about 95,000 cwt.) of muscovados, last year; and there are a hundred others erecting, which promise, next season (the present), to double the produce. One of the most remarkable results of this new species of industry is less to raise from our own soil a product hitherto exclusively exotic, than to enrich agriculture by bringing inferior lands into cultivation, and dispensing with fallowing. Such ought to be the effect of this manufacture of native sugar; but as yet, this important object has been but partially accomplished. The manufacture has taken root chiefly in the best cultivated districts, such as the departments of the Nath, the Somme, the Aisne, and the Pas de Calais, where all the materials were prepared, and at a cheap rate, and has not reached the poorer departments, where, owing to the unproductiveness of the soil, the people are not expert at this kind of culture. Attempts, however, have been made in a great number of our departments, and promise beneficial results. There are two methods pursued in the manufacture of beet-root sugar; in one, the syrup is crystallized slowly on stones; the other is conducted by what is termed confused crystallization. Each plan has its p zans."—*French Paper.*

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th Lt. Drags. Cornet C. Gumberlege to be lieut. by purch., v. Newton prom. (30 July 29).

11th Lt. Drags. Capt. J. R. Rotton to be major by purch., v. Smith prom.; Lieut. F. Blundell to be capt. by purch., v. Rotton; Cornet C. R. Hyndman to be lieut. by purch., v. Blundell; and C. P. Parker to be cornet by purch., v. Hyndman (all 11 Aug. 29).

13th Lt. Drags. W. M. Julius to be cornet by purch., v. Terry, who rets. (9 July 29); Serj. Maj. J. O'Reilly to be qu. mast., v. Taggart dec. (25 Dec. 28); Edw. Eyre to be cornet by purch., v. Forlong app. to 2d Drags. (30 July 29).

16th Lt. Drags. Cornet E. H. Donnithorne to be lieut. by purch., v. Torre, who rets. (11 Nov. 28); Lieut. R. Dighton, from h. p. 71st F., to be lieut., v. Jones dec. (9 July 29); F. T. Meik to be cornet by purch., v. Donnithorne (9 July); C. J. Cornish to be cornet by purch., v. Bolton who rets. (30 July).

2d Foot. Assist. Surg. Jas. Brady, from 26th F., to be surg., v. Campbell dec. (30 July 29).

3d Foot. Lieut. J. L. Lavoine, from Cape Corps, to be lieut., v. Deane app. to 67th F. (9 July 29.)

13th Foot. Brev. Lieut. Col. Sir R. Moubray, from h. p. Sicilian Regt., to be major, v. Everard prom. (4 Aug. 29); Lieut. W. Sutherland to be capt. by purch., v. Fenton, who rets. (27 Oct. 28); Ens. W. Rawlins to be lieut. by purch., v. Sutherland (27 Oct. 28); P. D. Streng to be ens. by purch., v. Rawlins (2 July 29); Capt. J. Johnson to be major by purch., v. Sir R. Moubray, who rets.; Lieut. J. Kershaw to be capt. by purch, v. Johnson; Ens. H. N. Vigors to be lieut. by purch., v. Kershaw; and R. D. Spread to be ens. by purch., v. Vigors (all 11 Aug. 29).

14th Foot. Assist. Surg. S. Lightfoot, from 47th F., to be assist. surg., v. Battersby, who exch. (13 Dec. 28).

16th Foot. Lieut. H. H. F. Clarke, from 47th F., to be lieut. (6 Jan. 29); Ens. D. Campbell, from 47th F., to be lieut. (11 Jan. 29).

26th Foot. Lieut. W. B. Stapp, from 30th F., to be lieut. (3 Dec. 28); Lieut. A. Carthew, from h. p. 64th F., to be lieut., v. J. Guthrie, who exch. (9 July 29).

31st Foot. H. Pigott to be ens. by purch., v. Edwards app. to 18th F. (9 July 29).

38th Foot. Lieut. Alex. Campbell to be capt., v. M'Donald dec. (25 Sept. 28); Ens. T. Southall to be lieut., v. Campbell (ditto); Cadet H. Bates to be ens., v. Southall (9 July 29); Lieut. G. Greene to be adj., v. Campbell (25 Sept. 28).

41st Foot. Capt. Geo. Carpenter, from h. p., to be capt., v. A. M'Intyre, who exch., rec. dif. (9 July 29).

44th Foot. Major R. Macdonald, from 38th F., to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Tidy, app. an inspecting officer of a recruiting district (25 Aug. 29).

45th Foot. Lieut. D. Tupper, from h. p., to be lieut., v. T. Chadwick, who exch. (9 July 29).

49th Foot. Lieut. J. P. Meik, from 30th F., to be lieut. (6 Jan. 29).

54th Foot. Lieut. J. G. Beavan to be capt., v. Kelly dec. (7 Aug. 28); Ens. A. C. Anderson, from 69th F., to be lieut., v. Beavan (9 July 29).

57th Foot. Lieut. W. Edwards, from 7th Lt. Dr., to be lieut., v. H. Shadforth, who rets., on h. p., rec. dif. (21 March 29); Lieut. John Gray, from 89th F., to be lieut., v. Edwards, who rets. on h. p. 89th F. (22 March).

72d Foot. A. Balfour to be ens. by purch., v. Rose, who rets. (6 Aug. 29).

97th Foot. Capt. L. Macquarie, from h. p. 57th F., to be capt., v. J. E. Muttlebury, who exch. (9 July 29); Lieut. W. T. Stannus to be capt. by purch., v. Macquarie, who rets. (23 July); Ens. Edw. Barton to be lieut. by purch., v. Stannus (ditto); O. Keating to be ens. by purch., v. Barton (ditto).

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. M. Jones, from h. p. 60th F., to be lieut., v. Elmslie prom. (23 July 29).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 29. *Princess Louisa*, Barmissan, from China and Penang; off Falmouth.—30. *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, Chapman, from Bombay 22d Feb., and Cape 17th May; at Deal.—30. *Lady Kennaway*, Delafons, from China 25th Jan., and Halifax 9th July; at Deal.—30. *Sesostris*, Yates, from Bombay 24th March, Ceylon 12th April, and Cape 29th May; off Dover.—*Aug.* 1. *Manlius*, Johnstone, from Batavia; at Deal (for Amsterdam).—2. *Meteor*, Watson, from Mauritius 2d May; at Liverpool.—3. *Hopeful*, Mallers, from Cape of Good Hope 30th May; at Liverpool.—3. *Eliza*, Doughty, from N. S. Wales 22d March; off Dover.—3. *Marquis of Lansdown*, Noyes, from V. D. Land 30th March; off Portsmouth.—4. *Calypso*, Hutchinson, from Cape of Good Hope 3d May; at Deal (for Hamburgh).—5. *Henry*, Pearson, from Cape of Good Hope 24th May; at Gravesend.—8. *Lord Cochrane*, Sutton, from Ceylon 6th March, and Cape 28th May; at Gravesend.—9. *Isabella*, Parker, from Bengal 14th Feb., and Mauritius 6th April; at Deal.—10. H.M.S. *Rainbow*, Rous, from Ceylon 30th April, and Cape 13th June; at Portsmouth.—11. *Malvina*, Pearson, from Bombay 11th April; at Liverpool.—11. *Indian*, Fawthrup, from Singapore 23d March; off Falmouth.—12. *Maria*, Wakefield, from Mauritius 4th May; off Portsmouth.—13. *Abberton*, Percival, from Bengal 25th March; off Portsmouth.—13. *Coldstream*, Tregurtha, from Bengal 19th March; off Portsmouth.—13. *Flinn*, Phillipson, from Cape of Good Hope 7th June; off Portsmouth.—13. *Anthony*, Jaconette, from Batavia 18th April; off Dover.—14. *Newton*, Rising, from Batavia 11th April; at Deal.—15. *Samuel Crawley*, Hutchinson, from Mauritius; at Deal.—16. *Sir Thomas Munroe*, Crockley, from Manilla 18th Feb., and Singapore 14th March; at Deal.—17. *Nithsdale*, Christian, from Bombay 8th March; off Dover.—17. *Barossa*, Hutchinson, from Bengal 8th March, Madras 10th April, and Mauritius 12th May; off Hastings.—17. *Maitland*, Short, from Bengal 3d April; off Portsmouth.—17. *Civilian*, Blair, from Batavia 24th Feb.; off Portsmouth.—19. *Adahlina*, Murray, from Bengal 17th March; at Liverpool.—20. H. C. S. *Rose*, Marquis, from Bengal 22d March, and Bahia 1st July; at Deal.—24. *Sir Joseph Banks*, Fraser, from Singapore 4th April; at Gravesend.—24. *Edward Lombe*, Freeman, from Bombay 19th March, Ceylon 9th April, and Cape; off Margate.—25. *Mermaid*, Henniker, from V. D. Land 8th April; off Dover.—26. *Milo*, Start, from Cape of Good Hope 18th June; off Margate.

Departures.

July 27. *Jamaica*, Wilson, for Bombay; from Greenock.—29. *Gilmour*, Geary, for Swan River, Australia; from Deal.—30. *Hindoo* (Danish), Pollard, for Manilla; from Cowes.—30. *Euphrates*, Buckham, for Mauritius and India; from Gravesend.—31. *Thames*, Anderson, for New S. Wales (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—31. *Lady Flora*, Fayrer, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—31. Dutch frigate *De Rupel*, Tieman, for Batavia; from Plymouth.—31. *Ann*, Robson, for Cape and Mauritius; from Liverpool.—*Aug.* 1. *Craigievar*, Ray, for Mauritius and Ceylon; from Deal.—1. *Cecily*, Gilpin, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—4. *Ellen*, Camper, for Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius; from Deal.—5. *Pacific* Todd, for Mauritius; from Deal.—5. *Matilda*, Vaux, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—5. *Wanstead*, Friend, for Swan River, Australia; from Deal.—6. *Asia*, Stead, for Cork and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—6. *Rachel*, Potter, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—10. *Surrey*, Kemp, for V. D. Land (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—10. *Morley*, Harrison, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—10. *Sarah*, Chrystie, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—12. *Claudine*, Heathorn, for N. S. (with convicts); from Deal.—12. *Herculean*, Battersby, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—12 *New England*, Edes, for China; from Liverpool.—13. *Isabella*, Leeds, for Batavia and China; from Liverpool.—14. *Conobrook*, Strachan, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—16. *Juliana*, Tarbutt, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—16. *Superior*, Salman, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—20. *Triumph*, Green, for Bombay; from Deal.—24. *Prince Regent*, Hurstwick, for V. D. Land (with convicts); from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Sesostris, from Bombay: Mrs. Conwell; Mrs. Yates; Geo. Bird, Esq., Madras civil service; W. Dowdeswell, Esq., ditto; Dr. Conwell; two Misses Conwell; Assist. Surgeons H. J. Campbell and A. Duncan; Capt. Martin, country service; H. Watson, Esq.; Enq. Rose, H.M.'s 92d regt.; two Masters Davies; S. Bannister, Esq., of N. S. Wales.

Per Tamariane, from Bombay: Dr. Boyd and Mrs. Boyd; Dr. Griffiths and Mrs. Griffiths; Mrs. Sam. Richardson; Messrs. R. Kinchant and G. Pilcher, H.C.'s marine.

Per Marquis of Lansdown, from V. D. Land: Mr. Bethune; Dr. Bromley; Mr. and Mrs. Ramus; Mr. Pitcairn; Mr. Parsons; Mr. Walkinshaw; Miss Long; Miss Burnstead; Masters Nairne, Honnor, and Lord.

Per H.C.S. Rose, from Bengal: Col. W. Cotton, C.B., H.M.'s 14th regt.; Mrs. Toone; Miss E. Thomas; J. W. Paxton, Esq., civil service; J. J. Taunton, Esq., ditto; C. T. Trower, Esq., ditto; R. W. Matthews, Esq.; Capt. J. W. A. Turner, 59th N.I.; Capt. G. Bryant, invalid estab.; S. Goddard, Esq., H.M.'s 14th regt.; Colin Turner, Esq.; Master J. W. Watson; Miss H. Currie; Mr. R. Gautray; 5 servants; 47 invalids, H.M.'s service; 7 soldiers' wives; 19 children of ditto.

Per La Rose, from Bengal (at Bordeaux): Mr. MacCullum, merchant; Mr. Borel, ditto.

Per Abberton, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Playfair; Mrs. Dickson; Mrs. Studd; Mrs. Harris; Miss P. Harris; Capt. Dickson, 60th N.I.; Capt. Thompson, 2d Europ. Regt.; Capt. Colebrooke, invalid estab.; Lieut. T. Sampson, 22d N.I.; Lieut. Southall, H.M.'s 38th regt.; G. A. Blake, Esq., indigo planter; Mr. Mac Donald; Masters Amiot, Dickson, Burton, and two Playfair; Misses Burton, Studd, Philips, and Dickson; 3 servants.

Per H.M.S. Rainbow, from Ceylon, &c.: Lieut. Philips, R.N.; Lieut. Crosbie, R.N.; Hon. H. Keppel, from the Cape.

Per Burossa, from Madras: Mrs. Shouldham; Mrs. Home; Mrs. Bentham; Mrs. Simons; Mrs. Macnamara; General Shouldham; Capt. Pringle; Capt. Home; Mr. Field; Mr. Rode; Misses Pringle, Shouldham, and two Brown; Master Home. —(Col. Doveton was left at St. Helena.)

Per Maitland, from Bengal: Capt. Clarke, Bengal country service; Mrs. Clarke, wife of ditto; Miss Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Capt. Clarke, H.M. 47th regt.; Master and Miss Clarke; two Misses Cooke; Mrs. Pollard; Lieut. Menzies, N.I., Capt. Clarke, Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Fraser, Lieut. Hewson, and Lieut. Lardner, all of H.M.'s 47th regt.; Assist. Surg. R. Battersby, ditto; 153 privates, H.M.'s 47th regt.; 13 soldiers' wives; 18 children of ditto.

Per Sir Thomas Munro, from Singapore; Dr. Conwell and family.

Per Edward Lombe, from Bombay: Dr. Mearns; Lieut. Pottinger; Mr. Price, from the Cape.

Per Mermaid, from V. D. Land: Capt. and Mrs. Montague and family; Mr. Murdoch; Mr. Walker; Mr. Jennings; Mr. Seacombe, surgeon; Mr. and Mrs. Lepine and family; six children; 33 invalids H.M.'s service; 6 soldiers' wives; 20 children of ditto.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Juliana, for Bengal: Mrs. Robinson; Mrs. Swinton; Mrs. Burney; Miss Downey; Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane; Capt. Simmons; Mr. Carruthers; the Rev. R. Everest; Mr. Lumsden.

Per Barretto, jun., for Bengal: the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mill; Mr. Kotch; Mr. Aitchison; Mr. Pettinger; Mr. Sykes, Mr. Cosserat: Mr. Alderson; Mr. Trotter; Mr. Halket; Mr. Robinson; Mr. Taylor.

Per De Rupel, for Batavia: General Van Bosch, the new governor.

Per Gilmore, for Swan River: Mr. Peel and family; and 200 settlers.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Perseverance*, Brown, from Liverpool to Calcutta, was totally lost on the night of the 25th Feb., on Narsapoor Point, near Masulipatam; her crew, and cargo to the value of 90,000 rupees, saved.

The *Carn Brea Castle*, lately wrecked off the Isle of Wight, broke up during a gale on the night of the 22d August.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 26. At Mothecombe, Devonshire, the lady of Capt. Wm. Harris, 16th Lancers, of a son, stillborn.

31. At Dunkirk, the lady of Capt. Mignan, Hon. E. I. Company's military service, of a son.

Aug. 22. At Wimbledon-common, the lady of Col. A. Hogg, East-India service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 1. At St. Mary's Church, Bryanstone Square, Thos. Younghusband, Esq., to Pascoe Georgiana, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Barretto, Esq., of Portland Place and Calcutta.

— At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, W. A. Shaw, Esq., late of Bengal, to Mrs. Emerique, of the same place.

3. At Bath, John Harding, Esq., of Acton, Dorsetshire, and Pulteney Street, Bath, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Harry Taylor, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

5. At Edinburgh, James Strachan, Esq., of Manila, to Jane, second daughter of the late Jas. Duthie, Esq.

11. At Cantray, Inverness-shire, Robert Grant, Esq., M.P., to Margaret, only daughter of the late Sir David Davidson.

19. At Bishop's Court, Lieut. Col. Edw Day, of the Bengal army, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late P. Trant, Esq., of Dingle, county of Kerry.

Lately. At St. James's Church, Henry Leman, Esq., son of T. C. Leman, Esq., of Bristol, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Thos. Cadell, Esq., of Upper Charlotte Street, Bedford Square.

DEATHS.

April 6. At sea, on board the *Abberton*, on the passage from Bengal, Mrs. Knyvett.

21. At sea, on his passage from Bombay to Liverpool, Capt. James Murray, of the barque *Malvina*, of Grange-mouth.

— At sea, on board the *Sesostris*, on the passage home from India, Capt. D. Liddell, 10th regt. Bombay N.I.

June 5. At Sierra Leone, Kenneth Macaulay, Esq., after a residence of upwards of 20 years in that colony.

July 19. At sea, on board the H.C.'s ship *Rose*, on the passage from Bengal, Lady Toone.

20. At Florence, John Gordon, Esq., formerly a captain in the Hon. E. I. Company's military service.

Aug. 6. Abel Mackrill, Esq., of Stonehouse, near Plymouth, and formerly of Penang.

9. At Claremont Cottage, Edinburgh, Capt. Geo. Harrower, formerly of Bombay.

14. In Berners Street, Col. T. Nuthall, of the Madras cavalry, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

18. At Ferntower, Perthshire, Gen. Sir David Baird, G.C.B., K.C.

— At Barney Hill, near Dunbar, Mary M. Johnston, wife of S. Sawers, Esq., late of H.M.'s civil service, Ceylon.

21. At Plymouth, Col. Sandys, of Lanarth, Cornwall, and late of the Bengal establishment, aged 70.

Lately. At Plymouth, two days after landing from the *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, from India, Eliza, wife of Lieut. Col. Morse, of the Bombay army.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 *September—Prompt* 27 *November.*

Tea. — Bohea, 1,200,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,200,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson-Skin, 1,100,000 lb.; Hyson, 300,000 lb. — Total, including Private-Trade, 7,800,000 lb.

For Sale 8 September—Prompt 4 December.

Company's—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

Private-Trade.—Piece Goods—Nankeens—Blue-Sallampore—Madras Handkerchiefs—Pattamanboo Handkerchiefs—Silk Handkerchiefs—Silk Piece Goods—Chinese Wrought Silks—Satins—Damasks—Damask Shawls—Damask Crape Shawls—Crape Dresses—Sewing Silk—Shawls—Corahs.

For Sale 14 October—Prompt 15 January, 1830.

Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 26 October—Prompt 12 January.

Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Abberton, Coldstream, Maitland,* and *Rose,* from *Bengal.*

Company's.—Silk and Cotton Piece Goods—Raw Silk—Cotton—Carpets—Saltpetre—Rice—Dry Ginger—Shellac.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	*Appointed to sail.*		*Ships' Name.*	*Tonnage.*	*Owners or Consignees.*	*Captains.*	*Where loading.*	*Reference for Freight or Passage.*
	1829.							
Madras & Bengal	*Graves. Ports.*	*Sept.* 10 15	*Lady Holland*	445	George Joad	Samuel Snell	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surflen, George-yard.
	Graves. Downs.	20 *Oct.* 1	*Lord Amherst*	507	John A. Meaburn	Robert Thornhill	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun., and Lyall and Greig, Birchin-lane.
	Graves. Ports.	*Nov.* 1 10	*Moira*	650	Henry Templer	Wm. Bugg	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co., & Tomlin & Man.
	Graves. Downs	*Oct.* 15 20	*Cæsar*	621	John A. Meaburn	Thos. A. Watt	W. I. Docks	E. Read, Riches'-court, Lime-street.
Cape & Bombay	*Graves. Ports.*	*Sept.* 1 10	*Boyne*	620	Edward and A. Rule	Daniel Warren	W. I. Docks	E. and A. Rule, Lime-street.
	Graves. Ports.	15 22	*Sesostris*	484	Alex. Yates	Alex. Yates	City Canal	Edmund Read.
Bombay		20	*Bencoolen*	420	Wm. Martin	John Martin	W. I. Docks	Lyall and Greig and Wm. Martin.
		25	*Lonach*	391	Wm. Driscoll	R. B. Cotrgra	W. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man, and Wm. Aber-
Ceylon		10	*Seppings*	343	George Joad	William Loader	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surflen. [crombie, & Co.
		—	*Ceylon*	300	John Bentley	Francis Davison	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun., Birchin-lane.
Madeira & Mauritius		15	*Bee*	250	Chas. Royer	J. Brickpett	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surflen.
		10	*Hebden*	260	Bartholemew Fowler	Henry Fowler	Lon. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
Mauritius		15	*Hebe*	162	R. Barry	R. Douglas	W. I. Docks	John Masson, Lime-street-square.
		—	*Atlas*	411	Chalmers and Guthrie	F. Hunt	W. I. Docks	Buckles and Co.
Cape & Mauritius		5	*Frances Watson*	334	Francis Watson	John Bragg	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Wollett, Clement's-lane.
		3	*Resolution*	130	Samuel Webb	T. Goldsworthy	Lon. Docks	M. & J. Swainson, & J. S. Brinley.
St. Helena		*Oct.* 1	*Pero*	190	Wm. Rutter	Wm. Rutter	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long, Mark-lane.
Batavia		25	*London*	360	Thorntons and West		W. I. Docks	John S. Brinley, Birchin-lane.
Batavia, W. Coast, and Manilla		10	*Batavia*	400	Thorntons and West	Peter Blair	W. I. Docks	John S. Brinley, Birchin-lane.
Batavia & Singapore		*Sept.* 20	*Eagle*	200	Josh. Kain and Son	A. Smith	W. I. Docks	W. Buchanan & W. D. Dowson.
	Graves. Liverp.	10 *Oct.* 1	*Indian*	230	Anders, Wise, and Co.	John Harding	Lon. Docks	Anderson, Wise, and Co., and John Chapman & Co.
New South Wales		*Sept.* 20	*Magnet*	200	Robert Cheesemont	Wm. Johnstone	St.Kt.Docks	Buckles and Co.
		25	*Lady Blackwood*	300	Cockerill and Co.	John Dibbs	St.Kt.Docks	Wm. Martin, E. I. Chambers.
		Oct. 1	*Caroline*	300	Robert Brooks	J. W. Howey	St.Kt.Docks	Robert Brooks, Old Broad-street.
Van Dieman's Land & New South Wales		*Sept.* 5	*Elizabeth*	250	Anthony Ridley	Oliver Swan	St.Kt.Docks	Buckles and Co.
		2	*Chatham*	354	Watson and Co.	Wm. Bragg	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollet & W. Robertson
		Oct. 1	*George Canning*	414	Nelson and Co.	John Bulley	St.Kt.Docks	Buckles and Co.
Swan River, West Coast of Australia, &c. &c.	*Graves. Ports.*	*Sept.* 1 5	*Hooghley*	500	Buckles and Co.	Peter J. Reeves	St.Kt.Docks	Buckles and Co.
	Graves. Ports.	3 10	*Minstrel*	354	George Brown	Charles Arkcoll	St.Kt.Docks	Buckles and Co.
		5	*Egyptian*	300	John Fenwick	Wm. Lillburn	St.Kt.Docks	Henry Dodd and Son. [bers
		10	*Warrior*	458	Bushell and Jack	John Stone	St.Kt.Docks	Blackhall & Filby, Langbourn-cham-
		Oct. 15	*Arab*	290	John Binmer	James Ferrier	Lon. Docks	John Binmer, Church-row.

PRICE CURRENT, August 28.

EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.

		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coffee, Java	cwt	1	12	0	—	1	16	0
—— Cheribon		1	12	0	—	1	17	0
—— Sumatra		1	10	0	—	1	14	0
—— Bourbon								
—— Mocha		3	5	0	—	5	18	0
Cotton, Surat		0	0	3	—	0	0	5
—— Madras		0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Bengal		0	0	3	—	0	0	5
—— Bourbon		0	0	6	—	0	0	8
Drugs & for Dyeing.								
Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	10	0	0	—	14	0	0
Anniseeds, Star		4	10	0				
Borax, Refined		2	10	0	—	3	0	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal		3	10	0	—	3	15	0
Camphire		5	0	0	—	5	10	0
Cardamoms, Malabar	lb	0	6	0				
—— Ceylon		0	1	3				
Cassia Buds	cwt.	4	0	0	—	5	0	0
—— Lignea		3	5	0	—	4	0	0
Castor Oil	lb	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
Dragon's Blood	cwt.	3	0	0	—	22	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump		2	10	0	—	4	10	0
—— Arabic		1	8	0	—	3	10	0
—— Assafœtida		1	0	0	—	4	0	0
—— Benjamin		2	0	0	—	30	0	0
—— Animi		3	0	0	—	9	0	0
—— Gambogium		22	0	0	—	24	0	0
—— Myrrh		3	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Olibanum		2	0	0	—	4	10	0
Kino		4	0	0	—	11	0	0
Lac Lake	lb	0	1	0	—	0	2	0
—— Dye		0	3	6	—			
—— Shell	cwt.	4	2	0	—	5	5	0
—— Stick		3	0	0	—	4	0	0
Musk, China	oz.	1	5	9	—	1	15	0
Oil, Cassia		0	0	4				
—— Cinnamon		0	17	0				
—— Cloves	lb	0	0	6	—	0	0	8
—— Mace		0	0	1	—	0	0	2
—— Nutmegs		0	2	9	—	0	3	3
Opium								
Rhubarb		0	2	0	—	0	5	0
Sal Ammoniac	cwt.	3	5	0				
Senna	lb	0	0	9	—	0	1	6
Turmeric, Java	cwt.	1	2	0	—	1	7	0
—— Bengal		0	18	0	—	1	2	0
—— China		1	14	0	—	1	17	0
Galls, in Sorts		3	0	0	—	4	0	0
——, Blue		3	13	0	—	4	0	0

		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Indigo, Blue	lb							
—— Blue and Violet		0	8	6	—	0	9	0
—— Purple and Violet		0	8	3	—	0	8	6
—— Violet		0	6	0	—	0	8	0
—— Violet and Copper		0	5	6	—	0	7	0
—— Copper		0	5	6	—	0	6	3
—— Consuming sorts		0	4	0	—	0	6	0
—— Oude good and fine		0	4	0	—	0	6	2
—— Do. ord. and [illegible]		0	2	8	—	0	3	6
—— Low and bad Oude		0	1	8	—	0	2	6
—— Madras extra fine		0	4	0	—	0	5	3
—— Do. ord. to fine		0	2	6	—	0	3	9
Rice, Bengal White	cwt.	0	10	6	—	0	12	6
—— Patna								
Safflower		1	10	0	—	7	0	0
Sago		0	12	0	—	1	0	0
Saltpetre		1	4	0	—	1	10	0
Silk, Bengal Skein	lb							
—— Novi		0	10	1	—	0	19	9
—— Ditto White								
—— China		0	12	0	—	0	17	6
Spices, Cinnamon								
—— Cloves		0	0	8	—	0	1	5
—— Mace		0	3	0	—	0	5	8
—— Nutmegs		0	2	4	—	0	2	11
—— Ginger	cwt.	0	14	6	—	0	15	0
—— Pepper, Black	lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	4
—— White		0	0	5	—	0	0	6
Sugar, Bengal	cwt.	1	4	0	—	1	16	0
—— Siam and China		1	6	0	—	1	10	0
—— Mauritius								
Tea, Bohea	lb	0	1	6	—	0	1	10
—— Congou		0	2	1	—	0	3	6
—— Souchong		0	2	4	—	0	3	9
—— Campoi		0	1	11	—	0	2	2
—— Twankay		0	2	2	—	0	3	6
—— Pekoe		0	3	6	—	0	5	5
—— Hyson Skin		0	2	1	—	0	3	6
—— Hyson		0	3	8	—	0	5	5
—— Young Hyson		0	3	10	—	0	4	0
—— Gunpowder		0	5	0	—	0	6	0
Tortoiseshell		1	0	0	—	2	14	0
Wood, Sanders Red	ton	8	10	0				

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Oil, Southern	tun	25	0	0	—	30	0	0
—— Sperm		70	0	0				
—— Head Matter		68	0	0				
Wool	lb	0	1	3	—	0	5	0
Wood, Blue Gum	ton	0	0	4	—	0	0	6
—— Cedar		0	0	6				

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from 27 July to 25 August.*

July.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
27	214½	89⅝ 89⅞	89¼ 88⅞	99⅛	98⅛	103 103¼	19 15/16 20	228	58 59p	74 75p
28	214½	89⅝ 89¾	88⅞ 89	98⅞	98 3/16 99	102¾ 103⅛	19 15/16 20	227½	58 60p	74 75
29	213½	89⅝ 89½	88⅞ 88⅞	98⅝	98⅛ 98⅝	102⅛ 102⅜	19 15/16 20	—	58 60p	74 76p
30	213¼ 14	89⅝ 89⅝	88⅝ 88⅞	98¾	98⅝ 98⅞	102⅝ 102⅞	19 15/16 20	—	—	74 76p
31	213¼ 14	89⅝ 89½	88⅛ 88¾	98⅝	98½ 98¾	102⅝ 102¾	19⅞ 19 15/16	227	58 60p	74 76
Aug										
1	213	89⅝ 89¾	88⅞ 89	—	98⅝ 98⅞	102⅞ 103	19 15/16 20	—	59p	74 76
3	213½ ¾	89⅝ 89½	88⅛ 88¾	98⅜	98½	102¾ 102⅞	19⅞ 19 15/16	—	58 59p	74 76p
4	213¼ ¾	89⅝ 89½	88⅛ 88¾	98½	98⅜ 98⅝	102⅝ 102⅞	19⅞ 19 15/16	226½	58 60p	74 76p
5	213¼ ¾	89½ 89⅝	88⅝ 88¾	98⅝	98½ 98⅝	102⅞ 102⅞	19 15/16 20	—	58 59p	75 76p
6	213¼ 14	89½ 89⅝	88⅝ 88¾	98⅝	98½ 98⅝	102⅝ 102⅞	19 15/16 20	—	59p	75 77
7	214	89½ 89¾	88⅝ 88⅞	98½ 98⅝	98½ 98¾	102⅝ 102⅞	—	—	56 59p	74 76p
8	—	89⅝ 89¾	88⅞ 88⅞	—	98⅝ 98¾	102⅞ 103	19 15/16 20 1/16	—	56 58p	74 76
10	—	89½ 89⅝	88⅝ 88½	—	98⅜ 98½	102⅝ 102⅞	19 15/16 20	—	56 58p	74 76
11	—	89½ 89⅝	88⅝ 88¾	98½ 98⅝	98½ 98¾	102⅝ 103	19 15/16 20 1/16	226½ 27	57	74 76
12	215	89½ 89⅝	88⅝ 88¾	98¾	98⅝ 98¾	102¾ 102⅞	20 20 1/16	225	57 58p	74 76
13	215¼ 16	89½ 89⅝	88⅝ 88¾	98⅞	98⅝ 98⅞	102⅝ 102	20 20 1/16	224¾	58	73 76
14	215¼ 16	89½ 89½	88¾ 88⅝	98¾	98½ 98⅞	102⅝ 102⅞	20 20 1/16	—	57 59p	73 75p
15	—	88½ 89	87½ 88¼	—	98½	102⅜ 102¾	19⅞ 20 1/16	224½	57 58p	73 75p
17	—	88⅝ 88⅞	87¾ 88	98	97⅞ 98⅛	102⅜ 102⅝	19⅞ 20	—	56p	70 72p
18	214½ 5½	88½ 88⅞	87¾ 88⅛	98⅜	98 98⅜	102⅜ 102⅝	19 15/16 20	—	55	70 72p
19	—	89⅛ 89⅝	88¼ 88⅝	98⅝ 98¾	98½ 98¾	102⅛ 102⅞	19 15/16 20	223½	56 58p	70 72p
20	—	89¼ 89⅝	88½ 88⅞	98⅝ 98¾	98⅞ 98¾	102¾ 102⅞	20 20 1/16	222½	57p	69 71p
21	216	89½ 89⅝	88⅝ 88⅞	98⅞	98⅞	102¾ 103	20 20 1/16	—	57 58p	69 72p
22	—	89¼ 89⅝	88¾ 88⅞	—	98 3/16 99	102¾ 103	20 20 1/16	221½	57 58p	70 72p
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	216½	89⅜ 89⅝	88⅝ 88¾	98¾ 98⅞	98¾ 98⅞	102¾ 102⅞	20 20 1/16	223½	58 60p	70 73p

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

OCTOBER, 1829.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

PUBLICATIONS ON THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

We have intentionally refrained from noticing certain publications on the subject of a free trade with India and a change of the existing mode of governing that dependency, until we had investigated the principal parts of the question, and the grounds alleged against a renewal of the East-India Company's charter by speakers and petitioners in Parliament, who are, in a certain sense, responsible for the statements so made. Having completed, for the present, that investigation; and having proved,—so far as numerous communications entitle us to speak thus confidently,—that the grounds alleged are fallacious or false, and that the exertions made to excite public feeling against the East-India Company proceed from an organized system of deception and imposture; we shall now devote occasionally a few pages to a brief examination of the most prominent publications composing a part of this system, the authors of which, perhaps, wonder at our forbearance, or complain of our neglect.*

Our previous investigation has much curtailed and facilitated the task we now enter upon. A detailed exposure of the sophistries and false statements contained in the works referred to would oblige us to reiterate, at greater length, our former arguments. To those who are convinced by what we have written, such a labour would be supererogatory; to those whom we have taught to be wary, and who are merely put upon their guard against deception, an attentive examination is all that is necessary to show, that many of the *facts* and most of the inferences of these party-writers are absolutely worthless.

We shall commence our present office with the notice of a pamphlet which has been industriously circulated by the party, namely, "A View of the present State and future Prospects of the Free Trade and Colonization of India;" because it is evident that orators as well as petitioners have made it the storehouse of their representations in Parliament. To avoid the disagreeable task of inquiry, they seem to have conned this pamphlet diligently, and made themselves

* We owe acknowledgments to some of these writers for their attention in forwarding to us copies of their works.

themselves complete masters of its contents: their very phraseology betrays its source.

We are of course not ignorant of the name of the individual to whom this pamphlet is attributed by public rumour. But in this case, and in all cases where the author chooses to be anonymous, we shall not violate the mystery in which, doubtless for wise purposes, he has involved himself. Should our remarks be severe, they will therefore not be understood to be directed against Mr. A. or Mr. B. or Mr. C. At the same time, we shall strive to preserve our accustomed decorum; we shall never cry out "liar," or "knave," and if constrained to prove the writer to be either the one or the other, or both, we shall do it, as Junius says, with all imaginable politeness:

Tum si quis est, qui dictum in se inclementius
Existimabit esse, sic existimet:
Responsum, non dictum esse, quia læsit prius.

The pamphlet opens with the declaration, that "a thorough freedom of commercial intercourse between the European and Indian dominions of the Crown, and an unrestricted settlement of Englishmen," are essential to the improvement of British India (or "our eastern colonies," as they are absurdly called), and to the rendering that dependency useful to the mother country; that it is the want of this freedom alone which has kept our Indian fellow subjects, for the most part, "in the same unaltered state of poverty and barbarism in which we found them;" that "reason, common sense, and the principles of science, have been alike set at defiance for the virtual purpose of obstructing the commerce of England, and arresting the progress of improvement in India;" and that a demonstration of the usefulness, the safety, and the necessity of free trade and colonization, "whether as regards the interests of Indians or of Englishmen," is easy to all who are accustomed to a fair exercise of their reason! These propositions are enunciated in the first page of the pamphlet: so that those who have arrived at the conviction that India *has* improved and *has* become useful to the mother country, without a thorough free trade and an unrestricted settlement of Englishmen, and that the end is evidently attainable, and in progress towards complete attainment, by other means; that the Hindoos are *not* in the same unaltered state of poverty and barbarism in which we found them; and that reason, common sense, and the principles of science have *not* been insulted by the manner in which the government of India has been entrusted to and administered by the East-India Company;—such persons will, doubtless, read no more, for it is painful and lamentable to see a writer debasing his talents in the despicable endeavour to uphold fallacies by argument.

The writer appeals to the triumphant progress of free trade since the last charter. By a judicious use of the art of selection and disposition, he has contrived to make it apparent to the careless and confiding reader, that whereas the East-India Company previous to 1814, were reducing our commerce with the East, the free traders have not only stopped the dreadful retrogression, but have raised the trade, in spite of the "unfair competition" of the Company, to an unparalleled pitch of prosperity. In reply to this delusive representation, it is only necessary to refer to the table, exhibited in a preceding article * of the Company's exports and imports from 1708-9 to 1809-10, and to our statement of the fair result of the free trade, whence it appears that the ratio of increase in the latter has been incommensurate with that in the Company's trade,

* xvii. p. 692.

trade, notwithstanding the unlooked-for improvements in our machinery. Our readers will recollect, too, the explanations we have given of the causes which swelled our tables of exports to India especially.

But were the representations of the prodigious increase of the trade with India as true as they are delusive,* and were the speculations as profitable as we know they have been ruinous, are we therefore to allow the writer's corollary to be just? Does it necessarily follow, because the imports and exports, in our Indian commerce, have augmented in a certain ratio, from the abolition of some restrictions, that they will augment in the same or a greater ratio by the abolition of other restrictions? Admitting even this, is the end of these restrictions so indifferent as not to be placed in competition with an augmentation of our trade?

The truth is, that the partizans of free trade, like shrewd persons, endeavour to make the increase of our trade with India, and the possible benefits which might result from the application of British skill and industry to Indian agriculture, the sole or the chief objects for consideration: hence they are enabled to defend their positions with great advantage. This is not the debateable ground, however; these are not the real questions at issue. A "thorough freedom of trade and an unrestricted settlement of Englishmen in India,"—and nothing short of these two objects, realized to their full extent, will suit the purposes of the party,—must be shown to be consistent with the political interests of Great Britain, with the security of her Indian empire, and with the welfare of the natives of British India, before those objects can be conceded for the fulfilment of mere commercial views.

Upon this ground the anti-monopolists and their partizans are either silent, or slippery and evasive. The writer of the pamphlet before us is fuller than others, and therefore more fallacious, on this point. We shall pass over the parade of commercial information which he gives, about the commodities capable of being raised in the soil of India, which wears very much of the complexion of those bubbling advertisements so common in this country a year or two back; and we shall endeavour to hold our pamphleteer to those parts of the question wherein the real difficulties of the case are to be found. Here he lays by his gravity; but his awkward attempts at mirth and clumsy raillery, his assertions without proof and at variance with probability, "demonstrate to all accustomed to a fair exercise of their reason," that these are parts of the subject which the writer would rather have refrained from discussing.

It is scarcely necessary to say (he observes) that the chief remedy for the evils which we have pointed out in the foregoing pages is European settlement, or, more explicitly, the introduction of European example—of European skill—of European enterprize, and of European capital. The following are samples of the arguments, if we may use such a name for them, which have been adduced by the advocates of monopoly against it. The Indians are a peculiar and a timid race, and if Europeans were permitted to hold lands, they would, in due course, dispossess the native inhabitants. Englishmen are a brutal race of men, excepting always the monopolists and their servants,

* Lest we should be accused of general and vague statements, we subjoin a convincing proof of this writer's unfairness; and we select this instance because it distinctly shews the source of one of Mr. Whitmore's mistakes, as we must in courtesy term them. In giving a table of the amount of the Company's exports to China, for the purpose of proving that they had declined, he quotes an official account commencing 1823, and he concludes with the year 1827, when the amount was £493,815 only, it being in 1823, £708,047. He disingenuously suppresses the fact, that the great bulk of their exports to China in that year consisted of Indian commodities; but, what is still more to the point of his dishonesty, he does not state, that the exports in the succeeding year, 1828, amounted to £863,494. In point of fact, the Company's exports to China, from England, instead of falling off, increased from £708,047 in 1823, to £863,494 in 1828.

vants, and, if permitted to mix indiscriminately with the Indians, they would offer such violence to the peculiar usages of the native inhabitants, that the latter would be utterly disgusted—rebel against their masters, and expel these masters the country. If Europeans were to settle in India, they would soon colonize the country, and then Great Britain would lose her Indian possessions exactly in the same manner in which she lost her American colonies. If we civilize the Indians, or, in other words, if we govern them well, these Indians will become wise and enlightened—rebel against us, expel us the country, and establish a native government. By way of corollary to these ominous and terrible objections, it is directly or indirectly insinuated that the East-India Company is the fittest of all human instruments for governing the Indians—that nature, as it were, intended them for each other—from all which it necessarily follows, that there is no governing India unless the administration monopolizes its commerce—that the Indians are enamoured of monopolies of the necessaries of life, or of staple articles of trade—that they are generally fond of paying heavy and fluctuating taxes, instead of light and definite ones, such, for example, as paying yearly fifty or fifty-five per cent. of the gross produce of the land to the Company, instead of a fixed and moderate land-tax—that they are especially fond of being excluded from all offices of honour, trust, or emolument, having an odd prédeliction for placing their lives, liberties, and properties, at the discretion of the Honourable Company—and, in short, that all innovation being hateful to them, they abhor change, even when it is from absolute evil to positive good!

Such is the candid statement given by this writer of his adversaries' arguments! With equal propriety, and with quite as good effect, might we burlesque the arguments of this confident person, who wishes us to suppose that it would be for the advantage of the Hindoos, high and low, to surrender their lands to a swarm of hungry Europeans, and become their drudges; that instead of being shamefully suffered, by the scandalous indulgence of the Company, the former to enjoy their estates in tranquillity, and the latter to follow such pursuits as their customs design them for, and work only as many hours as they please, or as their alleged physical strength admits, both would rejoice at being compelled to till the ground (for no manufactures must be thought of in India, in the blessed millennium of free trade) from "even to morn, from morn to dewy eve," with a driver's lash at their tails, as in the island of Mauritius, a portion of the East to which the pamphleteer audaciously appeals, as an evidence of what might be effected but for the Company's monopoly; that instead of the patronage of India being so notoriously abused by the East-India Company, by the appointment of incompetent persons to be functionaries in their territories, it would be for the benefit of India and England if that patronage were transferred to the Crown, whereby ample security would be provided that none but the best qualified persons would be sent to fill posts in India, which, under the management of the Crown, would flourish in unexampled prosperity, like Ceylon, which has been for some years under that management, and where monopolies are almost as numerous as the articles of traffic; where commerce in spite of free trade and colonization is rapidly declining, and British manufactures are scarcely known by the natives; where the debt is large, and the funds appropriated to its redemption have been seized by the government, &c. If a writer thinks he has so far corrupted the judgment of his readers by misstatements, that he can venture to treat the most serious part of his subject with levity and ridicule, he may fearlessly avail himself of the advantage he has gained, when his aim is not truth but victory: in any other circumstances, such a representation as that we have quoted would be an insult to their understandings.

The arguments, so stated, against the refusal of the charter, he pronounces to

to be "absurdities which few, if any, will think require a serious refutation:" lest there should be any, however, he proceeds to refute them. We shall perceive, as we go on, how confidently this writer reckons upon the ignorance and credulity of his readers.

He begins by exclaiming, "one would expect from the assertions of the advocates of restrictions, that such relations as subsist between the people of India and ourselves had no parallel in the history of the world." According to this writer, such a supposition, which we have hitherto supposed to be an axiom, is "absurd:" there are, he says, *many cases exactly similar.* Which be they?

First, "the Mahomedans of Persia and Tartary kept these same Hindoos in subjection for full seven centuries." This is one of the cases exactly similar, in every essential point, to the connexion between England and India! If the party to which this writer has attached himself had not already discovered the impunity with which bold assertions may be made, he would not have ventured this experiment upon the gullibility of the people of England. The parallel is disproved by the few straggling facts to be picked up, in relation to it, in his own pamphlet. The Mahomedans invaded the country in great numbers, they conquered it by military force, changed the whole form and system of government, endeavoured to annihilate the religion of the people, occupied the soil, and reduced the timid Hindoos to a state of servitude: even at the present day, the Mahomedans compose a seventh part of the population of India. Now let us look at the counterpart: is there one single point of agreement? The English attained their predominance in India by a long series of causes entirely dissimilar to those which established the Mahomedans there; voluntary grants, and the occasionally mingling, from necessity, in the mutual contentions between the native powers, have gradually changed the character of our connexion with India from mercantile to imperial, which change has indisputably been facilitated by the experience of the mildness of our sway, and by our rigidly abstaining from molesting the natives in those points wherein their sensitiveness consists. The sovereignty thus acquired, is maintained more by a sense of its superiority over every other known in India, than by our military force, which is composed chiefly of Hindoos! Lastly, although our territories in India are probably much larger than those which constituted the Mogul empire, the number of Englishmen in that country is not more, probably much less, than thirty thousand! Yet this pamphleteer tells us, the cases are "exactly similar;" nay, he contends that we ought to imitate the policy upon which these semi-barbarians acted!

Another case "exactly similar," is that of the conquest of China by the Tartars, who, he says, govern that empire without any extraordinary difficulty, with as few insurrections as can well be expected, "having fortunately no East-India Company to make them blunder in their government." We conclude that the policy of these Tartars is prescribed to us for imitation!

But the history of the Turkish and Russian conquests, especially the latter, is considered by this paradoxical writer as most in point. "The Russians," he says, "proceed on principles diametrically opposite to those we have adopted in our Indian administration, and it is obvious to common sense that they owe their success and their security to doing so." He then proceeds to prove, in his felicitous manner, that the example of Russia's connexion with her military colonies is in exact accordance with that of England with India; and then he breaks out into the following eloquent expostulation.

Is it by creating monopolies; by excluding the conquered nations from all share in their

their own government; by confiding the administration to a little band of the friends of monopoly, *taken at haphazard* from the conquerors; is it by prohibiting the colonization and settlement of Russian merchants, lest Russian merchants, by their violence, should excite rebellion, or by their coarseness and immorality pollute her Bashkires, her Buriats, and her Calmouks, that Russia has proved so eminently successful in holding a most discordant mass of conquered people in easy subjection? With respect to monopolies, there exists but two throughout the Russian dominions, originally conquered, or acquired by cession, those of ardent spirits and of salt. In every thing else industry and commerce are perfectly free, and no distinction is drawn between the conquerors and the conquered. With respect to exclusion from office there is none. In Russia, every office is open to every class of the inhabitants, nay, foreigners are admitted to the greater number. This is not a matter of virtue, but of necessity, on the part of the Russian government. The task of administration, in fact, is rather too difficult to be trifled with, and therefore *talent and fitness have some preference over fingar.* Were the Tartars as docile as the Hindoos, and as good tax-payers, we have no doubt the Russian autocrat and his ministers would soon contrive to make a civil appointment to Siberia or Kamschatka worth, like an English one to Hindostan, four or five thousand pounds sterling.

It is unnecessary to waste a word in reply to this fustian. It is sufficient that the intelligent reader's attention should be called to the passages in Italics.

The writer, as if in derision of defiance of common sense, draws a parallel even between the cases of the Romans in England and the British in India. Without troubling himself to shew the resemblance between the cases, he exclaims, "there was no prohibition to Roman subjects to settle, to colonize; the stability of the Roman dominion appears to have been confirmed by a policy the very reverse of this."

Having thus pretended to demonstrate that the example of British India is not an isolated one, that it may find a parallel in that of almost every conquered nation, he proceeds to demonstrate, in the same confident manner, that the experiment made in respect to the cultivation of indigo, is a satisfactory evidence of the efficacy of colonization in British India. Now, it must be surely obvious to the meanest capacity, that a measure conducted upon a secure plan, like that of the permission granted to Europeans to cultivate a single product, in a particular part of the country, under the eye of the local government, let it prove ever so successful, is no evidence whatever in favour of "an unrestricted settlement of Europeans in India." Yet even this slender support fails. The author, indeed, tells his readers that "the introduction of the indigo culture into a district is notoriously the precursor of order, tranquillity and satisfaction;"* and that the public burdens, before often levied only with the aid of a military force, are punctually discharged; that in the district of Tirhoot, where the cultivation of indigo has been longest conducted, "the cordiality which subsists between the English planters and the Indians is so remarkable, as to be held up as a model even by the servants of the East-India Company themselves, though incapable of assigning the true cause of it." In short, the experiment, he says, "has been productive of *unmingled good.*" and with his usual confidence, he supports this assertion by a quotation from Bishop Heber, whose good sense and freedom from local prejudices he praises, about "encouraging instead of forbidding the purchase of lands by the English;" whereas the writer knew (for he has referred to it elsewhere) that Bishop Heber has most distinctly declared, in his confidential correspondence, that the

* These very words occur in the Liverpool resolutions and elsewhere.

"the indigo-planters are always quarrelling with and oppressing the natives, and have done much in those districts where they abound, to sink the English character in native eyes;" that the Bishop, in the same letter, justifies the continuance of the power of deportation in the hands of the local government of India, as "the only control which the Company possesses over the indigo-planters;" and appeals to their misconduct as demonstrating "the absurdity of the system of free colonization which W. is mad about!" A writer, who has the assurance to practise such an impudent deception upon his readers, deserves harsher terms than we think fit to employ.*

The danger arising from an intermeddling with the religious prejudices of the Hindoos is treated by this writer with a levity and flippancy proportioned, as in other cases, to the seriousness of the question. The dreaded violation of native usages he assumes to be the shooting of peacocks, plaguing monkeys, not stepping aside to save the life of a pismire, and treating cows with less reverence than horses! "The prejudices of the Hindoos on the points just alluded to," he says, "have been mightily exaggerated. It is true, they believe that the soul of a drunken grandsire may be embodied in a hog; of a wise one in that of an elephant; or of a pious one in that of a bull. They do give credence to such fooleries and to various others; and they have, consequently, *a kind of disinclination, but not a very violent repugnance*, to be accessary to the death of such possible progenitors: *but this is all*." The reader, who knows the Hindoos, will at once comprehend the effects of letting loose in India a flock of colonists with such sentiments as these. The writer could not more effectually have shewn the dangers of his plan of "unrestricted settlement," than by publishing this doctrine, and making it one of the radical arguments in favour of his plan. In regard to peacocks, he says that they are domesticated, and kept in the villages, just as pheasants are kept in a preserve in this country; in short, the objection against shooting them is very much like that against shooting game in England. As to religion being in any way concerned, it seems to be, according to our confident author, a notion perfectly ridiculous. He has then never heard of articles inserted in treaties of alliance between the British Government and native powers, containing stipulations in this matter, expressly on religious grounds. We subjoin an article of the treaty with the Cutch government, in 1819, and other treaties might be cited to a similar effect:

It being contrary to the *religious principles* of the Jharijees and people of Cutch, that cows, bullocks, and peacocks, should be killed, the Hon. Company engages not to permit these animals to be killed in the territory of Cutch, or to permit in any way the *religion of the natives* to be obstructed.

Two authorities are quoted in support of the writer's opinion on this head; one is Mr. Courtenay, late secretary to the Board of Control, who is reported to have characterized the objections as "such twaddle as could not be listened to with common patience;" the other, the late Lord Londonderry, who "acknowledged that the idea of colonization in India, with all its attendant dangers, *were* a pure chimera."† Long may it continue so!

The

* In the passage wherein the author of the pamphlet adverts (for he does no more) to this statement of the Bishop, he says it is "but a *casual expression* in a private letter to a friend, and as no such opinion is contained in his *journal*, it is probable that it was not his deliberate conviction." The probability is shewn by these very circumstances to be just the contrary: the Bishop's private letters were not intended for publication; his journal was designed to be the basis of a work on India, from which he might wish to exclude such matter.

† We are not aware whether this *bull* be the author's or Lord Londonderry's.

The writer then undertakes to show that, so far from experience being on the side of the advocates of restriction, "colonization has been pursued, even in India, not only with safety, but with an advantage invariably proportioned to the extent to which it has been carried." The first example he adduces is that of Portugal. The Portuguese have been expelled from the country, with the execrations of the natives, and now scarcely a vestige remains of their former power. This is considered to be evidence sufficient to satisfy the reader of the pamphlet of the efficacy of their system of managing India! The Portuguese eastern trade was always a monopoly, vested, not in a company indeed, but in the Crown. The next example is that of Spain, in respect to the Philippine Islands, where the Spanish dominion, he says, could neither have been established nor maintained without free settlement: were it so with British India, the cases would be parallel, but our dominion there has been established and is maintained without free settlement, a measure adopted in New South Wales, and other acquisitions similarly circumstanced with the Philippines, where the territory was, in a certain sense, vacant, the country uncultivated, and the natives were uncivilized. The last example is that of the Dutch, and their policy is recommended to us on account of its success. The author, with his accustomed assurance, points triumphantly to Java and Ceylon, in the former of which they are and have long been at open war with the natives; from the latter they were easily expelled by our arms, in spite of their free-settlement system. "When we received the government from the Dutch," says this sophister, "eight out of twelve members of the council of government were colonial landholders, bred and born in the country. No sooner did the administration fall into the hands of the East-India Company, than the danger of colonization was again conjured up, and the usual prohibition duly enacted. His Majesty's government, in humble imitation, continued it for a short time: but seemingly ashamed of such a piece of folly, took off this prohibition." And then the insurrection in the Candian provinces is ascribed to the absence of European colonies there! All this stuff is suited to apprehensions of the most vulgar kind, and to no other. Men of enlightened minds, free from prejudice, unconnected with, and even opposed to, the East-India Company, publicly avow their regret that Ceylon is not under the Company's system of management rather than that of the Crown, and congratulate the Hindoos that they are not subjected to a species of government, which this writer pretends to hold up as an example! Ceylon has judiciously been made a scene of experiment, where the theories of free trade, colonization, and administering justice by native juries, have all been fairly tried: and THEY HAVE ALL FAILED!

The writer then conjures up another argument, which he says is employed by the "abettors of restrictions," namely, that it is our proper policy to keep the Hindoos ignorant and uncivilized, lest they should throw off our yoke. Where or when has he found this argument urged? Is it not notorious that the Indian government pursues a policy directly the reverse? The writer, with more than usual effrontery, charges the Company with endeavouring to put down useful instruction, proscribing European learning, and "giving a certain encouragement to Asiatic literature," for this "Turkish" object. The allegation and the inference, it ought to be known by the writer, are utterly false. The only shew of evidence he offers is an extract from Bishop Heber's letters, wherein that lamented prelate has been led, by some strange mistake or some intentional misrepresentation, into the assertion that in the Vidyalaya, or Hindoo College, at Calcutta, "though an expensive set of instruments has been

been sent out, and it seems intended that the natural sciences should be studied there, the managers of the present institution take care that their boys should have as little time as possible for such pursuits, by requiring from them all, without exception, a laborious study of Sanscrit, and all the useless, and worse than useless, literature of their ancestors." The contradiction of this statement has appeared in the papers of Calcutta and in our journal, and must be known to be false by the writer of the pamphlet, if he knows any thing of that presidency. We subjoin the refutation of the bishop's statement, from the Calcutta *Government Gazette*.

Could it be thought possible that this statement is wholly unfounded? that so far from the managers of the Vidyalaya ever interfering to prevent the study of English, *the institution was founded expressly to teach English*, and that English is the great aim and object of the college; and that so far from their requiring from all the students, without exception, to study Sanscrit, *there never were above three or four boys out of the whole school engaged in that study*, along with their English lessons; and their acquirement of Sanscrit was purely elementary, as introductory to the knowledge of their own language, for which it has been finally superseded; so that at present there is not a Sanscrit class at all? The philosophical apparatus alluded to *has been applied to the uses for which it was sent out*, and for which it was always designed, and a number of scholars have been reared in the facts of natural and experimental philosophy, to an extent very rarely paralleled at home. *These things are no secret:* annual examinations have been held for several years past, and for the last four or five years a report of them has been given in the Calcutta journals.*

Upon such a rotten foundation stands the improbable charge against the Company's government, of a deliberate design to keep the Hindoos "in utter ignorance of each other and of every thing which an uncivilized might learn of a civilized people, the better to secure its own power and pretensions:" the writer occupies no less than twenty pages in arguing against the policy of this pretended theory of government, which has not only been repeatedly disclaimed by the Company, but which never was, at any time, acted upon in India.

Towards the close of this pamphlet, two or three pages are devoted to the discussion of a question of very considerable importance, namely, whether the main object of our policy should be the security and happiness of India or the commercial interests of England. Mr. Wynn, one of the most liberal ministers of the Crown ever placed over Indian affairs, observed, last year, in Parliament, that the protection of our Hindu subjects ought to be the chief object of our Indian policy. "India," he said, "must not be treated solely for the benefit of this country,—solely as a means of wealth to England. We have a *higher duty* to perform, in providing for the security and happiness of the inhabitants."

This, however, is a "serious error," according to our pamphleteer; the doctrine offers, no doubt, a serious obstacle to his views. British India, in the contemplation of our anti-monopolists, is nothing more than a territory of a certain extent, capable of producing a certain quantity of raw materials, with a certain number of people, who might be made to become consumers of a certain portion of our manufactures. This is all. The whole tenour of this writer's argument is to shew the policy of transferring the property of the land in India to Europeans, with the view of forcing the population to become, on a larger scale, raisers of raw produce,—cotton, indigo, &c. for the use of the artizans of England! He does not, indeed, go so far as another philanthropic writer (Mr. Wheatley), who maintains our right to take away the land from the

* They are always republished in the *Asiatic Journal*.

the zemindars "without purchase," and give it to Englishmen; nor he assumes that the transfer may be effected for "a valuable consideration," by profiting by the "pecuniary difficulties" of the present proprietors. He holds that "the same general principles which are applicable to Ireland, are equally applicable to India;" and that capitalists should be allowed to invest their money in the purchase of estates in the latter as in the former. The labouring part of the population, he seems distinctly to admit, must be made tillers of the ground, and they will thereby "rise in the scale of civilization!" He says, "if the whole of India were, after all, supplied with British manufactures, what harm would result? The India weaver is, in almost every case, also a cultivator,—passing part of the day at his loom, and part at his plough. In a rude country, comparatively *understocked* with labourers, where the natural direction of capital is not to manufacturing but to agricultural industry, it would be inflicting no great injury upon him, if he were *compelled* to employ the whole of his time at the latter only." In all the examples which he adduces, as models for our humble imitation,—that of the Moguls in India, of the Tartars in China, of the Turks in Asia and Europe,—this vile doctrine is covertly inculcated. With the same view, he insists frequently upon the passive and pusillanimous character of the Hindoos; they are "timid and subservient;" they are "of all conquered people the most easy of management;" they will, according to our author, endure any thing, even trampling upon their religion and insulting their caste! The inference from this is clear; there can be no apprehension of danger to our dominion by converting them into a nation of peasants, forcing them to dress in flannel, and use cast-iron utensils instead of earthen, for the benefit of the home manufacture. There will of course be a fair interchange of commodities between us and the Hindoos; as in the case of the negroes in the West-Indies, they will raise our cotton and indigo, and we shall supply them with slops! It is "absurd," in his opinion, to suppose that this "complete revolution" will occasion any real injury to the people of India; it will merely affect "a handful of old women." The allegation of the merchants of London trading to the East-Indies, in their late petition to Parliament against the injustice of taxing India silks, wherein they assert that "in many districts, considerable distress has already been felt by the supersession of the native by British fabrics," must then, we suppose, be mere "twaddle." It is incomprehensible to our writer "how a province *not from the nature of things a manufacturing country*, can possibly be injured by receiving manufactures from the mother country, eminently a manufacturing one, and at about one-third the price which the province could possibly make them for itself." He goes on to ask, "has any one ever heard of an Indian weaver being thrown out of employ through the introduction of British manufactures?" Here is a serious charge insinuated against the London merchants, which we leave them to deal with.

The permanence of our existing relations with India cannot be a matter of serious importance to a mere commercial theorist. Accordingly, our pamphleteer seems to contemplate this event with very philosophic composure. "Sooner or later," he says, "be our administration good or bad, and sooner unquestionably in the latter case,* we must lose it; for a relation which separates the governors from the governed, by a navigation of 15,000 miles, *cannot be a very natural or a very useful connexion to either party.*" If so, we do not see why a separation should not take place at once. Possibly the writer and his

* Why so, if the Hindoos are such abject tools as he describes them?

his disciples may think it a duty to hasten a consummation so advantageous both to India and England!

But we have pursued our examination of this pamphlet to a sufficient length, and shall merely advert to two striking features of it, namely, the rank hostility it displays towards the Company's servants, civil and military, and the abuse which it vents against the existing government of India, which, we are told by other partizans of the free trade theory, it was never intended by them to assail, and which it would be a "wilful mistake" to imagine it was ever desired by "the great towns of England and the merchants generally should give way to the direct government of the Crown." Besides the tone of contempt towards the "*employés*" of the Company in the aggregate,* their judges and magistrates are charged with partiality and a failure of duty, "because labouring under the usual prejudice and delusion of their caste;" both civil and military officers are accused of wantonly violating the prejudices and usages of the natives, to which cause the writer ascribes "a good many tumults, a good many insurrections, and a good many military mutinies," although he elsewhere contends that the people are so docile and pusillanimous that they will tamely submit to wrong. With respect to the complexion of the Company's government, he says that, ever since the East-India Company became the avowed and exclusive patrons of the people of India, "its influence has been exerted to keep the Hindoos stationary for ever;" that its protection of that people is "that sort of protection which Spain bestowed upon the American Indians;" that "the administration of India, as it is now constituted, disclaims all support derived from the influence or public opinion of Englishmen;" that the presidencies "are so many little Tadmors amidst a vast desert of despotic misrule and insecurity," of "poverty, disorder, and anarchy;" and that "their fiscal arrangements are characterized by indiscriminate, short-sighted, and injudicious rapacity;" whence it would appear that there is such a thing as "judicious rapacity," which the Company's servants are too "blundering" to have yet discovered.

To all this slander we will oppose, not the opinion of a partizan, or the dictum of a writer labouring under "the prejudice and delusion of caste;" but the calm, deliberate, judicial decision of an historian, after carefully pondering upon the whole evidence—an historian who is no favourer of the Company, but an unsparing censor of their faults and those of their servants—Mr. Mill. In the concluding volume of his history, he expresses himself as follows:

To communicate the whole of the impression made upon a mind, which has taken a survey of the government of India by the East-India Company *more completely through the whole field of its action than was ever taken before*, and which has not spared to bring forward into the same light the unfavourable and the favourable points, it may be necessary to state, and this may be the most convenient occasion for stating, that, in regard to *intention*, I know *no government, either in past or present times*, that can be placed *equally high* with that of the East-India Company; that I can hardly point out an occasion on which the schemes they have adopted, and even the particular measures they pursued, were not by themselves considered as conducive to the welfare of the people whom they governed; that I know no government which has, *on all occasions*, shown so much of a disposition to *make sacrifices of its own interests to the interests of the people* whom it governed, and which has, in fact, made *so many and such important sacrifices*; that if the East-India Company have been so little successful in ameliorating the practical operation of their government,

* What said Mr. Canning, no partizan of the Company, in respect to their servants? "I venture to say that there cannot be found in Europe any monarchy which within a given time has produced so many men of the first talents, in civil and military life, as India has, within the same period, first reared for her use, and then given to their native country." Speeches of Mr. Canning, vol. vi, p. 426.

ment, it has been owing chiefly to the disadvantage of their situation, distant a voyage of several months from the scene of action, and to that imperfect knowledge which was common to them with almost all their countrymen; but that they have never erred so much as when, distrusting their own knowledge, they have followed the doctrines of men whom they unhappily thought wiser than themselves, viz. political economists and lawyers; and that, lastly, in the highly important point of the servants or subordinate agents of government, *there is nothing in the world to be compared* with the East India Company, whose servants, as a body, have not only exhibited a portion of zeal which forms a contrast with that of the ill-chosen instruments of other governments; but have, except in some remarkable instances, maintained a *virtue which, under the temptations of their situation, is worthy of the highest applause.**

In matters of detail, I have more frequently had occasion to blame the Company's government than to praise it; and till the business of government is much better understood, whoever writes history with a view solely to the good of mankind, will have the same thankless task to perform; yet I believe it will be found that the Company, during the period of their sovereignty, have done more on behalf of their subjects, have shown more of good-will towards them, have shown less of a selfish attachment to mischievous powers lodged in their own hands, have displayed a *more generous welcome to schemes of improvement, and a more ready willingness to adopt improvements,* not only than any other sovereign existing in the same period, but *than all other sovereigns taken together upon the face of the globe.*†

Our pamphleteer has, of course, read this; he can quote Mr. Mill as he can quote Bishop Heber (when notoriously in error) if accidentally favourable to his own views of inculpating the government of India. But candour and fairness would not suit his purpose; he must vilify and blacken; the question must not be even doubtful; common sense is outraged if the Company and all their supporters are not regarded as a band of conspirators against the welfare of India and England. But here we leave him.

* Hist. of British India, vol. vi, p. 17. † *Ib.*, p. 280.

WARD ON THE HINDUS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: I am induced to hope that the writer of the very excellent observations upon Mr. Mill's History of British India, or some equally competent person, after his example, will follow up the plan of exposing and refuting the mistakes (to call them by a gentle name) of writers upon India, who are regarded as authorities, and whose faults are therefore unsuspected, and become the source of many prejudices and misapprehensions. If this office was ever desirable, it is highly so at the present time, when so much depends upon a just appreciation, not of the Government alone, to which the Hindus are subjected, but of their national character.

Amongst the recent polemical publications upon Indian topics, I find quotations occasionally introduced from books published some years back, assumed to be thoroughly accurate, and therefore ostentatiously obtruded, which, from my limited experience, I have every reason to consider, contain, either false statements or gross exaggerations. Yet, as they have never been contradicted, and as the works from whence they are taken are appealed to with confidence by controversialists, these fallacies have come to be regarded as axioms or data.

Amongst the works which I should like to see submitted to that powerful purgatory process, which has been applied with such success to Mr. Mill's History,

tory, is the "View of the Hindus," by the late Mr. Ward of Serampore, a person of undoubted talent and learning, but whose religious feelings appear to have excited in his mind an antipathy towards the people of whom he treats, which vitiated his judgment. Throughout his work, which is a kind of angry diatribe against the Hindus, he seems intent upon representing their character, their institutions, their manners, in the blackest and most disgusting colours. The religious world, I believe, look upon Mr. Ward as an unexceptionable authority, and his book as a most faithful representation of Hinduism. His statements are, without hesitation, adopted by Mr. Mill as bases for his conclusions in respect to the people of India. Therefore, if, as I am not permitted to doubt, Mr. Ward's work, valuable as it is, discovers serious and fundamental errors, it is apparent, that by these errors remaining uncorrected, thousands are continually misled, who, directly or indirectly, derive their impressions from that source.

A very substantial ground for doubting of the general accuracy of Mr. Ward's work is furnished by a late discovery of that eminent Hindu scholar, Mr. Colebrooke, who, having occasion accidentally to compare Mr. Ward's translation of a Sanscrit work, as given in his "View," with the original, found that it was no version of the text, but, as he says, "seems to have been made from an oral exposition through the medium of a different language, probably the Bengalese." He says further, that the introduction does not correspond with the original in so much as a single word; and justly adds that "the meaning of the original is certainly not to be gathered from such translations of this and (as Mr. Ward terms them) of other principal works of the Hindus, which he has presented to the public."* As it is much easier for a writer to give a true representation of a book which he professes to translate, than to draw the character of a people, for the most delicate traits of which he must be indebted to the casual and often contradictory statements of others, since he has failed in the former, his accuracy may justly be suspected in the latter.

As examples of the passages to which, I am of opinion, it would be desirable to draw the attention of those best acquainted with the character of the Indian people, the following are adduced, taken only from the first volume of the last edition, 1822.

Of the female character in India, Mr. Ward gives these statements. He says, "Female chastity is almost unknown in India;" (xlix.) "fidelity to marriage-vows is almost unknown among the Hindoos; the intercourse of the sexes approaches very near to that of irrational animals;" (cxxxix.) "there is not a single Hindoo, male or female, in the large cities of Bengal, who does not violate the laws of chastity." (83) In remarking upon the statement of the author of "A Sketch of the State of British India," where, speaking of the Hindus, that writer says, "their women are distinguished by a fidelity to their vows which would do honour to the sex in the most civilized nations," Mr. Ward observes, "now it so happens, that in no respect whatever are the Hindoo manners more deficient than in conjugal fidelity. It is a fact which greatly perplexes many of the well-informed Hindoos, that notwithstanding the wives of Europeans are seen in so many mixed companies, they remain chaste; while their wives, though continually secluded, watched, and veiled, are so notoriously corrupt. I recollect the observation of a gentleman, who had lived nearly twenty years in Bengal, and whose opinions on such a subject demand

* Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. ii. part. i. p. 9.

demand the highest regard, that the infidelity of the Hindoo women was so great, that he scarcely thought there was a single instance of a wife who had been always faithful to her husband." (288)

The treatment of females in India is represented as degrading in the extreme. They are treated, he says, as irrational beings, and converted into beasts of burden; a woman is never considered as the companion of her husband, but as his slave, or as a creature belonging to his haram-mahal. (xix.) "Possibly not twenty females, blessed with the common rudiments of even Hindoo learning (that is, reading and writing) are to be found in as many millions." (279) "The Hindoos not only seize many of their widows and burn them alive, but the perpetual degradation and starvation to which those widows are reduced whom they permit to live, sinks them below many of the most savage tribes." (281)

Besides the many vices to which the females are addicted, the crime of murdering, "the systematic butchery of," their own offspring (to whom, by a strange inconsistency, they are said to be attached to a vicious excess, whence much of the moral turpitude of the Hindu is alleged by Mr. Ward to proceed) is enumerated, as well as abortion to a horrid pitch. "It is universally admitted," he says, "among the Hindoos, that the practice of destroying the fœtus prevails to a most dreadful extent among these women. A kooleena brahmin assured me that he had heard more than fifty women, daughters of kooleenas, confess these murders. On making further inquiry into this subject, a friend, upon whose authority I can implicitly rely, assured me that a very respectable and learned brahmin, who certainly was not willing to charge his countrymen with more vices than they possessed, told him, it was supposed, that a thousand of these abortions took place in Calcutta every month."* (82) In the family of a single kooleena brahmin, whose daughters never live with their husbands, it is common for each daughter to destroy a fœtus annually; this crime is also very prevalent among widows, so numerous in this country. The pundit, who gave me this information, supposes that 10,000 children are thus murdered, in the provinces of Bengal, every month. He said, the fact is so notorious, that every child in the country knew of it; and that the crime had an appropriate name, *pita-phila*. It is a fact, too, that many women die after taking the drug intended to destroy the unborn child." (292)

Much of this depravity he attributes to the mode in which marriages are contracted in the country. "Their marriage laws must have originated with some gloomy ascetic, who, having no idea that final liberation could possibly be promoted by union to matter, made the state of marriage as irksome as possible." (xx.) "The mercenary spirit frequently observable in contracts of marriage is equalled by nothing except that of two individuals in a fair, mutually suspicious of each other, striking a bargain for a yoke of oxen." (xxi.) The consequences of the state of things, in this portrait, are said to be "universal whoredom, and the perpetration of other horrible crimes, to a most shocking extent." (167).

I may just remark, that this picture of the female character in India is not only contradicted by such writers as Bishop Heber and Colonel Tod, but is too frightful to be true. Moreover, it is difficult to imagine that the affection and sentiment of love, expressed, sometimes with much delicacy in the poems of the

* The resident Hindu population of Calcutta was ascertained, in 1822, to amount to 118,000 souls.

the Hindus, could be popular, or even comprehended, amongst such a people as the Hindus are represented by Mr. Ward.

The disgusting impurity of the Hindu manners must be passed over; the details are too abominable for repetition. "Impurity and cruelty," says Mr. Ward, "have been, in all ages, the prominent features of every form of pagan superstition; but no where have those features presented a more disgusting and horrible appearance than among the Hindoos." (xxxvii.) "The Hindoos are the most effeminate and corrupt people upon the earth." (cxxxix.) "Private murder is practised to a dreadful extent among the Hindoos. Instances of persons being secretly poisoned by their relations, are numerous, especially in the houses of the rich, where detection is almost impossible."* (291) "The Hindoos are notoriously the most corrupt people at present existing on the face of the earth." (xxxix.) "The crime of infanticide in Rajpootana makes the dwelling of a Rajpoot a slaughter-house. Burning of widows is rare amongst the Rajpoots, because (as an English magistrate stated), they are 'known to put every female child to death, and marry amongst other tribes, which wives do not consider themselves under an obligation to burn.'" (xl.)

Although the impurity and cruelty ascribed to the Hindus are referred to their superstitious creeds, yet they are elsewhere represented as absolved from all regard to religion. The great bulk of the people, he says, have abandoned every form and vestige of religious ceremony. (cxxxi.) He admits they believe in a future state of rewards and punishments; but he says that "there is nothing more palpable than that, with most of the Hindoos, the terrors of hereafter do not weigh the weight of a feather compared with the loss of a rupee." (cxxxii.) He imputes to the English a desire to promote their superstition. "I am not ashamed to confess," he says, "that I fear more for the continuance of British power in India, from the encouragement which Englishmen have given to the idolatry of the Hindoos, than from any other quarter whatever." (clxix.)

The Hindus, according to Mr. Ward, have no morals; in fact, no virtues: that of hospitality he depreciates. As to their writings, he says, "a few scattered passages excepted, in works never read nor heard of by the great bulk of the community, there is not a vestige of real morality in the whole of the Hindoo system." (296) Treachery, theft, selfishness, deceit, lying of the most atrocious kind, and ingratitude, are their characteristic features. "The Hindoos, in their common language, have no word for 'thank you' (289); the greatest benefits conferred rarely meet with even the least acknowledgment." (*ib.*) "A European never has the heart of a Hindoo, who neither knows the influence of gratitude, nor feels the dignity of a disinterested attachment." (292) "In short," he says, "though it has been said that the Hindoos are a moral, and comparatively an honest people, there needs no attempt to prove, to persons engaged in business in India, that such an assertion is as far from truth as the distance between the poles. Every one who has been obliged to employ the Hindoos, has had the most mortifying proofs, that, if the vices of lying, deceit, dishonesty, and impurity can degrade a people, then the Hindoos have sunk to the utmost depth of human depravity." (294) "The natives of India," he adds, "ridicule the idea of administering justice by oral testimony."

The intellectual character of the Hindus is rated by Mr. Ward "far lower than

* One would imagine that if a detection of the crime be almost impossible, the notoriety of it must be equally so.

than that of our ancestors at the period of the conquest." (lii.) "The brahmins have sunk into ignorance," and the soodras "have sunk to the level of their own cattle." (64) "A brahmin who can read what his forefather wrote, is now scarcely to be found in Bengal." (86). "The love of learning for its own sake is unknown in Bengal; a Hindoo, if he applies to learning, always does it to obtain rupees or heaven." (cxxx.)

Caste, though supposed to be an insurmountable obstacle to innovation in India, is, according to Mr. Ward, virtually abolished. "Although the Hindoos give one another credit, as a matter of convenience, for being in possession of caste, and although there may be an outward, and in the higher orders an insolent show of reverence for its rules, if the matter were to be searched into, and the laws of the caste were allowed to decide, scarcely a single family of Hindoos would be found in the whole of Bengal whose caste is not forfeited: *this is well known, and generally acknowledged.*" (xvii.)

I forbear any further examples: if these are accurate representations, Mr. Mill has rather spared the people of India, whose excessive corruption renders it surprising that their coercion is so well accomplished by our government. If they are not accurate, or if they are descriptions of the whole, which apply only to a part, in respect of rank and geographical position, the fact should be known, and the character of the work where they appear justly appreciated. That the latter is most likely to be true, I am disposed to conclude from the testimony of writers on the subject of India, who have seen much more of the people than Mr. Ward ever saw. I subjoin some remarks from Col. Briggs, which exhibit a singular contrast with the opinions of Mr. Ward:

> It has been my lot to pass a great part of my life in familiar intercourse with the natives of the East, and principally among those who have for the most part lived beyond the precincts of our jurisdiction; and my notions of them are drawn from such sources. I have found the people, generally speaking, intelligent in a very high degree, though from education deficient in the knowledge of European history and sciences. They, however, are ready to admit their ignorance, and desirous of instruction. They are usually liberal in their opinions; and the Hindus especially are tolerant on the subject of religion: for though tenacious of any interference in the exercise of their own, they oppose no worship or custom that does not affect themselves. Among their domestic virtues, I should class affection and tenderness to their relations; kindness to their domestics, integrity in their dealings with each other, hospitality to strangers, and charity to the distressed and poor. Among the upper classes, I have found refined notions of delicacy of conduct and manner; and amongst statesmen and financiers, I have occasionally met with enlarged views of policy, and a knowledge of the principles of statistics and political economy, that would not disgrace the ministers of any government. I believe that, at this moment, India contains natives who would do honour to any country.

Perhaps the key to the solution is that the Hindus degenerate when in contact with Europeans. If this be the case, the fact should be publicly asserted by some writer of respectability.

I am, Sir, &c.

PHILALETHES.

THE HISTORY OF JAPAN.

The severe system of exclusion maintained by the government of Japan against foreigners, especially Europeans, which is slenderly relaxed in respect to the Dutch alone, enhances the value of every fragment of authentic information concerning that curious country.

We stated, some time back, that the Dutch residents at Nangasaki were employed in collecting materials for an historical account of Japan; this account has, at length, been transmitted to Europe, in the shape of a memoir on the origin of the Japanese, by Mr. Siebold, who has been for several years a resident in the country, and is conversant with the language. It is written in German, and was submitted, by its author, to the Asiatic Society of Paris: which referred it to a committee, consisting of MM. Eyriès, Saint-Martin, and Klaproth, who delivered an elaborate report upon the memoir at the meeting of the Society in July last. A copy of that report, which is of some length, is now before us; and we embrace the opportunity of transferring to our pages the substance of its contents.

Mr. Siebold prescribes to himself the following topics of inquiry, arising out of the diverse opinions expressed by antecedent writers on the subject of the Japanese; namely, first, whether they are descended from the Chinese; secondly, whether they are descended from the people commonly called Tartars; thirdly, whether they are the progeny of a mixture of various Asiatic nations; and lastly, whether they are the primitive inhabitants of the country?

A superficial comparison of the physical qualities of the Japanese and Chinese, he observes, as well as of their civil and political institutions, and even some points of their history, might raise a belief that the Japanese were descended from the Chinese. Nevertheless, although deep research has demonstrated that the civilization of Japan proceeded from China, it has made it equally apparent that there is an original distinction between the inhabitants of the two countries: a distinction still more clearly indicated by a comparison of their languages, which possess nothing in common between them, although the Japanese have adopted a considerable number of Chinese terms, for which, notwithstanding, they have words of their own. Mr. Siebold conceives, also, that the primitive creed of the Japanese was totally different from that of the Chinese; an hypothesis which the reporters regard as doubtful, inasmuch as the religion of Sinto, in Japan, is, in a great measure, founded upon the same belief in genii, demons, and deified mortals, as the ancient Chinese system, and the doctrine of the Taou-sze: the creed, originally from the same source, being modified by circumstances peculiar to each country.

The Sinto religion, according to Mr. Siebold, was originally a very simple one, and the offspring of a conjunction of Sabæism and Fetichism. "The ancient religion of the Japanese," he remarks, "has no affinity with Buddhism; and although the doctrines of the two creeds may appear to have become amalgamated by their immediate contact for six centuries, they are, in reality, studiously distinguished by the learned in Japan." The divinities of the Sinto religion are denominated *kami*, which is equivalent to the Chinese *shin*, "genius;" whilst those of the Buddha sect bear the name of *boodz*. Buddhism was carried from China into Corea; and from that country it reached Japan, apparently for the first time, A.D. 543. Nine years afterwards, the images of Buddha were carried thither; and since that period, this creed has been disseminated throughout the empire. The policy of the Dzoguns, or civil emperors of Japan, employed Buddhism to supplant the ancient religion of

of the country, the legitimate head of which was the Daïri, or ecclesiastical emperor: so that, at the present moment, it is Buddhism which is the state-religion. These two creeds have been incorporated into a new one, which partakes of the character of both. It appears, from a statement of Mr. Siebold, that two of the sects, into which the Buddhist faith is divided in Japan, and whose origin is attributed to the beginning of the ninth century, still use the Devanagari characters in their religious books.

The Confucian system, which the Japanese call *Sju-too*, reached Japan in the 59th year of the Christian era. Its votaries, Mr. Siebold tells us, aspire to nothing beyond the performance of good works in this world, without concerning themselves much as to what will happen after death.

The reporters remark that Mr. Siebold is not accurate in that part of his memoir devoted to researches into the religion of the country. They contend that he has not penetrated into the real character of the dogmatical system of the great Chinese philosopher; that he has confounded Buddha, Fo, or Chakia, with Fo-hi, the founder of the Chinese monarchy, who has no analogy whatever with the Indian divinity; and that he has imagined the doctines and ceremonies of the religion of the Dalaï Lama, to bear a strong resemblance to those of the Japanese Sinto, whereas the former, they contend, is Buddhism. It appears, moreover, that he has formed certain theories of identity of origin, the bane of Oriental antiquaries, between the Japanese and the Persians, on account of some specious semblances of analogy between their religion, manners, and customs; and that he has even wandered from his subject for the sake of endeavouring to establish some primitive connexion between the Mexicans and the inhabitants of Tibet. The report expresses a very just degree of surprise at these puerilities, as well as some regret that Mr. Siebold had visited Japan, where he enjoyed such favourable opportunities for research, before he had qualified himself sufficiently for so important an undertaking.

This is perhaps a little severe; but we do not wonder that men of real knowledge and learning are incensed at such frivolous and despicable pedantry. These fanciful theories, when they occupy the brains of men who contribute the evidence on which they are founded, tend to delude them into error, or what is worse, tempt them to commit deliberate falsehoods. In a subsequent portion of the report, we find it asserted that Mr. Siebold, in order to support his theory of a conformity between the languages of the Japanese and a tribe in South America, has compared the names and numbers in the two languages, and, in doing so, has "taken the liberty to *alter a little the latter*," which he borrowed from a published work: this is indeed *too bad*. This passion for historical theories constructed on similitude of language ought to be discountenanced, unless the experiment be conducted on the sensible and only satisfactory plan suggested by Baron William d'Humboldt.*

In entering upon the second head of inquiry, Mr. Siebold has again recourse to hypothesis. "He imagines that he has discovered (we quote the words of the report), by a comparison of the languages of the Manchoos, the Coreans, and the Ainos or Kuriles, with the language of Japan, that there is a manifest affinity between all these people, and consequently that Japan probably received its population from the continent of Asia, and that it was subsequently civilized by Chinese and Corean colonies, which came thither and blended with the people. In order to demonstrate this hypothesis, the author offers, in

* Trans. R. A. S., vol. ii. p. 213.

in the first place, some observations upon the grammars of the tongues beforementioned; and then he gives a vocabulary of about ninety words, wherein the Japanese is placed parallel with the Kurile and the Corean, to which he adds the Chinese words conformably to the pronunciation of the Chinese who come to trade at Nangasaki, and that which is in use in Japan itself. This double comparison, from the lexicon and the grammar, however, appears to us to demonstrate just the contrary of what the author proposed to prove. A slight glance suffices to afford a conviction, that the four languages in question have no point of contact whatever with each other. Some instances of general grammatical conformity will occur in the most dissimilar dialects; they lead to no result where there is no analogy between their respective roots."

Mr. Siebold subjoins a geographical notice of the Kurile nation, which occupies the isles so called, as well as those of Jesso and Tarakaï, or Karafto, improperly called in Europe Saghalien, and a brief description of the coast of the Tartarian continent opposite the latter isle, and named by the natives Sandan. This notice is of infinitely more value than his *linguistic* researches. The details respecting Sandan, or Eastern Tattan, as it is called by the Japanese, are quite new. They were obtained by Mr. Siebold from an old Japanese, who visited the country in 1785. He proceeded from Sooia, a factory on the isle of Jesso, to Karafto or Tarakaï, examined the eastern and western coasts of this large island, and laid down a chart of them. The western part of Tarakaï is separated from the continent of Asia by a strait, of the existence of which there is no doubt whatever, says the report, in spite of the opposite assertion of Krusenstern, who makes Tarakaï or Saghalien a peninsula. It was examined in 1808 by a Japanese, named Mamia Rinsoo, and subsequently by an imperial commission sent expressly for the purpose of exploring it. The strait was named the "Passage of Mamia,"* in honour of the discoverer. It is commonly frozen from December to March.

In the vicinity of this strait, as much to the south as to the north, and near the mouth of the Amour, the inhabitants of the island of Karafto carry on a traffic with those of Sandan, situated on the continent. The Amour bears, among the Japanese, the name of Kon-to-koo, their mode of pronouncing the Chinese Hwăn-tung-keang; in the country itself, it is called Mankoo or Mangoo. According to the statement of Mr. Siebold's authority, Sandan is situated between Corea and the country of the Manchoos. This statement, as well as the theories of the relator respecting the name of the place (for this Japanese seems to be as great a theorist as Mr. Siebold), is inaccurate. Sandan, he goes on to say, is washed on the east and the south by the sea, and is bounded on the west by lofty mountains. The great river of Mankoo, or Amour, there falls into the sea. It is navigable into the interior of Sandan, and much higher. From Moosi-boo, on the coast, you reach, by the lake Kitsi-hoga,† Kitsibook, the chief town of Sandan, and Deren, the emporium of the Manchoo trade. Moosi-boo is the place from whence boats are dragged by land to the river Taba-matsi, on which the traveller re-embarks, and proceeds across lake Kitsi as far as the mouth of the river, to the right of the Mankoo. The Taba-matsi is considered by the reporters to be the river called by the Manchoos Nemdengte, erroneously written by D'Anville, Neptecte, which traverses lake Kidzi or Kitsi, and falls into the Amour above the village of Kidzi. From the particulars afforded by Mr. Siebold's Japanese informant, it is conceived that Sandan corresponds with the country of the Khejens and Fiakhas, who occupy

* It is called in our maps "the channel of Tartary." † *Hoga*, in the Kurile tongue, signifies "lake."

occupy the right bank of the lower Amour, as far as its mouth, as well as the sea-coast.

The interior of Sandan is badly peopled; but the numerous habitations situated on the borders of the Mankoo indicate that the people who occupy them are comfortable. In the villages near the mouth of that river, the mode of living seems to approximate very nearly to that of the Aïnos of Tarakaï, or Saghalien; whilst in those which are situated higher up the river, the manners and customs of the inhabitants resemble more those of the Manchoos.

The Sandans, in their voyages on the Mankoo, and in crossing the lakes of the country, make use of portable roofs, named *karia*, and made of the bark of the alder, which they erect upon their boats, as well as upon the ground, when they sleep. They carry on a very active traffic on the banks of the lower Amour with the Manchoos, as well as with certain tribes denominated by the Japanese traveller Orotsko, Smeren-kour,* Siroon-aïno, Kemoon-aïno, Kordetske, Kiaky, Kara, Idaa, and Kissen. Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of the inhabitants of Sandan: they pay little attention to agriculture. They barter the skins of the animals they take for rice and millet, which are brought by the Manchoos into the Mankoo. The Sandans are but little civilized: they are ignorant of the art of writing; but they manufacture a species of pottery resembling porcelaine. In respect to their religious creed and ceremonies, they are nearly the same as those of the Aïnos of Karafto. The Japanese traveller related that on his return in a boat on the Mankoo, he passed in front of a mountain on the right of the river, on which were two large stones standing, of a yellowish colour. The natives told him that they were ancient funeral monuments. The boatmen, in passing these tombs, threw into the river, rice, millet, and other productions of the earth, as a kind of oblation, at the same time reciting prayers, with their hands joined together, and turning towards the monuments.

Among the Sandans, as among the Aïnos, several families are united together under a chief named Hasata or Kazinata. These chiefs were formerly elected by the people; at present, they are nominated by the Manchoos. Trade on the Mankoo is in the hands of the Chinese government, whose authority is recognized by a part of Sandan. The limits of the Chinese are marked by boundaries on the island of Tarakaï.

The inhabitants of Sandan, says the Japanese traveller, resemble, in their features, the Coreans; their weapons, their bows made of horns of cattle, their arrows and lances, are also similar to this people. They dress like the Aïnos of Karafto, and let their hair hang down all round the head: a few bind them up like the Manchoos. Besides the products of their fishery and the chase, the inhabitants of Sandan eat a good deal of beef. The description given by him of the tribe of the Orotskos, as well as the portraits of some individuals which he sketched, bear a perfect resemblance to those which are given by La Perouse of the inhabitants of the Bay of Castries, to whom that navigator assigned the name of Orotchys: they are probably the same people.

Mr. Siebold, as usual, has his theory in regard to this race: he conjectures that the primitive inhabitants of Japan may have descended from the Sandans, because, like the latter, they sacrifice to stones on the banks of a river, when passing them in a boat. "This hypothesis," observe the reporters, "does not appear to us to be peculiarly felicitous, for we do not find any thing else among this

* "This is the Kurile name of the Aïnos, who inhabit the northern part of Tarakaï or Karafto."

this people which reminds us of the Japanese. A slight resemblance between some religious ceremonies is perceived amongst many savage or imperfectly civilized people, which is by no means sufficient to establish an identity of origin between the tribes among which they are remarked. The few words of the Saudans, which Mr. Siebold has been able to collect, demonstrate, in the very teeth of his hypothesis, that it is a dialect of the Tungouse language, which has a close affinity to the Manchoo."

The question whether the Japanese are the mixt progeny of several Asiatic nations, is resolved by Mr. Siebold in the affirmative, though in very general terms. He discovers the cause of the mixture in the intercourse which the Japanese have had, from the most remote period to the time of Taïko (who died in 1598), with foreign nations, especially the Chinese and Coreans. He adds that there is reason to think that the isles of Lew-kew have been, for the most part, peopled by Japanese; just as some other isles of the great ocean have received an accession of population from Japan. The latter assertion, he observes, ought not to appear surprising, since he has even obtained proofs of an evident communication between the Japanese and the ancient inhabitants of Peru and New Granada! Here the learned Dutchman adduces his "proofs," which consist of a comparison of the Japanese names of numbers with those of the Muyscas or Moscas, who formerly inhabited the northern part of South America, between Macaraybo and Rio de la Hacha, as given by M. de Humboldt, with a few slight but convenient alterations. The reporters have restored the South American denominations to their proper orthography (which is, moreover, attested by a grammatical work printed at Madrid in 1619); and it thence appears, that out of the eleven terms exhibited by Mr. Siebold, *two* only bear an accidental resemblance to those of the Japanese. So much for the honesty of theorists! Messrs. Eyriès and his colleagues have thought it expedient to enter further into a consideration of this hypothesis, for the sake of more effectually demolishing it; but we think it a work of supererogation.

The fourth and last question proposed by Mr. Siebold, namely, "are the Japanese the aborigines or primitive inhabitants of the country?" he passes over *sub silentio*, conceiving that it was impliedly resolved in the negative by what had been already said. "Nevertheless," observe his reporters, "if we admit the idea of aborigines, if we apply this denomination to a people who have occupied a country from the remotest times, or as far back as the period of the first historical notion exists of it, and if the language of this people offers no resemblance to that of any other nation; then we have every reason to assume that the Japanese are aborigines, since they do not bear, in any respect, a resemblance to the Kuriles, the Coreans, the Manchoos, or Tungouses, the tribes nearest to the archipelago of Japan. We know it, also, as an historical fact, that these aborigines were civilized by Chinese colonies, and that more recently they received from China an access of civilization, and moreover the religion of Buddha, which reached them from Corea. It is thus that the manners and customs of the Japanese people were successively formed: they bear the impress of their Chinese origin, as one of the members of your committee has shewn in his *Asia Polyglotta* and his *Memoir on the introduction of Writing into Japan*, inserted in the first number of the New *Journal Asiatique* of the present year."

Appended to Mr. Siebold's memoir is a sketch of the mythological and early history of Japan, which is more detailed than Kæmpfer's, but does not essentially differ from it.

The

The reporters have subjoined a notice of some Japanese and Corean works mentioned by Mr. Siebold, historical, geographical, and philological. Amongst the former is the *Nipon odaï itsi ran*, or Japan annals, printed in 1663 and 1683, one of their best historical works, and of which, it is stated, a translation is very desirable; and the *Tsjoosen monogatareh*, or Description of Corea, printed at Jeddo, 1750, an extremely important work, containing detailed information respecting the history, geography, language, religion, productions, manners and customs of that imperfectly-known country. The philological works consist of dictionaries, vocabularies, glossaries, &c. of the Japanese and Corean tongues, including the Japanese Encyclopædia, published at Jeddo in 1817, and which treats of every thing relating to the history, geography, language, writing, mathematics, heraldry, &c. of Japan; a vocabulary of the Jesso dialect, with dialogues, poetry, imperial proclamations concerning the revolution in the northern part of the island, comedies, &c.; also a treatise on the characters of India, by a priest of that country, translated from the Indian language into Chinese, and printed in China about a thousand years ago.

It is with sincere pain that we close this article with a piece of melancholy intelligence, which we hope may prove unfounded, namely, the apprehended death of Mr. Siebold. We are at this moment furnished with the following extract of a letter from Batavia, dated February 17th, 1829:

"The Japan ship of this season is not yet arrived, and it is feared she is lost: if so, we shall lose with her an excellent Japanese scholar, Dr. Siebold, and one of the finest and largest libraries ever exported from Japan."

M. VON HAMMER'S REPLY TO PROFESSOR HAMAKER.

M. Von Hammer has published, in the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris, a detailed reply to the critical remarks of M. Hamaker, on the first volume of his *History of the Ottoman Empire*, which appeared in the fourth volume of the *Bibliotheca Critica Nova*, published at Leyden, in 1828. The material objections, according to M. Hammer, turn upon twenty historical points, which he has separately discussed, and has proved, apparently in a very satisfactory manner, by the adduction of the original authorities, the accuracy of his own positions, and the fallacy of the criticism, which he considers to be as rude as it is unjust. He adds: "I am vefy much deceived, if unprejudiced readers will not retort upon the critic the charges of ignorance, precipitation, negligence, and want of judgment, which he fulminates, without proof, without a knowledge of manuscripts, and upon mere malevolent suspicion."

The great length of M. Von Hammer's justification, which he has circulated separately,* as an extract from the work in which it appeared, precludes us from giving more than this general description of it. Those who are capable of entering into the merits of the controversy, will be best able to appreciate them by a minute examination of the original texts, in full, as given by M. Hammer, and by a careful comparison of the objections with the replies.

It is painful to observe that literary disputes, between writers of undoubted talent and respectability, cannot always be carried on without acrimony.

* Entitled "Eclaircissemens sur quelques points contestés de l'Histoire des Arabes, des Byzantins, des Seldjoukides, t des Ottomans."

THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—I am indebted to the accident that lately befel the *Carn Brea Castle* for the pleasure of perusing, rather sooner than I otherwise could have done, the comments contained in the July number of the *Oriental Herald*, upon a little pamphlet which I some months ago ventured to publish, in reply to several productions on topics connected with India, in which I had met with statements which struck me as being unfair and exaggerated.

Though a full discussion of the various subjects touched upon in the article I refer to cannot be brought within the limits of a letter, yet there are some points on which I must trouble you with a few observations, in the hope that, by finding a place in your journal, they may obtain a circulation commensurate with that of the critique to which they relate.

In these remarks I shall follow the order observed in the article, not as being in itself the most lucid that might be adopted, but as being the most favourable to contrast and comparison.

Passing over the introductory paragraphs, which are remarkable for nothing but a contempt of Pope's rule,

In every work regard the author's end, &c. &c.

I must proceed at once *in medias res*, and point out at the very commencement of the article an instance of that substitution of inuendo for assertion, of which the adversaries of the government of British India have in all their writings made such liberal use.

In page 3, in alluding to the monopoly of salt, it is observed, that "there is nothing in his work to shew whether dysenteries or alligators be most efficient in carrying off the manufacturers." The plain English of this passage is, that the British government in Bengal, in order to procure salt, wittingly suffer their subjects to be compelled to labour in its manufacture, at the imminent risk of their health and lives. Compulsion is here of course implied, and constitutes the essence of the charge; why, therefore, is it not expressly asserted, instead of being glanced at in an ambiguous passage, to give it the air of an established and unquestioned fact? To the charge itself it will be time enough to reply when it is advanced in clear and explicit language; at present it is noticed merely as affording a specimen of that style of insinuation, in which the accusations brought against the British functionaries in the East are frequently couched.

Next in order comes the subject of the prejudices of cast; when an attempt is again made to confound things, which I have already shewn to be essentially unconnected; namely, the occasional indulgence of Hindoos in animal food, and the relaxation of prejudices in Calcutta and its vicinity. These are spoken of as if the one were the consequence of the other, and no notice is taken of the remark in the pamphlet, that these indulgences are not traceable to, or connected with, European influence. As this, however, is pronounced to be "a minute matter," it is unnecessary to dwell any longer upon it.

The land revenue comes then to be considered. Here it is boldly assumed, that Mr. Rickards has established all that he has asserted; which is just taking the thing to be proved for the proof.

In the lower provinces of Bengal, I am taxed with having adduced a single solitary case in proof of the moderation of the land-tax. Now the fact is, that I gave the instance of a whole district, that of Mymensing, a rich and fertile province,

province, from which the government receives annually little more than seven lacs of rupees, or about £70,000. If this does not suffice, let the printed returns be consulted, and the result throughout Bengal will, I am confident, be equally in favour of the government.

Having no wish to conceal or disguise a single fact connected with the subject I was writing on, I gave what I considered to be a correct sketch of the manner in which many of the old landholders were deprived of their property, through the operation of the system introduced in 1793. How is this replied to? Not by shewing my estimate of the native character to be erroneous; not by denying my assertions regarding their want of punctuality, their ignorance at that comparatively remote period, and consequent dread of Europeans as an impure race; not by questioning the process by which too many an agent did, in those days, obtain possession of his employer's property; but by a repetition of the assertion, that their ruin was imputable to the exorbitant amount of the assessment; which is again taking the thing to be proved for the proof.

The cause alleged is quite insufficient to account for the effect produced. The old landholders were, in many instances, ruined, but their immediate successors flourished: which could not have been the case if the decay of the former were imputable to a grievance that had become an inalienable adjunct to the very possession of the soil itself. The original assessment is, "in the state in which the country then was," pronounced to have been "a violation of natural rights, and grievously oppressive in point of amount." But it is afterwards admitted that the assessment has "since ceased to be the scourge it was, and become comparatively moderate." Now the assessment, be it remembered, was fixed in perpetuity. May we not, therefore, even under the assumption of its comparative severity at the time of its introduction, ascribe to the authors of the measure some little forecasting anticipation of the benefits which were likely to flow from this and other concomitant enactments of that period? Was it their bounden duty to have accepted the minimum of what the country was capable of yielding, while they, at the same time, precluded their successors from attempting to modify or increase the only direct tax from which a government can in India draw its resources? Nothing, therefore, can be more strained than the parallel, in this part of the article, drawn between the land revenue in India and the land-tax, the tithes, the income-tax, or any one of the many impositions to which the inhabitants of England are subjected.

Much is said about the enormity of the principle upon which the assessment was formed. This is a question that may possibly affect the character for humanity of many respectable individuals, of whom but few survive; but it is otherwise of very little immediate moment, provided it can be shewn that the practical results of the measure have been generally beneficial. That these have been beneficial is indicated by all the usual symptoms of prosperity, symptoms so visible and palpable, that the opponents of the present system do not deny, though they seek to ascribe, their appearance to any but the plain and obvious cause; namely, the general good government which the country has, since it came under the British power, on the whole enjoyed. This remark applies with even more force to Bahar than to Bengal. To the assertions contained in the pamphlet on the highly cultivated state of that province, and the generally good condition of the peasantry, there is no exception taken in the article I am replying to.

Now I will leave it to any man of common sense to decide, whether silence on this point be not quite contradictory of the character given by the writer to our Indian government. It is but a multiplying of vain words, to prove by reasoning

reasoning that a system must be cruel and oppressive, when its admitted results are peace, comfort, and prosperity. Either the account given of Bahar is inaccurate, or the character given to our government is unmerited and unfounded.

But this strain of observation may be pursued a little further. In commencing at page 41 of my pamphlet, may be found a detailed account of some events that followed the introduction of our revenue system into the western provinces; in the course of which it is shewn, that so far from possessing correct information regarding the real state of those districts, the gentleman, whose authority is most confidently cited in condemnation of the Indian government, must have written in ignorance of the regulations printed and published by that government, and thus spoken of an abuse, rectified by a law passed in 1821, as if it remained to be redressed in 1829.

In reply to this passage, the writer of the article advances *nothing*.

In another passage, respecting the same provinces, an explanation has been offered, at page 48 of the pamphlet, on the subject of the perpetual settlement, alleged to have been promised and perfidiously withheld; in reply to which the writer of the article advances *nothing*.

Instead of opposing any distinct counter-statement to that given in the various passages alluded to, the writer of the article indulges in much vague and general comment, in the course of which he indirectly charges the government with subjecting the country to the scourge of annual re-assessments.

This system is declared to have long been the favourite one. Where then has it been enforced? Why are not the districts particularized? Why is it, that in every allegation that is advanced against the government in India, there is ever a want of that circumstantiality, which is as essential to the substantiation of a charge against a public body as against a private individual?

The next subject noticed in the article is the imaginary conversation between the authors of the various pamphlets lately published and the great men to whose talents England owes its mighty empire in the East. The difficulty started in that conversation is but very unsatisfactorily disposed of in the article. Can the writer really mean, that had the whole amount of Clive's private fortune, even with that of his friends and followers, been poured into the public coffers, it would have furnished sufficient to meet the payment of the army and the other exigencies of the state? If not, whence was money to be procured, but by adopting the system of taxation which had then, it is acknowledged on all hands, been in force for many centuries, and could not, to repeat what I have before said, even at the present moment be departed from, in favour of foreign financial experiments, without a risk of shaking the whole fabric of our power to its base.

Were it possible, by an effort of his imagination, for the writer of the article to fancy himself to be either Clive or Hastings, it would be very desirable to have a plain detail of the measures which he would have introduced, to reconcile the reform of the revenue system with the preservation of the empire entrusted to his charge. Perhaps he would have sacrificed both to the preservation of his principles.

I am next called on to say, why a collector of taxes, or an opium or a salt agent, is highly paid. To this I can only reply, that the government of India, proceeding upon the common principles of human nature, judge it meet that where men are largely trusted they should be largely paid.

As to the succeeding interrogatories, I take refuge for the present under the canons of criticism formerly quoted, and decline to reply.

On the subject of civil justice, my remarks must be brief, as I have neither means nor leisure to consult the printed authorities on which the calculations contained in the article rest. With reference to the statement given in my pamphlet, I can only observe, that nothing can warrant the assumption that the whole, or even a preponderating majority, of the cases decided on, in any country, are carried through every allowable stage of appeal.

Neither is it correct to suppose that a consecutive series of appeals, from each court to that immediately above it, is as a matter of course allowed in Bengal. There is but one *regular* appeal permitted; for any further revision, some special ground must be assigned.

There is a trifling error in the comments on this question, that appear in page 10 of the article, which I only notice to shew how loosely assertions are on this subject hazarded. The process in the inferior native courts is described as being summary. This is inaccurate; the process in these courts is just as formal as in the tribunals over which European officers preside.

The instance cited of the delay of justice in the district of Burdwan, in the year 1814, is certainly lamentable; but as it is accompanied with a distinct admission of the singularly litigious disposition of the inhabitants, it cannot be taken as a fair sample of the administration of civil justice throughout the country at large; least of all in the upper provinces, where the people have less of that contentious spirit, which forms so prominent a feature in the Bengalee character.

The great obstacle to improvement in this department exists in the character of the people themselves. Whenever natives shall be found, in whose integrity their own countrymen will place reliance, the task of administering justice will cease to be as difficult as it hitherto has been.

There are some observations in this part of the article which I feel disposed to subscribe to: but I cannot, within the limits of a letter, undertake to separate these from others of a different complexion, or to accompany the writer through all his comments, upon a matter of such intricacy and difficulty as the administration of civil justice to a people, whose language, habits, religion, and manners, are at variance with our own, and from whom it has as yet proved difficult, if not impossible, to obtain any efficient aid towards the performance of a task, which, without such co-operation, can never under any system be effectually discharged. Observing, however, that I am taxed, in one part of the article, with presumption, in attempting to draw a comparison between the laws administered in the Company's and in English courts of justice; I must remark, that the comparison in question referred only to costs, and these, I am persuaded, will be found to be generally lighter in India than in England, or in the King's court in Calcutta.

The writer of the article states that he receives with distrust the account given in the pamphlet of the improved state of the police in the eastern provinces. This is a very easy mode of getting rid of an account which does not favour his particular views. Does he mean to insinuate that the tabular statement, given in page 29 of my pamphlet, is unworthy of credit? If so, it is desirable that he would state the grounds of his distrust in a more detailed and tangible form. On the police of the upper provinces, the writer's remarks induce a suspicion that he has never visited that portion of our possessions. The statement given in p. 54 of the pamphlet, of the state of the police in that quarter, is, I admit, ill-arranged: but it was the best which I (not having access to many official records) could procure; and surely there is nothing in it that can justify the assumption, that the crime of thuggee, or professional murder

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on the highway, has increased, as asserted in page 16 of the article, under British auspices, ninety per cent. in seven years. There is a fluctuation in the numbers given in the table; and while ten cases are recorded in 1818, there are nineteen recorded in 1825; but then, in 1815 there were forty-nine, and in 1816 there were sixty-eight of these atrocities recorded; so that, on the whole, between 1816 and 1825, there was a difference of exactly forty-nine cases. Would the writer of the article have placed more reliance on the table if it had exhibited a graduated return, diminishing in each succeeding year, instead of presenting, what common sense would lead any body in such a case to expect, namely, a statement shewing, with occasional fluctuations, a general tendency towards reduction?

In regard to gang robberies attended with murder, the table shews a reduction of from forty in 1813, to twenty in 1822, and eleven in 1825.

The crime of quzakee, or robbery by horsemen, has disappeared entirely. Whatever may be the case in other parts of India, it may be safely affirmed, that there has been a most decided improvement effected in the police in the western provinces of the Bengal presidency, since their cession to the British government. This has been accomplished, also, under all those restraints of legal forms and laws of evidence, from which a native ruler is comparatively free, and in spite of the great local difficulties to be encountered in a country bordering upon independent states, within whose dominions offenders are, it is well known, too readily sheltered.

To the high authority of Mr. Elphinstone, I should be very loth to appear to object upon any point; but in the passage quoted from his writings, he certainly must, if his remarks related to the western provinces of the Bengal presidency, have referred to the period preceding the year 1813, since when, as I have endeavoured to shew in that part of my pamphlet (page 41), to which the writer of the article has most sedulously evaded a reply, a stop has been put to great revolutions of property, in consequence of revenue arrangements.

There can, I must here remark, be no reasonable objection made to the fair use of evidence derived from official documents; but it is not quite fair to make an invidious parade of the information thus obtained, and to conclude, as is so generally done, that the public functionaries, content with recording, are not occupied also in endeavours to repair, the evils which they describe. This is the sole objection which I have ventured to make to the inferences drawn from the Fifth Report. That document is unquestionably a high authority to appeal to, in proof of the state of the country at the time of which it treats; but it does not partake of the prophetic character, and it is very unreasonable and rather uncharitable to suppose, that during the last twenty years the public functionaries in India have been doing nothing for the country entrusted to their charge.

I now approach what may be regarded as the citadel of my opponent's strength, the jurisdiction of the King's court in Calcutta. I need not on this point repeat what I have already admitted, and have no wish to retract, but proceed to submit a few further remarks to the consideration of your readers.

Calcutta, the metropolis of British India, and the great emporium of trade, is the wealthiest spot in our eastern dominions. Now, it happens that the spot enjoying these singular advantages does also possess a system of judicature, civil and criminal, peculiar to itself. Is it quite fair to ascribe its prosperity entirely to the one circumstance, without any reference to the other? Were the King's court to be removed to Benares, the government still remaining in Calcutta, would the latter city dwindle, and the former, at this present

sent moment admitted to be the more populous of the two, expand still further, and become the favoured spot, the cynosure of eastern eyes? Far as I am from asserting that Calcutta would not lose, I am equally far from admitting that Benares would gain immeasurably by the supposed transfer. For a place situated as Calcutta is, and containing a mixed population deeply imbued with a European spirit, a very different system is required from what is suited for the simple population of the cities of the interior.

It is said that all business is transacted within the limits of the King's court's special jurisdiction. This, of course, can only mean all business carried on by European bankers as agents; for surely native shroffs and merchants and European manufacturers are to be found in other parts of the country? It may also be observed, that even in point of locality, the jurisdiction in question embraces the only sites upon which a counting-house can conveniently stand; so that, without denying that a European banker would prefer having his dealings carried on within the limits in question, it may also be observed that, apart from this consideration of its peculiar jurisdiction, there are other reasons for his making the same selection.

In selecting the suburbs for the purpose of comparing the effects of the two systems, I was influenced entirely by the consideration of their juxtaposition. If the writer of the article prefer it, he may select any of the cities which he has particularized, and the result will be equally to the refutation of the assertion, that these jurisdictions present a melancholy contrast to the security and prosperity of that portion of Calcutta which constitutes the special jurisdiction of the King's court. On this point I have already cited Bishop Heber's description of Benares, inserted by Mr. Rickards in the 97th page of his work, and to it I request your readers to refer. It certainly does appear, *à priori*, improbable that the police of either of the large cities of Patna or Benares (I cannot speak so confidently of Moorshedabad), superintended as it is by a single gentleman, who has many other duties to perform, should be as efficient as that of Calcutta, where so many persons are employed, and so much more costly an establishment is maintained; yet, improbable as it seems, such but a few years ago was the case, and such, I have every reason to believe, it is at this moment. The fact can of course only be proved by a comparison of the returns of crimes committed and criminals apprehended in each of these several jurisdictions; and this task the writer of the article will, I am confident, in his zeal to refute me, readily undertake.

To return to the subject of the suburbs; does the writer of the article really mean to say that the 50,000 natives, of whom he speaks as sleeping in that quarter, though amenable to the King's court, are entirely exempted from the jurisdiction of the magistrate, in whose division they nightly seek repose? If so, the magistrate in question has a more arduous task to perform than any officer employed in the department of police in any other quarter of the globe. Before quitting this part of the subject, I must observe, that no reply is offered to an allusion contained in the pamphlet, at page 61, to the bubullecas, or attorneys' jackalls. Is the existence of this tribe denied, or if admitted, can it be altogether reconciled with the alleged visible superiority of "the favoured spot?"

The gentleman from whom I received information of a petition, deprecating the extension of the King's court's jurisdiction, having been presented to government in the time of Lord Hastings, was the late Mr. John Shakespear, formerly superintendent of police; but as petitions of a contrary tenour are asserted to have been received, and as, unless the process of their concoction be

be known, such documents are entitled to but little weight, I do not seek to lay any particular stress upon this circumstance.

On the subject of suttees, the article exhibits a serious misconception of what has been stated in the pamphlet. The circumstance of so many suttees taking place in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, is mentioned to shew that the moral influence of European settlers is not likely to prove so powerful a corrective of existing superstitions, as the advocates of unrestricted colonization promise that it will do; while it is, at the same time, shewn that the non-occurrence of these immolations within the limits of the King's court's jurisdiction, constitutes no fair ground of argument against the Company's administration: because the circumstances of its local situation renders it just as impossible that a suttee should take place there, as that a duel should be fought within the limits of the City of London. No reproach or charge whatever was here intended; and I regret that, in my anxiety to avoid being prolix, I should not have more distinctly separated the two points which I sought to establish.

On the subject of the practice itself, I would not, in however slight or trifling a degree, contribute to retard its authoritative suppression one moment longer than may be necessary to ensure our not attempting what we may find our power unequal to accomplish. The cases, cited in the note to page 23, do not bear a sufficiently close analogy to that of the suttee to warrant the conclusions that have been drawn from them. The practice of throwing children into the river was confined to one spot, and its existence was probably not known beyond the limits of the province in which it took place. The presence of a serjeant's guard of sepoys was sufficient to put a stop to it, and whatever sensation was thus excited, was certainly confined to the single province of Bengal. This is not the case with the suttee, which seems to be co-extensive with Hindooism. It is to be found in the mountains of Nepal, and in the southern extremities of the peninsula.

I wish I could believe that the destruction of female infants has been completely put a stop to; but I confess that I fear, that among the Rajkoomars, and some other classes of the Rajpoot tribe, it is still practised, though rarely, and in secret. My apprehensions on this point rest on information which I have received from Moosulmans; for, in Upper India, no Hindoo would furnish a tittle of information on a subject connected with their ideas of family honour.

The parallel between the duel and the suttee does not strike me as being so inappropriate as it is regarded by the writer of the article. I do think that both practices have their roots in the prejudices of society; and I do think that it is therefore very dubious whether a legislative enactment will not prove as inoperative against the one, as we know that it would prove, or rather has proved, against the other. It is a melancholy subject, and knowing, as I do, how many of those, whose authority I most highly respect, entertain sentiments on the practicability of suppressing this odious and execrable rite differing from those which I have expressed, it is with extreme reluctance and diffidence that I venture to offer an opinion, which I shall be rejoiced to see satisfactorily refuted.

On the subject of colonization, my sentiments are pretty fairly stated; for as it is one upon which much evidence must be collected before a correct judgment can be formed, I did not mean to do more than shew, that the advocates of the measure had not yet made out their own case so completely as, from the tone of their writings, their readers might be led to conclude.

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It is a measure which promises many advantages: but is also attended with many and serious difficulties; and all that can be desired is, that judgment should be suspended, until these conflicting considerations can be fairly compared and estimated.

This letter has extended to such a length that I must pass over many points of minor importance, and hurry to a close. To carry on this discussion in its present shape can, I fear, lead to no satisfactory conclusion.

Of an existing system, the defects are matters of experience; of a proposed and untried system, they are merely matters of speculation. To place two such systems at all upon a footing of parity, the latter should be stated with the minutest detail of which it may be susceptible.

The writer of the article in the *Herald* finds fault with every part of our system for the government of Bengal; but he has not very clearly described that which he would propose to be adopted in its stead. In general terms, to be sure, he has recommended colonization, and of course freedom of the press; but this is not enough. Men cannot play the part of legislators by repeating one or two words, as Wamba, in *Ivanhoe*, does that of a friar, on the strength of *pax vobiscum!* What it is desirable to see, is a detailed scheme for the introduction of these and other blessings; and this may, I conceive, be done by the writer of the article, if he will merely draw up his plan for the future government of India in the form and language of an act of Parliament, wherein he can insert every necessary provision, not merely for the admission of European settlers into the interior of the country, but also for the accomplishment of the following objects:—

1. The abolition of the present land-tax.

2. The system of taxation that is to be adopted in its stead, with a detailed statement of its probable amount, and the processes by which it is to be levied.

3. The constitution of the establishment for the future administration of civil justice, stating in how far natives are to be admitted into it, and how, in the event of their not proving so entirely trustworthy as to warrant their being placed beyond the reach of European control, checks are to be provided, that shall not be of the nature of appeals, and consequently shall not have a tendency to cause an accumulation, similar to that which is so much complained of at present.

4. The correction of the alleged disposition of the Bengalees to litigation and perjury, or of the effects of those failings, namely, delay and uncertainty.

5. The abolition of the salt and opium monopolies, and the expedients whereby the loss of the two or three millions, that are thence derived, is to be made good.

6. The adjustment of the puttee-daree, or coparcenary question, in the western provinces; with an arrangement for the extension of its provisions to the European settlers.

7. The police, with separate provisions for the suppression of thuggee and the prevention of decoitee, by debarring the decoits from shelter and protection in the territories of independent princes.

8. The abolition of the suttee, taking into consideration that our native army consists chiefly of Hindoos.

9. The simplification of the present complicated system in force for the government of the country, by some means that shall not throw more power into the hands of individuals than will be quite compatible with rational freedom.

10. The

10. The trial and punishment of European settlers in the interior, by whom to be conducted, and in what form.

These are the points that occur to me as being of most real importance; and when the writer in the *Oriental Herald* shall have compressed his ideas regarding them into some tangible form, we may resume this discussion with a better prospect of its leading to an useful issue.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, Sept. 1, 1829. T. C. Robertson.

EPISTLE FROM A HINDU PRINCE TO A MOGUL EMPEROR.

We have been requested to publish the translation, referred to in our review of Col. Tod's "Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han" (p. 196), of the celebrated letter which, according to Mr. Ormè and Sir John Malcolm, was addressed to Aurungzeb by Jesswunt Sing of Marwar, but which is stated by Col. Tod, with more probability, to have been written by Raj Sing of Mewar: we have placed the two translations in juxtaposition.

Translation of a Letter from Rana Raj Sing of Mewar to the Emperor Aurungzeb.

All due praise be rendered to the glory of the Almighty, and the munificence of your majesty, which is conspicuous as the sun and moon. Although I, your well-wisher, have separated myself from your sublime presence, I am nevertheless zealous in the performance of every bounden act of obedience and loyalty. My ardent wishes and strenuous services are employed to promote the prosperity of the kings, nobles, mirzas, rajahs, and roys, of the provinces of Hindostan, and the chiefs of Æraun, Turaun, Room, and Shawn, the inhabitants of the seven climates, and all persons travelling by land and by water. This my inclination is notorious, nor can your royal wisdom entertain a doubt thereof. Reflecting therefore on my former services, and your majesty's condescension, I presume to solicit the royal attention to some circumstances, in which the public as well as private welfare is greatly interested.

I have been informed that enormous sums have been dissipated in the prosecution of the designs formed against me, your well-wisher; and that you have ordered a tribute to be levied to satisfy the exigencies of your exhausted treasury.

Translation of a Letter from Sambajee, an ancient Raja of the Mahratta State, to the Emperor, Alum Geer (Aurungzeb).

After offering my grateful acknowledgments to the king of kings, I beg leave to address your majesty. Although I have had the misfortune to incur your royal resentment, nevertheless I cannot accuse myself of any short-coming in the performance of the duties I owe to your majesty. My good services and my useful exertions are known and acknowledged by sultans and sovereigns, by omrahs and ameers, by the rajahs and ranas of the provinces of Hindostan, also by the regents and rulers of Iran and Turan, of Room and Sham—nay, by the inhabitants of the seven divisions of the universe, and by the more unsettled citizens of the world, the sons of the sea and of the roads. All these have heard of my exploits, which probably may also have been dignified with the attention of your royal ear; presuming, therefore, on those services, and on your majesty's indulgence, and impelled by an irresistible impulse of benevolence and sympathy for my fellow-sufferers of humanity, I beg leave to obtrude a few remarks on your gracious consideration.

In consequence of the war you have waged against me, which has absorbed all my fortune, and exhausted the finances even of your royal treasury, you now resolve to levy an oppressive tax from the poor and indigent (who live by their labour),

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May it please your majesty, your royal ancestor Mahomed Jelaul ul Deen Akbar, whose throne is now in heaven, conducted the affairs of this empire in equity, and fixed security for the space of fifty-two years, protecting every tribe of men in ease and happiness, whether they were followers of Jesus, or of Moses, of David, or Mahomed; were they Brahmins, were they of the sect of Dhorisma, which denies the eternity of matter, or of that which ascribes the existence of the world to chance, they all equally enjoyed his countenance and favour; insomuch that his people, in gratitude for the indiscriminate protection he afforded them, distinguished him by the appellation of *Juggut Geeree* (guardian of mankind).

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His majesty Mahomed Noor ul Deen Jehangheer, likewise, whose dwelling is now in paradise, extended for a period of twenty-two years the shadow of his protection over the heads of his people; successful by a constant fidelity to his allies, and a wise and vigorous exertion of his arm in business.

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Nor less did the illustrious Shah Jehan, by a prosperous reign of thirty-two years, acquire to himself an immortal reputation, the glorious reward of clemency and virtue.

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Such were the benevolent inclinations of your ancestors. Whilst they pursued these great and generous principles, wherever they directed their steps, conquest and prosperity went before them, and then they reduced many countries and fortresses to their obedience. During your majesty's reign many have been alienated from the empire, and farther loss of territory must necessarily follow, since devastation and rapine now universally prevail without restraint. Your subjects are trampled under foot, and every province of your empire is impoverished, depopulation spreads, and difficulties accumulate. When indigence has reached the habitation of the sovereign and his princes, what

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hour), in order to entitle the originals of your government to a visible set of [illegible]

The late illustrious Emperor of the empire of the world, the young prince inhabitant of the regions of bliss, celestial tude, the Emperor Jelal ul Deen Mahomed Akbar, who ruled with absolute dominion, for the space of fifty years, the imperial sceptre of the subdued world, conceived it his best policy, not only to tolerate, but to cherish and conciliate, people of the most opposite persuasions—the adherents of Jesus and of Moses, of David and Mohammed, the Melkian and Felkian, the Eashrian and Dehrian sectaries, the proselytes of Brahma and the followers of Sheeva Deo, all these, under the friendly shadow of his diadem, lived equally protected; and, under the auspicious influence of a system of administration so mild and beneficent, he held success in one hand, whilst prosperity courted the other.

His most gracious majesty, whose soul is in glory and his abode in paradise, his Majesty the Emperor Jehan Geer, sat for two and twenty years on the musnud of magnificence and prosperity, dispensing happiness and comfort among his satisfied subjects.

The sacred and august monarch, now an inhabitant of the empyrean heaven, Saheb Kyran, the emperor Shah Jehan, Padshah, Ghazee, after a happy reign of thirty-two years, which exhibits a pleasing series of events for the pen of the historian in recording the annals of empire, obtained at last a seat in the eternal mansions of mercy, the happy recompense of a life happily employed and happily ended.

Here, whilst we regard with admiration the splendour and magnificence of these monarchs (your majesty's predecessors), we contemplate with reverence their goodness and their virtues! Yet, we not only see with sorrow, but experience with distress, that the Emperor Alum Geer, far from inheriting those venerable virtues, of blending goodness with greatness, and amidst the pomp of the palace and the splendour of the thrones, retaining the cares of the cottage and the wants of the ryot, virtues hereditary among your ancestors and therefore looked for from your majesty, looked for, but in vain! and the more they were expected, the more the want of them is to be deplored. Your

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can be the condition of the nobles? At to the soldiery, they are in murmurs; the merchants complaining, the Mahomedans discontented, the Hindoos destitute, and multitudes of people, wretched even to the want of their nightly meal, are beating their heads throughout the day in rage and desperation.

How can the dignity of the sovereign be preserved, who employs his power in exacting heavy tributes from a people thus miserably reduced? At this juncture it is told from east to west, that the emperor of Hindostan, jealous of the poor Hindoo devotes, will exact a tribute from brahmins, sanorahs, joghies, berawghies, sanyasses; that, regardless of the illustrious honour of his Timurean race, he con-

venerable predecessors possessed a power, as absolute as yourself, to impose taxes; but, far from doing so, when they considered that the sun of omnipotence, the adorable archetype of all earthly dominion, is extended in mercy to pour blessings and benefits into the lap of the needy; they, in humble imitation of the all gracious majesty of heaven, made mercy, and limitates to their subjects, the distinguishing features of their government—features, more becoming than the diadem of their empire! Thus, under them, the people being easy in their circumstances, and exempted from taxes, found an inducement to their industry in the profits of their cultivation; and, in proportion as the subjects were happy, the state became prosperous. How sad a reverse, how gloomy a contrast, in the reign of your majesty! Already have most of your strong-holds been wrested from your possession, and the remainder are not far from succumbering. See, here, the effects of your avarice—see, here, the consequences of your pernicious administration: your helpless ryots perishing, your anticipated revenues annihilated; where a thousand should have been collected, we look in vain for an hundred! Alas! alas! when it so happens, whether from avarice or folly, that poverty pervades the palace of the prince, adieu to science, to taste, and to elegance! When the sepahis, deprived of their pay, are in a state of mutiny; when the merchants, cheated of their price, are reduced to bankruptcy; when the professors of Islam are harassed and distressed, when the followers of Brahm are ruined or extirpated; when the wretched labourer, after the toil of the day, knows not how to provide the meal of the evening; when the hand of indignation imprints the burning mark of insult on the cheek of nobility; oh miserable people, how very wretched must be your situation!

How must it grace the character of a sultan, what pride and what honour will it not add to the reputation of the illustrious house of Timoor, to have it inscribed on the page of the annals of Hindostan that the Emperor Alum Guer, covetous of the alms in the cup of the supplicant, levied a tribute from the jogies, the sinyasies, the byraggies, and other such children of penury; that the hand of the

descends to exercise his power over the solitary inoffensive anchoret. If your majesty places any faith in those books, by distinction called divine, you will there be instructed, that God is the God of all mankind, not the God of Mahomedans alone. The pagan and the mussulman are equal in his presence. Distinctions of colour are of his ordination. It is he who gives existence. In your temples, to his name the voice is raised in prayer; in a house of images, where the bell is shaken, still he is the object of adoration. To vilify the religion or customs of other men, is to set at naught the pleasure of the Almighty. When we deface a picture, we naturally incur the resentment of the painter; and justly has the poet said, presume not to arraign or scrutinize the various works of power divine.

In fine, the tribute you demand from the Hindoos is repugnant to justice: it is equally foreign from good policy, as it must impoverish the country: moreover, it is an innovation and an infringement of the laws of Hindostan. But if zeal for your own religion hath induced you to determine upon this measure, the demand ought, by the rules of equity, to have been made first upon Ramaing, who is esteemed the principal amongst the Hindoos. Then let your well-wisher be called upon, with whom you will have less difficulty to encounter; but to torment ants and flies is unworthy of an heroic or generous mind. It is wonderful that the ministers of your government should have neglected to instruct your majesty in the rules of rectitude and honour.

Emperor Allum Geer deputed his bounty from the purse of the beggar! Permit me to ask your majesty if you believe in the hallowed contents of the inspired volume? That sacred book instructs us to consider the Almighty as the God of nature and of the sons of men, not the God of the sons of Islam only. In truth, the distinctions of mussulman and infidel are each alike to him; the difference of nation, and the distinctions of rank, in his eye, are nowise regarded: they are each the workmanship of his hands; they are all the objects of his care and of his providence. The one offers up his adoration and implores his assistance by the voice from the mosque; the other supplicates his aid and celebrates his praises by the bell and the pagoda. It is repugnant to Scripture to prosecute any sect on account of their persuasion: it is derogatory from the wisdom of the Creator to condemn or deride any of his creatures.

Government have heretofore established such wise and just regulations, that women with child, and ornamented with the most costly jewels, might have travelled from district to district in such security, that the hand of injury would not have dared to molest their helplessness; but your majesty has plundered whole cities, and if there had been ought to plunder in deserts, they had been ravaged also. You begun with taxing the Rana, the sovereign of the Hindoos; and you now shamefully and unmanfully molest and oppress me, incapable as I am of resistance as the defenceless fly or the impotent ant. Shame upon your folly! Curse upon your avarice!

The important variations in these two transcripts of this curious historical document, afford ground for conjecture that it has actually been used upon different occasions.

THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT SITUATION OF TURKEY.

BY A THEORIST.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the empire of the Ottomans is verging upon its ruin. The pusillanimity of the Sultan, and the rapid successes of the Russians, are explicable upon no other principle than *quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*. I look upon the fall of Constantinople to the Russian arms, therefore, to be certain, and the doom of the Turks to be fixed. What will be the consequence of this important change in the political circumstances of Europe? This question suggested itself to my mind lately; and as the same question has probably occurred to many others, I am led to think that my attempts at a solution of it, may relieve the anxiety of those philanthropical persons, who scorn selfishly to suffer their thoughts to be engrossed by their own peculiar concerns, but who enlarge the circle of their affections so as to take in the whole human race. I am a citizen of the world: *humani nihil a me alienum puto.*

Notwithstanding my philanthropy, I confess that I hate the Turks; not because they are infidels, or polygamists, or opium-eaters—I am superior to such prejudices. My detestation of them is better founded, and more philosophical. They are enemies to theory: they creep along the old beaten track of custom, scoff at innovation, choak up every avenue against the march of intellect, and shut their eyes upon, or obscure with tobacco-smoke, the glorious and vivifying radiance of science and invention. Conscious, however, of this bias within me, I take every possible precaution to guard my judgment against its influence; and I flatter myself that I have brought myself into that frame of mind, which should be coveted by every true politician, whereby we are enabled to press a person's hand with all the warmth of friendship and esteem, whilst we wish his throat were cut.

This philosophical state of feeling, as regards the Turks, whilst it would not suffer me, under certain circumstances, and in connexion with a large and liberal theory of political arrangements, to feel one pang, or shed one tear, if the whole race—men, women, children, and eunuchs—were exterminated before my eyes, would, in other contingencies, produce a strong nervous excitement if the moustache of a single Turk were so much as singed, or a small piece of plaster were removed from one of the mud-huts in Constantinople. This I take to be the true spirit of cosmopolitanism: and it is in this spirit that I have considered the question propounded.

The first point to be considered is, whether the Russian emperor will be prepared to take every advantage of his successes. I am of opinion that he is a prudent prince, and therefore that he will do so. Simple people, who know nothing of the world, fancy that the declarations of Nicholas mean what they are capable of conveying if construed *ad pedem literarum*. No such thing: it is the custom amongst politicians to put different meanings upon one and the same term; peculiar phrases often express, in diplomatic matters, a sense totally opposite to that which they convey in ordinary cases. In the east, a promise given by one prince to another, to do or to refrain from doing a certain act, frequently implies no more than a civil refusal, and is so understood. It is fit and proper that this species of equivocation should prevail in politics, as I could easily make it appear, if this were a convenient opportunity.

There is no room for doubt, therefore, that if Nicholas gains possession of the

the capital and European provinces of Turkey, he will dispose of them as suits his interest, in spite of his professions to the contrary, which can have deceived none but the vulgar.

Well, then; having gained European Turkey, which is too large to be appropriated wholly to himself, what will he do with it? No question is easier to resolve. He will, of course, make his brother monarchs, who could molest him, partners in his successes; he will "butter the rooks' nests." Croatia and Bosnia might perhaps satisfy Austria. Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bulgaria would make a very pretty principality for a Greek or native chief who might sway an independent sceptre under Russian protection. Russia would be contented, no doubt, with retaining Roumelia, including the cities of Constantinople and Adrianople, with Varna, and a port or two besides, on the Black Sea. As to England and France, they could be easily provided for; since the former is not covetous or ambitious, the island of Candia, where king Minos ruled, would perhaps satisfy her; and as to France, she would, of course, be delighted with Egypt, which she might be left to conquer for herself, under the specious plea of expelling the Musulmans, thieves, and preserving the monuments of the Pharoahs.

Now, what possible objections can be made to this or a similar arrangement? It may be said that some parties or other might be dissatisfied with their allotment, and a war would ensue? So much the better—we want a war. What has filled our gaols with criminals? the peace. What is the avowed reason why our merchants are driven out of the foreign markets? the continuance of peace. Why are some branches of our national industry almost wholly idle? because there is no war. Narrow-minded people may talk of and exaggerate the miseries of war; but those who take a large and liberal view of things, and can divest themselves of slavish prejudices, see in war a purifier of national morals, a wholesome check upon the exuberance of population, and above all, a means of opening to England a passage for her merchandise. This objection is then untenable.

Other cavillers may urge that Russia would acquire a great addition of influence. So much the better; the larger and the more formidable she becomes, the more dangerous she will be, not to others, but to herself. This assertion may seem paradoxical, or at least to demand demonstration; but as the process by way of *barbara, celarent, darii*, would lead me to an inconvenient length, I will, for the sake of argument, concede to the objector: and what is the consequence? There will be a war between Russia and such powers as participated in our apprehensions; and war, it has already been shown, is to be desired.

If, then, there is no inconvenience to be apprehended by other powers from the partition of the Turkish provinces by Russia, are the inhabitants of those provinces likely to be benefited by the change? Most assuredly we are informed by the writers against the East India Company's monopoly, who are evidently persons of the most enlarged and liberal way of thinking, and superior, as utilitarian politicians should be, to the weakness of feeling for any isolated portion of the inhabitants of the globe, though they number millions. I say, these able and philanthropical writers clearly show that the Russian autocrat governs the dependencies of his empire with consummate skill, and marvellous equity and justice. It would appear that the conquered subjects of Russia enjoy a species of terrestrial felicity. Talk of Russian despotism, indeed! The Russian government is actuated by "an enlightened feeling;" it respects and guarantees all rights and privileges in the countries conquered, and

and the only change the people undergo, when submitted to its rule, is to experience a higher degree of personal freedom, with a larger scope for the exercise of national industry and national religion than under their former government. In short, if ancient Arcadia were now in existence, and became a dependency of Russia, the descendants of the moon would acquire an accession of happiness, under a system which recognizes slavery, conscription, and the knout.

There is every reason to think, then, that the inhabitants of European Turkey would rejoice extremely at being placed under Russian sway; that they would experience the benign influence which the sun of science, the inseparable attendant of the Russian arms, is calculated to diffuse; and that they would exult at their liberation from a bondage under the Turks, which confined them to the cultivation of the soil, and at a passage being opened to them into the Russian armies, the discipline of which is so humane, so gentle, so paternal.

Some may think that the other powers may not be secure in the possession of their portions of the prize, whilst Russia is close to their frontiers. This is an absurd objection; but as we ought not to leave an enemy, let him be ever so contemptible, in our rear, I will dispose of this objection very shortly. Grant there is a probability that Russia may intend to absorb gradually the whole of the south of Europe which adjoins Asia. What then? The attempt to do so will produce a war; war is shewn to be beneficial and desirable; if she fails, no harm is done; if she succeeds, she diffuses still wider the blessings of her civilization, while she redoubles that principle of impotence already referred to, which renders her less formidable to her neighbours.

By this large and liberal way of viewing political questions, we get rid of a multitude of sinister arguments, which perplex petty minds employed upon points, when they should look throughout the whole.

It is not, however, contrary to the principles of the cosmopolitic philosophy for its disciples to regard the exclusive interests of their native country. In certain sense, a cosmopolite has no country; but this is true only in respect to questions which plainly involve the welfare of the whole human race. The circumstance of birth must identify the interests of a man, to a particular extent, with the interests of a country. People adopt countries; but no man can be a native of several places, any more than he could ride in several post-chaises at the same instant of time. The good of a part is sometimes the good of the whole: a proposition which I could demonstrate satisfactorily, if it were worth while to do so.

Let us then, after having shown that the Russian potentate will take Constantinople and occupy the Turkish provinces, that no mischief will result from this event either to the collective interests of the other powers of Europe, or to the people of those provinces, let us, I say, next consider whether the individual interests of England are threatened, and in what manner.

"The Russians, sir, are cutting up the Turks," observed a portly gentleman with whom I travelled in the mail the other night; "they seem to help themselves to what they please. A fine set of dishes is placed before the hungry autocrat. Here is Japan on one hill, China on another, Persia here, Turkey there; he takes a slice now of one, then of another; he tickles his palate just like a Frenchman at a *table d'hôte*. He cuts away at the globe as we should at a melon; and I suppose he means to cut and cut till he comes to *Cal-cutta*." I can pardon a wretched joke more readily than a false theory.

Another of my companions assented to the justness of the apprehensions thus expressed, observing that every advance of Russia in, or towards Asia increased the insecurity of our Indian empire. "Do you think," I asked this person, "that it is the interest of Russia to endeavour to wrest from us our Indian possessions?"—"Perhaps not," he replied; "But sovereigns seldom see, or seldom pursue, their real interest, if ambition should prompt them." —"Well, sir," I resumed, "but suppose England and India were to benefit by the transfer of the latter to Russia, would not the consideration reconcile you to the risk you now fear?"—"Certainly," he replied; "make this appear, and I will dismiss all alarm about Russian ambition."

Upon this I undertook to show, and flatter myself that I succeeded in shewing, that the possession of India is of little advantage to England, because she takes so small a quantity of our merchandize. The only use of colonies or dependencies to England, I observed, was that of ridding off its superfluity of production; that cottons and woollens were not generally wanted in a climate like India; and that the trouble of ruling such a country, and the vexation attending the keeping the native powers from doing mischief to each other, more than counterbalanced the paltry revenue yielded by the people of India, which was about three or four shillings the head per annum, and barely paid the expenses of government; that the Russian system of administration was of an almost perfect kind, and eminently calculated to make the people happy: in fact, so admirably suited was it to the Hindoos, that many of them braved all the horrors of travelling, and placed themselves under its sway. I concluded with declaring, that so firmly convinced was I that the Indians would benefit under the Russian system, that I should be willing to lend a helping hand to place them there.

I have related this incident as a convenient method of disclosing my opinions respecting the supposed designs of Russia on India. First, I do not think that Russia wants India; and secondly, if she did, we ought to let her have it. We cannot rule India; there is a foolish tenderness towards the people, which renders us weak and poor there; we dare not impose a tax, nor meddle with a custom. The Russian government, as before said, is the most liberal in the world to its conquered subjects; it secures to them the enjoyment of their rights; but as no people have a right to be fools, or to refuse to pay liberally for a good government, it is not to be supposed that caste and such nonsense would be respected, or that such a thing as a permanent maximum of taxation would be tolerated by a politic prince like the autocrat of Russia.

The danger which is supposed to threaten England at home, from the increase of Russian power, is perfectly imaginary. The more the attention of Russia is fixed upon Asia, the less will she be likely to think of invading England. This, by the way, is another strong argument in favour of our encouraging and promoting her suspected project upon British India.

Upon the whole question, then, I think no reasonable being, who can take a large and liberal view of things, can hesitate to believe that the partition of Turkey, under Russian influence and superintendence, will be a fine thing for civilization, and will work a most beneficial change in the state of Christendom. All the petty evils apprehended by petty minds, are so much chaff in comparison of the harvest of good which will result from this auspicious event. Mohammedanism will give place to the pure rites of the Greek church; mosques will be converted into taverns, spirits will rise in price and opium fall; the plague will be exterminated, and "Turkish slippers will, indeed, be hawked about in Constantinople for next to nothing."

SLAVE TRADE AND SLAVERY AT THE MAURITIUS.

We resume our examination of the Parliamentary documents respecting the slave trade and the condition of the slaves at the Mauritius.

One of the papers laid before Parliament is a copy of a letter addressed by Sir Robert Farquhar to the Secretary of State, upon the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry; and we turned to it with eagerness, expecting to find every thing doubtful explained, and every thing suspicious placed in a satisfactory point of view as regarded the conduct of the writer. Instead of which, to our surprise, we find Sir Robert treating it with contempt. He thus expresses his opinion of the report:

"Inasmuch as regards the periods above-stated of my administration of the local government, the perusal of the Report itself has been sufficient to satisfy my mind as to the answers or explanations which such a production deserves from me; from one end to the other, as far as my penetration extends, not any single distinct and specific charge is brought forward against me individually, or my administration; but although the commissioners, with all the advantages thrown into their hands both by the Parliament and the Government, have not been able to find any distinct charges, it is seen by the most superficial and careless observer, that groundless suspicions and insinuations of the most illiberal character are resorted to and thrown out in this production.

Having deliberately considered the contents of it, and not wishing to confide exclusively in my own judgment, I consulted a judicious friend; as he has come to the same conclusion as myself, after perusing it with great attention, namely, that it is the most inconclusive, vague, incoherent, and frivolous rhapsody that was ever produced in the shape of a public document; as he is equally at a loss with myself to discover any distinct accusations, charges, or imputations against me worthy of consideration, I have no alternative but respectfully to submit to you, for the information of his Majesty's Government, that the whole, as regards myself or my administration, appears to be in its result a laboured attempt to bolster up, and by the same unworthy means, the imputations thrown against me in the House of Commons in the session of 1826, imputations which were so triumphantly refuted and demolished in the despatches of my successor, Sir Lowry Cole, as well as by the evidence that my opponents themselves had called in the Mauritius Committee, which the movers of that Committee obtained from the pliant liberality of Mr. Canning.

I am disposed to treat the vague surmises and illiberal insinuations of the commissioners with that inattention and indifference, to use the mildest terms, which their proceedings, and the line they have pursued, on their own shewing, and *on their own responsibility, for the last two years at the Mauritius, during my absence, and my total ignorance of their secret and unconstitutional inquiries*, seem to me alone to merit.

With regard to the case of Dorval, which is specific enough in all conscience, Sir R. Farquhar does enter into an explanation, and at some length; the result of which, as it appears to us, is merely that the course taken by the writer, was the means of a pecuniary saving to Government of 3,000 dollars. He says, "2,000 dollars had been offered by proclamation for the apprehension of each of them, whereas the whole business was, through my management, effected for 1,000 dollars."

And this is positively all the *reply* which Sir Robert Farquhar thinks himself called upon to make to this report! He observes, "with regard to the question as affecting the national character and the honour of the Government, I do not feel myself called upon to make any remark or commentary, further than this general one, that the public documents, as laid before Parliament, prove the public charges, equally with those against me, to be totally groundless."

With

With respect to the charges in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, we shall publish copious extracts of Sir Robert's letter to Mr. Hay, written in compliance with a wish of Sir George Murray to have those charges contradicted; and we give those extracts without comment.

After pronouncing the statements in that production a tissue of atrocious calumnies on himself, on the minister of state, and on the respectable inhabitants of Mauritius, and stating that the law of slavery in that island does not consist only of two ordinances which "arm the master with absolute power over the slaves," but of a great many regulations, besides the laws for ameliorating the condition of the slaves since the conquest; he continues: "I could cite numberless regulations made for the benefit of slaves, and for their comfort and ease, since the conquest, by a reference to the archives; but those few instances will be sufficient to show and prove the illiberality and falsehood of the Anti-slavery publication before me, as well as my own constant exertions in ameliorating the condition of the slaves, by a series of measures at once comprehensive and practically useful, which the narrow-minded, grovelling, and paltry charlatans of the present day are as incompetent to conceive, as they are now unwilling to acknowledge." He then proceeds:

Independently of these volumes of laws and orders above referred to, in which, on the most superficial observation, will be found numerous slave regulations scattered throughout, I think it right to forward for your perusal a Report made by the Attorney General so far back as the year 1814, in answer to my general orders requiring that law-officer to report to me from time to time on this subject, and always to bear in mind, that that part of the jurisprudence of Mauritius was one of his most sacred trusts, he being by law the *ex officio* protector of the slave population, as well as directly responsible for the due enforcement of all the laws. This same Report of the Attorney General would alone afford further evidence, if necessary, that the assertion of the Anti-Slavery Society, that "the fact is unquestionable, that during the whole of my administration I did not adopt any series of measures, nor any one measure, for ameliorating the condition and alleviating the oppressions of the slave population," is a gratuitous, wicked, and barefaced falsehood; and if I were further to particularise any of my numerous measures upon this subject, as referred to by the Attorney General in his report, it would be to those in an especial manner which give the most direct contradiction to the assertions put forth by the Anti-Slavery Society on the subject of affranchisement or emancipation, as well as from their being confirmatory of all my former statements, during a long and arduous administration of the French island (inhabited, let it be remembered, by a foreign and captured population), and my declarations in my place in the House of Commons.

In my letter of 7th November 1822, to the Secretary of State, transmitting the returns to be laid before the House of Commons, I did explain the apparent cause of the discrepancy in the census, at different times in the slave population; and I do therefore retort the observation made by the Anti-Slavery Society, not only of their being wilfully blind, but capable of giving a colour to facts which is equivalent to the uttering of the basest falsehoods.

That in a population of upwards of 100,000 souls, and in a town, the inhabitants of which amount at least to 20,000, there should be instances of crime, and crime accompanied by some circumstances of cruelty, is surely not matter of much surprise to the mind of any man who is acquainted with the state and condition of society in any country in the world; but to allege that the Mauritius has exhibited, or still exhibits, any marks of such a savage character peculiar to itself, is a wilful and malicious falsehood, and can proceed only from the minds of those who measure the characters of others by their own dispositions: and this much I assert from my own knowledge, that in every instance in which, unhappily, there has taken place any event which has been accompanied by cruelty, it has called forth an expression of indignation

nation from the government and the whole population; and every exertion has been made to bring criminals to justice. I would here refer Sir George Murray to the further testimony on this subject of those honourable and distinguished officers, Sir Lowry Cole and General Darling, as well as the late Chief Judge Smith and the present Chief Judge Blackburn; not to discarded public servants and perjured soldiers (on whose testimony, especially that of Higginson, an inquiry was insisted upon, with such mock solemnity in the House of Commons, and granted in the year 1826); nor to men who, like inquisitors, work in the dark, and stab men's reputations behind their backs, but to those high-minded and respectable individuals who are entitled to credit, and incapable of perverting the truth from any motives of private pique and personal interest or malice.

These general remarks upon the wilful misrepresentations contained in the pamphlet you have forwarded to me, I will conclude by referring Sir George Murray more particularly to the details contained in my despatches No. 16 and No. 21, to the Secretary of State in 1823, respecting the cruelties and murder of slaves perpetrated by the Cotterys, Made Neyle, and Prevot; the only three instances mentioned in the document before me, under my government, and of which I have any distinct recollection at this distance of time, perfectly satisfied with my own inward conviction that no instance of cruelty occurred, in which the most rigorous measures were not used on the part of the competent authorities to bring perpetrators to prompt justice before the courts, and to adopt every legal means of securing the punishment of their crimes; and finally, I omitted no opportunity of stimulating the competent authorities at home, who alone had the power of altering the fundamental and constitutional laws of the island, and of providing for the establishment of a more perfect administration of justice, by my own deliberate opinions upon the defects of the administration, together with the numerous and voluminous reports from all the high law authorities in the colony, which were transmitted from time to time in my despatches to the Secretary of State.

Thus then, let me ask, whether or not it is for that party who have hitherto completely broken down and failed in their committees of the House of Commons in the inquiry in which they set out so fast, there, as yet, to agitate and abandoned, with impunity, its calumnies giving the strongest credit to those charges, that suffered to lie dormant, in its usual manner, in dread, before the public, the character of the Government abroad, and the name and character of his Majesty's representatives, abused by the most gross and scandalous libels, which the documents I have referred to will sufficiently establish? or whether such an example should not be made on the present occasion by his Majesty's Attorney General, as may serve to deter them from the repetition of such unjustifiable conduct in future, and arrest the progress of that dangerous spirit and blind fanaticism which, if not boldly met by the arm of Government, however it may dazzle the understanding and mislead the ignorant, cannot, still, in my judgment, to end, first, in the loss of our colonies, and then, as it has done before, in revolution and anarchy at home, which, in my conscience, I believe to be the tendency of the doctrines preached, and the measures attempted to be enforced, whatever may be the real intentions of the party.

The sneering and insolent remark on the tenderness of my early friendship for the slave trade, referring to a time when the abolition acts were not known at the Mauritius, and were not law there, though the spirit of them was acted upon by my order, and upon my sole responsibility, merits little or no observation from me; it comes with an ill grace from men, who, if fairness and candour, had actuated their principles, must be compelled to acknowledge, that I have effectually done at least as much, and by a series of practical measures, to abolish the slave trade, foreign as well as English, as the whole party put together, even their great patriarch himself, and that, too without entailing upon the people of England, as they have done, an enormous expense, amounting to many millions sterling, exacted as indemnities and satisfactions to Portugal, Spain, America, &c. &c.; which exactions, mark me, is only the beginning of their philanthropic plans for drawing money from the people, in furtherance of their

their wild and visionary schemes for the general emancipation of the negroes, and their lavishing it on their followers and friends, erecting thereby an "*imperium in imperio*," to influence and overawe the colonial administration in Downing Street!

The whole system of perjury, and subornation of perjury, for debauching the soldiers for purposes the most wicked and diabolical, are without a parallel since the infamous days when the proceedings of the Star Chamber were tolerated by a British public.

In relation to this subject, we cannot refrain from inserting a report of a debate which took place recently in the Chamber of Deputies in France, on a petition from the Sieur Dufresehède, mayor of Surgin, praying that some measures might be taken for the amelioration of the conditions of slaves in the French colonies.

M. Victor de Tracy was willing to place confidence in the hopes held out by the Minister of Marine, but he wished to see them approximate to realization; it was not enough to say steps shall be taken, they ought to be taken at once. He claimed the fulfilment of the generous resolution of the Holy Alliance. He was not a partisan of England; yet he was bound to acknowledge that England no longer imported slaves into her colonies (*murmurs and denials*).

M. de Formont denied that owners of slaves maltreated them, as was represented. They who were acquainted with the state of things in our colonies, could tell the Chambers that the slaves were much happier than a great number of poor creatures in France, who were obliged to support their family by the labour of their hands.

M. Bouvdeau confessed that the Minister of Marine had bestowed the utmost care upon the amelioration of the slaves in the colonies. By a circular of 1828, he expressly prohibited the sale of any man of colour, in possession of actual liberty, whether legally or illegally acquired.

M. B. Constant.—"I place confidence in the intentions of the ministers; orders have been given to prosecute those who carry on the slave trade, and I am aware that convictions have taken place. But every expedient will be unavailing unless you order a registration of the slaves, and stop the traffic in the places where it occurs. I am an enemy to capital punishment; but if I acceded to it, I confess, it would be to award it against those who, in their offices and country houses, speculate in a traffic so base and atrocious. A former speaker (M. de Formont) has vaunted of the happiness of the slaves; and has not hesitated to compare them to our peasants. Gentlemen, if it were true that the condition of our peasants resembled that of our slaves, we ought instantly to provide a remedy for so frightful an evil. I declare that it is insulting to France thus to compare Frenchmen with slaves.

M. de Formont disclaimed any insult to France, in his remark that the slaves in her colonies were happier than her peasants, *in their animal existence*. "In our colonies," he observed, "there are no beggars."

If the sentiments expressed by one of the speakers be common amongst his countrymen, we wonder not at the prevalence of the slave trade, or at the pertinacity with which the slave-holders of Mauritius cling to exploded doctrines.

THE COURT OF THE GENII.

(*Concluded from p. 317.*)

"When the advocate of the birds had ceased, the king of the genii asked the men if they had any thing further to adduce in their own favour? The native of Irak arose, and observed—that much remained to be urged, which would entirely prove his case. 'For instance,' he said, 'the adornment of the person with shawls, with kinkobs, with furs, muslins, charconnahs, jamdany, dooreahs, and every description of raiment; besides a thousand other things at our command and pleasure, which, taken together, abundantly prove that we are the masters and the animals our slaves; for how could they obtain such things, who live in field and forest, and bear upon them the very marks of inferiority to mankind in all their habits and ways?' The king said to the animals, 'What have you to offer in answer to these allegations?' The vakeel of the wild animals, Kaleela, addressed the man of Irak, and said: 'This soft and superb dress in which your are habited, and of which you seem so proud, where was it in former days? Was it not, by your tyranny, plundered from the animals? Are not your silks and satins produced by the labour of a small insect? And is not the making of your apparel a source of great trouble to you? The weaver weaves it, the tailor cuts and sews it into form, the washerman washes it. Some of it is made from the wool of animals, taken by force and fraud. Thus the articles you boast of are derived from others to keep you warm in winter, and cool in summer. But when we are born, God, in his goodness, gives us raiment which lasts our lives—whilst you, to the day of your death, continue in uneasiness and vexation how to clothe yourselves. Which, then, is the most favoured of heaven? Your present habit was not adopted with the consent of God, and therefore you are condemned to experience so much care about its provision. At the time Adam and Eve were created, their food and raiment were like those of the animals, and both of them resided on the western side of Eden, upon the ruby mountain, near the equator. They were then naked, and their hair was so long that it was a natural veil. In this garden they walked and conversed, and ate fruits from the trees. They were permitted to eat of every fruit excepting one, but the Devil made them forget their duty to God, and they ate of that forbidden fruit. In consequence, their hair immediately fell off their heads, and they stood perfectly exposed. The angels were then commanded to expel them from Eden, and they did so, in the manner already described by the hakeem of the genii.'

"As soon as the advocate of the wild beasts had finished this oration, one of the men said in reply: 'It would be better for you, Sir Jackal, not to enter into any altercation or discussion on these points before me. You should be silent.'—'Why?' said Kaleela. 'There is not a greater cheat, a more crafty deceitful rogue, among all the animals in existence than thou art, and for eating corpses and dead matter there is no one so notorious. Thou art of no use to any one, but always occupied in plunder and slaughter. Indeed all the carnivorous animals worry and devour the creatures they run down, crack their bones, and drink their blood without mercy.' The jackal replied: 'All this which you represent in such hideous colours we learnt from yourselves, otherwise we should have been totally ignorant of the atrocities of which you complain. In former days, if any animal died in the woods, we ate the flesh, and never disturbed the living, except in cases of desperate hunger and distress. But

But when *you* came into the world, and brought into your power goat, sheep, cow, ox, camel, ass, so that the forests were almost depopulated by you, then necessity drove us to seek our food by hunting down the living. And this is as excusable in us as it is with you to eat of dead carcases when pressed by famine. And with respect to what you say about our being devoid of pity or compassion, and tearing open the bowels, eating flesh and drinking blood, this also we learned from you, who kill with knives, take off the skin, divide the belly, break the bones, and roast and eat. At this extremity of cruelty, however, we have not yet arrived. So that, if you consider for an instant, you will find that our barbarity is not by any means equal to yours. Besides, your conduct to your own friends and relations far exceeds in atrocity any thing that we can be accused of. And of what earthly use are *you* to the animals? None. You do nothing but injure them. You kill them and eat them; and your hatred to us in particular, is so intense, that you even bury your dead bodies merely to prevent our obtaining a meal from them. Thus, living or dead, you are equally useless to us. Then you accuse us, too, of murder and robbery! Are we not indebted to you for the example? The history of Cain and Abel is still repeated among you; you are always in strife and contention. Thus it was with Roostum, Asfendyar, Jumshed, Zohauk, Fureedoon, Afrasiab, Munoochuher, Sekunder, and others. Hence it is absolute effrontery to boast of your superiority, and to load us with calumny. Your object is solely, by pretence and dexterity, to prove your own mastery; nothing else. But, only reflect a little, and you must confess that we are better than you.' The advocate of the men asked how he could prove this? Kaleela replied: 'In your tribe there are recluses and hermits, who abandon society, and establish their dwellings in the mountains among the wild animals, and there continue night and day, untouched and unhurt. If the wild animals were not better than you, why should the hermits and recluses go near them? the pious and the good never choose to have communication with the wicked, but rather fly from them. This certainly proves that we are better than you. Besides—when a tyrant has doubts of the sanctity or purity of any person, he casts him into the forests, and if the wild animals do not destroy him, he is pronounced to be pure and holy. For this reason, virtuous people know when virtuous people are in their vicinity. The wild animals know the good, and spare them. Was it not thus with Daniel in the lion's den? There are, certainly, good and bad in every species, but even the wicked among the wild animals do no injury to the good, but devour only evil doers. Thus Allah-tallah has commanded in the *Koran*: 'I have set the oppressor over the oppressor, that each may know his own guilt.'

"When Kaleela, the advocate of the wild animals, had ceased his oration, a learned man of the genii arose, and said: 'This must be all true. The virtuous always do fly from the wicked, and associate only with the good; and if mankind were not vicious and wicked, why should the pious hermits take refuge in forest and mountain among animals, and establish friendship with them, born as they are of another species?' All the assembled genii unanimously exclaimed—'This must be true, there can be no doubt of it.' The men being assailed by noises and reproaches on every side, felt ashamed, and hung down their heads. It was now evening, and the court was immediately adjourned by the crier.

"*Fourth Day.*—In the morning all the men and animals were again in attendance at the court of the king of the genii, and his majesty requested the human beings, if they had any thing further to advance, to proceed in their defence

defence and evidence without delay. The Persian then got up, and said: 'Among my species are kings, viziers, noblemen, moonshees, judges, magistrates, watchmen, servants—besides these there are wealthy merchants, men of science, orators, poets, politicians, astrologers, geomancers, kauzees, muftees, alchemists, fortune-tellers. There are also shoemakers, tailors, builders, and a thousand other handicrafts, and professions, and trades—all excellent and of admirable use in the different grades of society. These are peculiar to mankind, and shew at once that we are the masters, and the animals our slaves.' As soon as the Persian had ceased, the parrot caught the eye of the king, and said: 'The last speaker has enlarged greatly on the special excellence of his tribe; but if he knew any thing of our habits and merits, he would find that among the birds he is more than equalled. During the reigns of Nimrod and Pharaoh, the world was full of oppressors, robbers, thieves, swindlers, pickpockets, cheats, fools, misers, and other pests of society, whose deeds it would be impossible for me to describe. We are surely superior to them. We, too, have chiefs, and leaders, and friends, and co-operators, and our government is moreover better than that of the kings of mankind. They only support their armies till their turns are served—then disband them—but this is not the case with us. The kindness of our superiors is perpetual, and every king ought to treat his people in the same way. It is thus the ants and the birds conduct themselves. Then there is another consideration; if man was not inherently and innately bad, why should God enjoin and command him to pray? No such command was ever given to our ancestors, or to any of our tribe! For this obvious reason, infidelity and disobedience have no root among us.'

"When the parrot had got to this part of the speech, one of the hakeems of the genii said: 'All this is doubtless very true.' Upon which the men shook their heads, and were ashamed, and silent. The parrot resumed: 'And respecting what my opponent has said about the artificers and learned people of his tribe, what has he to be proud of? We, too, possess his equals in works of ingenuity. For instance, the fly makes his house without clay, or bricks, or lime, or mud. He requires neither rule nor compass. Then there is the spider—the smallest of animals—who weaves his web: first, with his spittle he draws out the threads, then crosses them in various directions, and, with exquisite address, spreads meshes to catch the flies—he does all this without the least external aid in act or material. In this manner the silk-worm, which is remarkably small, occupies itself—without the instruction of father, mother, or master. Deprived of his workmanship, your tailors and your darners could do nothing. The swallow makes his nest, and suspends it from the roof without the assistance of a ladder, or any thing else, to ascend by; and the white ant, too, is equally unassisted in the construction of his dwelling, with which he surrounds himself. In short, all quadrupeds, birds, and insects are able to form their own abodes and nests, and nourish and protect their offspring and families. They have, indeed, more wisdom and understanding than man. But the habits of the ostrich are the most remarkable and worthy of notice. How admirably it preserves and nourishes its young! When it has laid twenty or thirty eggs, it divides them into three parts—one it hides under ground, another it exposes to the heat of the sun, and the third is placed under its wings; when the young ones are hatched, it digs up worms out of the earth for their food and subsistence. Among mankind, is there a woman who nourishes her own children with half the care? The midwife has all the trouble: she assists at the birth of the child, bathes it,

and

and the wet nurse gives it milk, and puts it to sleep in the cradle, the mother does nothing of this kind. Then the child grows up a fool. After fifteen or twenty years he receives instruction, and is all his life employed in writing and reading, and still continues a fool! At the very moment my young ones enter into the world, they can discriminate between good and bad—that the partridge, and some others of our tribe, can walk about the instant the egg is broken, without being taught by either father or mother. If anyone wants to catch them, they run away. This sense and understanding is graciously given by the Almighty, in order that instruction from the parent may not be required. Hence it is that they pick up corn spontaneously—then who is the best—who of greatest dignity? Besides, we are constantly in prayer, and on this account we are specially honoured with kindness and compassion. Then you boast of your poets and orators. If you understood the language of the birds, the narrative talents of the locusts, the lamentations of the frog, the warbling of the nightingale, the crowing of the cock, the cooing of the dove, and prophetic warnings of the crow, the God-fearing owl, and also the reservation of ants, flies, and others, you would freely confess that our poets and orators are infinitely more distinguished than yours! God says in the *Koran*: 'Every living thing chaunts the praises of God,' but of this you seem to be ignorant. Again, it is written: 'Every animal knows its own prayers and orisons.' Thus ignorance and wisdom cannot be the same; we are evidently superior to you; then how can you boast that you are the masters, and we your slaves? Again, you talk of your astrologers, but what are they without that reverence and devotion to God? Prayer is the only remedy against coming evils. Now, mark! There was once a king whose astrologers prophesied to him that a great calamity would befall the city in which he resided, and which would be fatal to many of the inhabitants. The king inquired how it would be. But they could only tell that it would happen in such a month, and on such a day. The king asked his people what they suggested, to avoid the impending evil; when the most intelligent and wise among them recommended that all the inhabitants should quit the city, and take up their abode on the plain, and there pray to heaven to vouchsafe its protection. Accordingly the king, on the destined day, went out of the city with a great concourse of the inhabitants, and they all put up their prayers to God for safety, remaining out of doors all night. Now it happened that many of the people, influenced by another astrologer, had no fear in their hearts, but continued in the city. In the night a deluge of rain fell, and inundated the city on every side, and all the men that remained there were drowned; and those who had abandoned the city, and employed themselves in devotion, weeping and wailing, were preserved. Thus God has written in the *Koran*: 'I have saved Noah and all that were in the ark with him, and I have drowned those who had no faith in my commandments.' And why? They were of a tribe of sinners, philosophers, and metaphysicians—yet it is upon such characters as these that you pride yourselves! Such also is the intolerable arrogance of mankind, that they pass their days in useless speculations and wild fancies. Some are in perplexity about ascertaining the height of mountains and the clouds. Some wander over seas and through forests in quest of they know not what—some to the middle arch of heaven—some to the centre of the earth—yet the knowledge of their own bodies is beyond their research: thus they know nothing of the bowels, the brain, the heart, the muscles, the bones—although always at hand, and easily examined. That which is mysterious they thirst after, and that which is accessible they neglect or despise. Thus the prophet Mahom-

mud

said (the peace of God be upon him!) has said: 'Know thyself, and thou wilt know God.' Then you boast of your physicians; why are you sick, but from your own greediness and contemptuousness? It is thence you crowd the door of doctors and druggists. Why be proud of them? Why be proud of a calamity? Our food is always the same, and on this account we are never unwell; neither have we any occasion for astrologers, about whom you affect to be so proud. Then there are among you such fools as collect and amass wealth in their life time, denying themselves every comfort, enduring every privation, hunger, and misery; and after death their ill-gotten property is squandered away by worthless heirs. Nothing can show greater stupidity than this! Others there are who are constantly speculating, purchasing up grain in hopes of a famine, to sell it dear, and who never give a mite to the poor. Sometimes in a moment your wealth is lost by accident or plunder, or is whelmed in the sea, or some oppressive king confiscates it, so that your existence is passed in continual anxiety, fear, and disappointment. Then you boast of being men of generosity, and charitable in disposition—this is a mistake. Do we not see beggars, poor and naked, crawling from street to street, and from door to door, unnoticed and unrelieved? Do you call this generosity! No; your generosity is to sit at your ease among your friends and neighbours, enjoying without interruption the good things of this world. Again, you boast of your moonshees and stewards; yet there are no greater villains on earth, wretches who turn all their acquirements, their learning, and eloquence, to their own personal advantage and profit. All their study is to promote the downfall of some functionary, in the hope of succeeding to his place, no matter by what means. Then your aubids and zahids, what are they? To appearance they are all that is good, all self-denial—they pray much, eat little, till their brain is dry, their bodies shrunk, and their countenances haggard; yet in their hearts they cherish revenge, and the worst passions, though the hypocrites are continually exclaiming, 'Why was Satan created? why should crime and wickedness be known among mankind? Why afford to the sinful subsistence?' You think these aubids pious, but in the eye of God they are the most scandalous, the most worthless, of your race. Then your kauzees and mufteeS—when out of place, every morning and evening they go to the musjids to pray, and give pious advice and instruction to the public; but the moment they are employed, they seize on the property of the poor, flatter oppressive kings, take bribes, and force contributions by threats and severity. In short, these men are intense rascals, and confound right and wrong at their pleasure. They have no fear of God. And your kings, too, are little better, though you think so much of them, and call them the heirs and vicegerents of the prophets. Forgetting themselves and their rank, they murdered the descendants of the prophets, whom they pretended to follow and venerate. They drink wine continually, and make God's people their slaves. If a man is made a governor, the first thing he does is to imprison his oldest friends and counsellors, throwing the recollection of their former services to the winds; and, influenced by grasping avarice alone, he does not hesitate to murder his brothers and other relations. This is not a disposition befitting the great and the noble! No; therefore boasting about your kings and princes must be highly prejudicial to your cause, and your attempt to claim superiority over us, nothing but presumption.'

"When the parrot had finished his speech, the king, looking towards the men and genii, said: 'Here is the white ant, without hands or feet, yet it can form its arched cells of clay with the nicest skill.' And then, addressing the locust,

locust, observed: 'You are the vakeel of the insects, and can, of course, describe the character and habits of the white ant.' The locust said, in reply: 'When God created the animals, he gave to every one its proper quality and fittest form. To the largest he gave the smallest portion of soul or understanding, and to the smallest the largest portion of sense and wisdom, so that, all things considered, they might be deemed equal, each possessing its peculiar advantages. Thus the elephant has only limited sense on account of his huge size, so that a child may lead him, and ride upon his back, guiding him wherever he pleases. The camel, on account of his size and shape, is so stupid a creature, that whoever takes hold of his bridle, he follows him immediately; yet if the scorpion, though of small body, should sting him, he would die. And the insect called the white ant, although extremely little and weak, is still very powerful in understanding. It has the art to penetrate the hardest wood, and is said to have even destroyed the sceptre of Solomon. In short, all the insects of small dimensions are remarkable for their sagacity and adroitness.' The king wished to know the reason of this singular fact, and the locust replied: 'When the creator had created the large animals, with corresponding power to endure much fatigue and pain, he found that if he endowed them with proportionate sense and understanding, they could never be kept in subjection; and he also saw, that if he did not bestow sense and understanding upon the smaller-bodied animals, they would be continually exposed to injury and distress. On this account he endowed one with the nufisi-zaleel, or animal faculty, the other with the nufisi-akil, or reasoning faculty. Ancient history has recorded how the Almighty has often displayed his power in employing the smaller insects, as his instruments against infidel, sinful, and oppressive kings. Thus Nimrod was killed by a gnat, the smallest of the insect tribe; and when Pharaoh's heart was hardened in impiety, and he rebelled against Moses, God sent upon him an army of locusts, which covered the face of the earth. In a similar manner, the white ant was sent by the Almighty to destroy the splendid temple of Solomon; and thus it is that our Maker enforces his lessons to the impious and wicked, who are vain of their own worldly pomp and glory. Thus are arrogant kings weaker than even poor insects. The oyster in which the pearl is produced is, in body, the smallest and weakest of sea animals, yet, in wisdom and knowledge it is superior to them all, although it obtains its food and strength at the bottom of the ocean. God has planted in the hearts of mankind the love of silks, and satins, and finery. They eat honey, the produce of the bee, with delight, and they burn wax candles at their banquets. They had better boast, also, that the oyster is created to make pearls for them to adorn their persons with. They enjoy every blessing, and still, ungrateful to God for his great mercies, they continue to oppress the weak and the helpless.'

'As soon as the locust had concluded his oration, the king of the genii looked towards mankind, and said: 'Have you any thing more to add in your defence?' One of them replied, 'We have many other properties and excellencies which abundantly prove the justice of our claim to be the masters, and that the animals are our slaves.'—'Explain them to me,' rejoined the king. One of them said, 'Our figure, features, and aspect, are uniformly the same, whilst the animals are of every shape and kind, which sufficiently proves that we are the masters, and they our slaves. For this reason, too, singleness and unity are the best adapted for the purpose of control and authority, whilst variety and number are manifestations of the governed.' The king said to the animals: 'What answer have you to give to this allegation?' All the animals

animals fell at once into deep thought, and shook their heads for a whole hour. After which the nightingale, the vakeel of the birds, spoke to this effect: 'This man speaks well and truly. But although the shapes and forms of animals are certainly extremely different, still their understandings are uniform. It is true that the appearance and aspect of man are the same, but in mind they differ as much as the figures of animals.' The king said: 'shew your proofs.' The nightingale replied: 'They differ in religion and morals. Are there not among them thousands of denominations? There are Jews, Christians, Moslems, infidels, idol-worshippers, fire-worshippers, star-worshippers, and these again are divided into sects innumerable. One calls the other an infidel, and curses him. All are right and all are wrong. Our shapes are undoubtedly various, but our religion is one and the same. We are never guilty of impiety or sin. We doubt not the greatness and goodness of the Almighty, the one great God, and we continue daily to chaunt and hymn his praise. But these men cannot comprehend either our orisons or our language.' The Persian said, in reply: 'We, too, acknowledge God in unity, without equal.' 'Then,' said the king of the genii, 'why are your sentiments on religion so various and contradictory?' He replied: 'Religion is a road, by which all mankind wish and desire to go to heaven. Their objects are all the same, but they differ in the direction they take.'—'If it is every one's desire to return to God, why do mankind murder each other?' The Persian said: 'It is not on account of religion, for religion does not produce aversion. Religion and the state are twins, one cannot exist without the other; but religion is the antecedent, the state, posterior. For the state, religion is requisite, that every man may be worthy, and pious, and of good faith. A king is therefore required who will rule according to the precepts of the faith; and it follows that, from supposed delinquencies in this respect, on the part of rulers, murder is often committed. The religious wish every one to be of their mode of belief. To take away life, however, is not inconsistent with the law, as expounded in the traditions of Mahommud. The prophet, the peace of God be upon him! has said in the *Koran*: 'If you incline towards God, kill yourself, for this is most acceptable to God:' according to the same impression, the people of the Ganges, brahmins and others, put an end to their own existence. Some burn themselves, because they believe that it will be acceptable to God, and that thereby they will be purified from all sin. For the same purpose, others not only deny themselves every necessary of life, to keep down the spirit of lust and avarice, but almost starve themselves, in order that they may escape the fire of hell, and enter into heaven. There are, notwithstanding, good and bad in all religions. But worst of all are those who never think of the day of judgment, or, without fear, of the multitude of their sins.' When the Persian had concluded his speech, a Hindoo came forward and said: 'There is one consideration not yet adverted to. Mankind, in all their relations and filiations, are infinitely more numerous than the animals. For in all the inhabited world there are 19,000 divisions, occupied by every class and denomination; for instance, China, India, Sind, Hijaz, Arabia, Africa, Nijid, Egypt, Alexandria, Keerwan, Indus, Constantinople, Azerbijan, Armenia, Syria, Greece, Irak, Budukshan, Jerjan, Geelan, Nishapoor, Kirman, Cabul, Mooltan, Khorassan, Mawuralnar, Kharazm, Farghana, and thousands of other places and countries, which cannot be easily enumerated. Besides which, there are numberless forests, mountains, and islands, which are the residence of countless tribes of mankind. Among them various languages are spoken, and they are of various sects of religion,

God Almighty bestows nourishment and protection on every one; and surely, from all these striking circumstances, it must be legitimately inferred and understood, that mankind are the masters and the animals their slaves. But much more evidence remains, were it necessary, to prove incontestably the accuracy of this conclusion.' The frog spoke in reply, and said: 'This man seems to boast of the numbers and multiplicity of his race, but if he were to take a glance at the amazing myriads of animals which inhabit the ocean and waters, he would soon admit his error; and that the cities and countries he has enumerated, are much less considerable than our places of residence. We have fifteen great seas; the sea of Room, the sea of Jerjan, the sea of Geelan, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulph, the Indian Sea, the sea of Sind, the China Sea, the sea of Yajooj, the sea of Akhsir, the Arabian Sea, the Western Sea, the Ethiopian Sea, and 500 small rivers, and 200 larger, as the Jihoon, Dijla, Euphrates, Nile, and others also of great extent. Besides these we have, in forest and plain, a vast number of streams and lakes of different sizes. In these are fish, tortoises, alligators, and millions of other swimming animals, the number of which is only known to the Almighty. Some say, that the water-animals are comprised in 700 species, and the land-animals in 500. It is, therefore, I think, quite evident, that on the ground of number, the advocate of mankind has failed to prove his case.'

"When the frog had ceased, one of the hakeems of the genii, addressing himself to mankind and their competitors, the animals, said: 'You have forgotten, or neglected to speak of, one part of the creation, to wit, of those high and pure intelligences which are called spirits or angels, who differ in their respective ranks, according to the heavenly commands upon which they are employed. The prophet Mahommud, the peace of God be upon him! has written in the *Koran:* 'In the seventh heaven the angels are so numerous, that there is not an atom of space between them.' Neither mankind nor the animals, therefore, have established their superiority in point of number, for the angels are more numerous than both. The conduct of mankind is, however, excusable enough, as they have only taken an opportunity of exaggerating their own attainments and good qualities to the disparagement of their rivals, a common resource of the orator and rhetorician.' When the hakeem of the genii had finished, the king addressed the men again, and said: 'Have you any thing further to adduce?' One of them, from Hijaz, said: 'We have abundance of other excellencies, to prove that we are the masters and the animals our slaves.' The king said: 'Describe them.'—'God Almighty has promised us many blessings. One of the greatest is our resurrection from the grave, for the purpose of entering, by the bridge Sirat, into Paradise, where the divine Tooba tree grows, and where the fountain Sulsabeel flows with wine, milk, honey, and water; where the mansions are high, and the enchanting hoories reside. Besides these, there are many other blessings related in the chapters of the *Koran*, of which the animals never can partake. This sufficiently proves that we are the masters and they our slaves: but there are further qualities still unnoticed, which would leave no doubt in the most sceptical mind.' The nightingale replied: 'These blessings of which you boast as the gift of God, are they not more than counteracted by misery and torment? Thus the agony of the grave is the examination of Munker and Nukeer; the dread of the day of judgment is being consigned to hell; the dread of hell is being condemned to drink gall and eat of the zikoom tree, to be close to the king of the infernal regions, and have devils for your neighbours. All this is for you, and besides many other torments duly enumerated in the *Koran*.

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How much better off, therefore, are we than you! We have neither promises of reward nor of punishment, and we are contented with what God has given us. Thus we are at least equal in our proofs, and you have, therefore, no claim whatever to superiority.' The man of Hijaz replied: 'How can you be our equals? We can only sink to your degree of degradation if we neglect every thing we ought to do. If we continue firmly in faith and obedience to God, we shall live among the prophets and the saints in heaven. If we conduct ourselves with propriety and in a virtuous manner, if we employ ourselves in prayer, if we are grateful and resigned, trusting in God, and fearing to do evil, our reward will be sure. If, however, we are sinful, and walk not in the path of righteousness, even then Mahommud, the last of the prophets (the peace of God be upon him!) will, no doubt, intercede for us with the Almighty, to pardon all our offences. After that, we shall live for ever in Paradise in the company of hoories. The angels will say to us: 'peace be upon you! be happy, and enter into Paradise for ever.' Not one animal of the winged or finny tribe, not one of the brute creation, will enjoy this privilege; but after death, they will all sink into annihilation, and leave not a trace behind.' On hearing these last words, all the vakeels of the animals and the hakeems of the genii said: 'Now, indeed, you have hit upon a powerful argument, and your proofs are strong. It is praiseworthy to be proud of such distinctions.'—'Then,' resumed the man of Hijaz, 'let me ask the just and equitable king of the genii, what is the decision of the court upon this important affair?'

"The king, without further deliberation, commanded that all the animals should continue as before, under the control and dominion of mankind, and be faithful and obedient. The animals were satisfied with this judgment, and quietly went away from the court of the genii.'

PARADISE OF THE SAVAGE.*

The savage native, when his consort dies,
Slow paces round her tomb with downcast eyes,
Chaunts for her future peace the wizard spell,
And in low murmurs bids the dead "farewell,"
As though he deemed the spirit lingered not
On the cold earth, but sought some sunny spot,
Where timorous seals on shore at noontide play,
Or the huge walrus yields an easy prey:
Where bounding reindeer track the waste of snow,
And streams in spring through green savannahs flow.
He, like the hills that bore him, rude and lone,
Dreams not of climes more glorious than his own;
Of bliss beyond the grave in blessed isles,
Where spring and summer blend their loveliest smiles;
Or of those vallies, gemmed with fragrant flowers,
Where rest the faithful in unfading flowers;
Quaff the vine's luscious tears, or half expire
Beneath the dark-eyed maiden's glance of fire.
Amid tempestuous seas and fields of ice,
His creed has placed a lowlier paradise:
There swarthy hunters mount their cars again,
Lash their lean dogs, and scour along the plain.

* From "Voyages of Discovery to the Polar Regions," an Oxford Prize Poem, 1829, by T. Legh Claughton.

THE EAST-INDIANS, OR MIXED RACE OF BRITISH INDIA.

We have always felt and expressed a sympathy towards that class of our eastern fellow-subjects known by the various denominations of Indo-Britons, East-Indians, Eurasians, and Half-castes, the mixed race of British India, descended immediately or remotely from parents one of whom was European, the other Asiatic by birth. Disowned by both branches of the community, British and Hindus, these persons seem to be born with a badge of degradation upon them, as much more palpable, as it is much less excusable, than that which distinguishes the Mulattos of the West-Indies. The latter are the progeny of females who were negroes by birth and slaves by condition; the essential principle of government in the West-India colonies, as recognised by the local and even imperial legislatures, is to subject the African blood, in all its hues and modifications, to political disabilities, as a measure of necessary precaution; and even to assume the slightest tinge of *colour* to be a *primâ facie* evidence of the person's being a slave, unless proof be offered to the contrary. There are grounds, indeed, upon which this system of degradation and disability, in respect to a part of the free population in the West-Indies, are supposed to be justified.

None of these reasons, however, apply to the class of East-Indians, whose case forms no parallel whatever with that of the coloured population of our colonies in the other hemisphere. They are descendants of the free natives of the country, born, some at least, in wedlock; their colour, an circumstance of birth, subjects them to no humiliating onus or obligation to show a title to personal freedom. In short, although a full justification of the mode in which the West-India creoles are excluded from the civil capabilities of the whites were satisfactorily made out, the case of the East-Indians would remain untouched: yet, in point of fact, their hardships and disabilities are the most severe, bating, perhaps, the contempt which is evinced by the West-Indian colonists towards the offspring of their vices.

Four years ago, a writer in this Journal called the attention of our readers to the policy which ought to be pursued by Government towards the Indo-Britons,* in which he endeavoured to show that the condition in which that class is kept, is not only unjust towards them, but pregnant with evils to the British Government, and injurious to the prospect which we may be permitted to indulge, though some may think it visionary, of converting the Hindus to Christianity; and that "the policy of the British Government, in respect to the Indo-Britons, is clearly consistent with, not repugnant to, an extension to them of all the privileges of British subjects."

We are invited to a re-consideration of this topic, in consequence of seeing that a petition is preparing by the East-Indians of Calcutta, to be presented to the House of Commons, stating their various grievances, and praying to be admitted to "the fellowship of their fathers," and to be rescued from subjection to "institutions the most degrading and despotic."

The grievances under which it is alleged that they labour, and which are peculiar to them (both the European and native races, with which they are allied, being exempt therefrom), are seven in number; namely, 1st, that a large majority of the class to which they belong are entirely destitute of any rule of civil law to which they can refer, as a standard by which to regulate their conduct,

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xx. p. 305.

duct in the various relations of society; 2d, that they are amenable, in the interior, to the Mohammedan criminal law, in itself barbarous and imperfect, founded on the most intolerant principles, and intimately interwoven with a system of religion and a state of society opposed to their opinions and habits; 3dly, that they are excluded from all superior and covenanted offices in the civil and military services, and from all sworn offices in the marine service of the East-India Company; 4thly, that they are not only expressly excluded from all those offices of trust in the civil, military, and marine services open to British subjects, but they are treated as ineligible to most of those subordinate employments in the judicial, revenue, and police departments, and even in the military service, which are open, without reserve, to the Hindu and Mohammedan natives of the country; 5thly, that they are expressly declared to be disqualified from holding his Majesty's commission in the British army; 6thly, that by stipulations in treaties with all independent powers of India, the latter are debarred from employing the petitioners in any capacity, without the permission of the Supreme Government of India; and, lastly, that every plan for the improvement of the East-Indians has met with positive disapproval or cold neglect.

This statement, it must be confessed, contains a *primâ facie* case of severe hardship, and which, if properly authenticated, and urged in a becoming manner upon the attention of the Legislature, must produce some effect. Our readers will be able to judge, from a pretty full abstract of the petition, which will be found in another part of this Journal, whether the *manner* in which the several topics are stated and urged, be calculated to conciliate opinions; or whether the document be not rather a *remonstrance* than a *petition*: but we shall revert to this point by and bye.

Before we proceed to investigate the several heads of grievances stated in the petition, there is a preliminary question which it is very important to determine, since the expediency of granting redress, and the nature of the remedies provided, must, in a great measure, depend upon its solution; namely, what is the present number of this class of the population of British India, and is it augmenting? The petitioners allege that they belong to a *numerous* and *increasing* class. This, to be sure, is rather vague. The author of the pamphlet entitled "A View of the Free Trade and Colonization of India," one of the pamphlets hostile to the East-India Company, finds it necessary for his purpose to "refute the allegation as to the instability of our Indian dominion, founded on the apprehended increase of the mixed race;" which he does in "a few words," by the following statement:

> The greater number of the half-castes, or, as they have been recently called, Eurasians, are to be found in the Bengal provinces. Now, the number of grown males of this description here is just *two hundred and fifteen*, and even among these there is included several of the most respectable of the class called Portuguese native Christians. The genuine half-castes throughout India, men, women, and children, we are convinced, will be overrated at 1,000. This is the formidable body that is to wrest the dominion of a hundred millions of people from us! So much for the genuine half-castes, or immediate descendants of an European parent with a native one. In Calcutta, the whole descendants of Europeans of every nation, including those in the nearest, as well as in the remotest degrees, do not exceed 5,000 persons. For all British India, they would certainly be overrated at three times this number.

Is this statement true or false? Experience in other respects induces us to place no great reliance upon any averment contained in the pamphlet from which the aforegoing passage is taken; but if, fortuitously, it should prove to be

be a fact, that the number of genuine half-castes throughout India is less than one thousand, including women and children, that is to say, about four hundred male adults, this class is *not* numerous. From this circumstance alone we have a right to infer that the Eurasians are *not* increasing; and the fact is so asserted by the writer we have just quoted. He says: "the number of the half-castes, small as it is, is either stationary or decreasing; the females generally intermarry with Europeans, and the offspring of this connexion is no longer reckoned in the class; the men, especially those of the lower orders, intermarry or form connexions with native women, and the offspring is frequently lost in the native Christian population. The number of half-castes has also decreased of late years, owing to the more frequent resort of European females to India than heretofore."

This will be a serious defect in the case of the petitioners, on the very threshold. Although the Legislature might, and should, listen promptly to claims preferred by this class, if numerous and rapidly multiplying amongst themselves, it would hesitate long before it communicated to a small and diminishing number of the casual offspring of Europeans and natives, privileges which, added to rights by birth, would make their advantages superior to those of Europeans. The inevitable effect of such a measure would be the offering a premium to illicit intercourse between Europeans and native females, which, from the propensity of the latter, requires check rather than encouragement.

It is a fair subject of consideration too, whether the mixed race is ever likely to be numerous in India. We have the example of the Portuguese before us; their government encouraged marriages between its European subjects and the Hindus, in consequence of which a very considerable half-caste population grew up in their Indian territories, and which still exists there. But what is the physical aspect of these semi-Portuguese? Are they not a dwindled, deteriorated race? We leave physiologists to account for the cause, but the fact is very apparent, that the mixture of the European with the Asiatic blood is not favourable to the development of the human frame, and therefore not favourable to a multiplication of the species. We deduce no conclusion from any supposed deficiency of the mental powers, and from the state of morals amongst the mass of this class, because these are circumstances not so readily or justly attributable to the same cause.

It may be fairly urged, that the number, as well as the mental and moral character of the Indian half-castes, whether British or Portuguese, must depend upon the treatment they experience from the state and from the society. If they are a class excluded from certain civil advantages, and placed under a sort of ban amongst the European community, the mass of the East-Indians must sink in moral as well as intellectual character, and their multiplication will be checked by the operation of various subordinate causes, proceeding, as effects, from the original cause. If a more liberal treatment were extended to them, they would ascend in the scale of social character, and their numbers would augment with their respectability.

To judge of the applicability of this argument to the present case, or at least to the difficulties of it, we must inquire somewhat particularly into the circumstances and character of the individuals from whom this class derives its origin. It must be recollected that there exists an insuperable moral barrier between an European and a respectable Hindu female,—a barrier which cannot be broken down, by the marriage of such persons, without the utter degradation of the latter in the estimation of her own people, and her alienation

alienation from them for ever. Illicit connexions are, therefore, the usual source of the class under consideration; and the females are most frequently of low caste or reputation in Hindu society. This must ever remain the case, till that society undergoes an entire and radical change. No civil rights conceded to the offspring, no exaltation of their rank, can remove this impediment, or purify the nature of that connexion from which the genuine half-caste springs. As the disproportion of European women to men in British India (the proportion is less than one of the former to twenty of the latter) continues to disappear, a connexion of Europeans will become less frequent, and the mixed progeny will diminish in number.

Of the half-castes themselves, the males are debarred as much as Europeans from marriage with Hindu females; and it is not probable that any change of circumstances will promote their intermarriage with those of Europe. They will, then, be confined, as at present, to their own class. But the East-Indian females are more disposed to form a matrimonial connexion with Europeans, and for obvious reasons they will continue so, let their own class be no longer subordinate. Their increased respectability will give them greater attractions; thus, while they lessen the disproportion of suitable matches for European gentlemen, and thereby check illicit intercourse with native females, their new connexions will destroy one source of increase to the Indo-Britons.

From these considerations, it does not appear that any alteration of the political condition of this class would add to their numbers, or entitle them, upon the ground of their being a numerous and increasing class, to the claims they prefer.

The first grievance of the East-Indians is alleged to be the want of a distinct and appropriate code of civil law, uniformly applicable to them and their relations in life; the law of England applying to them, as to other natives, only when resident within the jurisdiction of the King's Courts. The judges of the Supreme Court at Fort William, they state, consider the phrase "British subjects," in the various acts of Parliament relating to India, to be inapplicable to Indo-Britons; and the East-India Company's Government passed regulations, in 1813 and 1818, whereby they are included, by clear and express definition, among "native subjects of the British Government."

We apprehend that the petition does not correctly state the interpretation put upon the term "British subjects" in the statutes, which is construed, as we are assured, to mean persons born within the United Kingdom, and their *legitimate* issue in India. This is but reasonable, or the children of an European family born in India, would be "outlawed," as the petitioners express it. The illegitimate offspring of European men and native women necessarily, by the law of England, are of their mothers' nation, and consequently cannot be considered "British subjects" in the full sense of the term. Some of the disabilities under which these persons labour are equally sustained by illegitimate children in England. Still, if the class thus excluded be numerous and increasing, some provision ought to be made for them in the particulars to which they advert; because, situated as they seem to be, a door might be opened to oppression; though the details given in the petition on this head are probably much exaggerated.

The next grievance is their being amenable to the Mohammedan criminal law, which is pronounced to be barbarous and intolerant, and "promulgated only for believers in the *Koran*." But such a law, if unmitigated, and not adapted to circumstances, is as inapplicable to the Hindus as to the Eurasians. The fact is, however, that although the basis of the criminal law of

India

India be the Mohammedan, yet that law is essentially of a mild and equitable character, far more so than that of the Hindus; insomuch that, in the code of the Indian Government, which corrects and tempers the Mohammedan law, whilst all its objectionable features are removed, its penalties were necessarily increased in some few instances, to bring it more in harmony with British maxims of equity. This circumstance may explain that passage of the petition wherein it is said that the Company, "instead of softening and mitigating its inflictions, have, in some instances, even increased the harshness of its character." To those who are acquainted with the criminal law of India,* and its mode of application, which is in exact conformity with the spirit and maxims of English criminal jurisprudence, this part of the petition must appear to be a gross misrepresentation.

The third and fourth grievances of the East-Indians consist in their exclusion from offices, even from most of the subordinate employments in the judicial, revenue, police, and military departments, which are open to Hindus and Mahommedans. In respect to exclusion from the superior, covenanted and sworn offices in the Company's service, which, it appears, is not practical merely, but recorded and specific, we concur in opinion with the petitioners in thinking it a hardship. There may be reasons, which it would be invidious to state, why the higher grades of the Company's service should not be open, under existing circumstances, to the "sons of natives;" but it is certainly offensive to them to see their incapacity publicly advertised. The Indian Government, which is undoubtedly entitled to appoint whom it pleases, properly qualified, to a vacant office, may be convinced, however, of the ineligibility of East-Indians to superior offices, on grounds distinct from their birth, and may think it not only safer, but more candid, to declare their ineligibility. As to the subordinate offices, which place the individuals holding them immediately in authority over the Hindu and Mahommedan natives, motives of sound policy render it highly inexpedient to fill them with persons professing the Christian religion. For the same reason, native converts are not eligible to those offices. Some persons, including Bishop Heber,† censure the principle of this exclusion; but many more, equally free from bias or prejudice, think it one of the safeguards of our rule, as it surely evinces that consideration towards the religious scruples of the natives which is inculcated by the Legislature.

The grounds upon which the Company act in excluding East-Indians from the higher offices in their service, are adopted, and therefore virtually approved and sanctioned, by his Majesty, in whose army no individual of that class can hold a commission. This is the fifth grievance complained of.

The next is, their being debarred from entering into the service of the independent native powers of India without the permission of the Supreme Government. But this limitation is equally applicable to Europeans and Americans; and it is as great an inconsistency as that which they charge upon the British Government, for the petitioners to allege, as a grievance, their being put upon the same footing of exclusion. The like reason for the restriction exists in both cases; and perhaps it might be plausibly shewn, that the danger, against which the restriction was meant to provide, is greater in the case of the East-Indians than in the other cases.

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* It is pretty notorious that the defects of the Indian criminal law were remedied, so early as 1790, by the celebrated regulation of Lord Cornwallis. See Mr. Harington's *Analysis*.

† This lamented prelate says that he never met with any public man in India who did not consider the half-caste population as "a great source of present mischief and future danger to the tranquillity of British India."

The last grievance exposed, namely, the neglect or opposition on the part of the Government towards every plan for the improvement of this class, we shall not investigate: it is a mere allegation, which, if true, may be met by special pleas, of which we, and probably the petitioners, are not acquainted. We assume, and those who do not recognize this assumption will, of course, not concur in the inference we draw from thence, that the Government of the East-India Company is most anxious to promote the welfare of every class of its subjects, and most ready to patronize every safe and practicable scheme of improvement which tends to that object. With such a disposition, however, we do not see that they are absolutely called upon to abandon principles of government for the convenience of comparatively a few individuals, belonging to a class which is diminishing, who have been placed, in most cases by the misconduct of their progenitors, in hard circumstances. Our arguments in behalf of this class have been founded upon their supposed numbers and their progressive increase. If these suppositions were correct, we should still say that they were entitled to some remedy for the grievances under which they labour.

We confess that our favourable opinion of this class has been not a little weakened by the tone and language of their petition. This, it must be admitted, it not having been presented, may be the production of some designing individuals, who are seeking to raise up new opponents to the Company's cause: the document wears the appearance of having been drawn up with the precision of some legal agent. When the petition is presented to Parliament, the names and their number will afford us a guide to the character and motives of the petitioners.

As friends to the East-Indians, we would earnestly caution them; if they wish to consult their own interests merely, against being made the unsuspecting tools of any man or set of men, either within their own class or out of it. Although they may have suffered much from the grievances of which they complain, their peculiar circumstances must not be forgotten by them, nor the plea which those circumstances perhaps afford, in the eyes of their rulers, to palliate their treatment. The sentence of incapacity, which the law, on justifiable grounds, passes upon an illegitimate child, in England, who is the child of nobody, and if not carefully provided for by his parents, becomes a vagabond, without even a name, must forcibly impress upon their minds the conviction that there are practical instances, even in human affairs, where the sins of the fathers must be visited upon the children.

Let them endeavour, by every means in their power, to overcome the prejudice against their class on the part of Europeans; but no expedients are less calculated to attain that end, whatever they may be told, than political insubordination.

THE CHINESE CALENDAR.*

In China are several calendars printed by private individuals, which are generally consulted by all Chinese in the ordinary affairs of life. Besides the list of the days of the month, they contain lucky and unlucky days, birth-days of the gods, the days on which the emperors and empresses of the reigning family died, &c.

The following is a specimen of the Chinese calendar for the first year of the reigning emperor of China, Taou-kwang, which begun on the 3d February 1821:—

Ching-yuĕ-seaou, "the first moon is a little one;" it contains twenty-nine days. The first day is called *tsoo-yih*, or *yuen-tan:* this is the birth-day of Tëen-lă, and is also the sacred birth-day of Melih Budh, and of the great general Chay. Some lists of birth-days place Melih Budh's on the 3d of the first moon.

Chay-ta-yuen-shwae is an idol worshipped by ship-men; when a ship is prosperous, it sometimes happens that people *steal their god*, to give it to some friend, that he also may prosper.

The god of joy is on the south-west: when a person first sets his foot on the floor, after rising out of bed, on the first day of the new year, he should walk towards the god of joy. The god of wealth is directly south: he should be met by those who wish to be rich. The god of mischief is on the north-east, and should be avoided. When going out of the door, burn incense from five to seven o'clock in the morning; it will be felicitous: if between eleven and twelve, it will be ruinous.

Another calendar says that the gods of joy and wealth are both in the south-east, and that incense may be burnt from the hour of three till seven; and that when going out, the person must walk towards the south.

On this first day of the year, shun litigations, the capping of young men, and the braiding of young women's hair before marriage. This day is proper to place a bed, to begin to rear animals, and to traffic. The placing of a bed in a lucky position, which is intended to procure sound sleep, and other more important objects, depends upon the compass and position of the door.

One of the calendars says that on this day it is proper to meet friends. This day is also called *shang-wŭh;* and on it no boy should enter a school.

Tsoo-urh, the second day of the first moon is *leĭh-chun*, "established spring," or the day on which the sun enters the fifteenth degree of Aquarius. The nearest new moon to this day, either before or after it, commences the Chinese new year. On this day, it is proper to contract marriages, to meet friends, to enter on public offices, to cap and braid young men and women, to marry, and to place beds: the proper time for these acts is the *woo-shĕ*, or "exact moon."

Too-san, the third day, is the sacred birth-day of Sun-chin-jin. The anniversary days of mourning for deceased emperors and empresses are called "hours shunned with horror by the national family," on which it is prohibited to play on musical instruments and to marry. This day contains "the hours to be shunned with horror," when the eminent, and illustrious, and pure emperor (Këen-lung) died. The day is proper for bathing, for shaving the head, curing disease, entering a school, betrothing persons, meeting friends, marrying,

* From Dr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, Part iii. p. 289.

marrying, buying a slave, or hiring a servant, placing a bed, and cutting out clothes. This is also *too-kow*, or "rabbit-mouth day," and very ruinous if any dispute or litigation be entered into, or any other affairs engaged in than those specified. On this day shun planting trees and opening a wall.

Woo-yuĕ-tsoo-yĭh, the first of the fifth moon, is the birth-day of Pĭh-keĭh-te, the north-pole emperor. From this day to the fifth, many persons ornament their *shin-kan*, or domestic altars, with *acorus calamus*, and a species of *artemesia*, the first to represent a sword, the other a waving banner. The following verse forms a part of the ceremony:

> A calamus sword cuts off a thousand curses,
> An artemesia flag invites a hundred blessings.

Woo-yuĕ-woo-jih, the fifth day of the fifth moon, is the birth-day of the thunder-palace emperor. It is also termed *twan-yang-tsëĕ*, one of the greatest holidays amongst the Chinese. It is, moreover, thought to be a very lucky period. At noon on this day, a charm, in verse, is written on paper, and posted up in different parts of the house, as follows:

> On the fifth day of the fifth moon I write this at noon:
> May all litigations and altercations be quite excluded;
> May snakes, insects, rats, and ants, all run away;
> May a hundred diseases and a thousand calamities be expelled!

To this are added four lucky words from the *Yĭh-king*:—*yuen*, *năng*, *le*, *ching*, that is—the great-first cause, pervading influence, felicity, divination.

On this day, workmen, shopkeepers, and boys at school, all *fan-kea*, make holiday, and go to see the dragon-boat festival, instituted to commemorate the suicide of Keŭh-yuen-ping.

The legend of this worthy is found in the *She-ke*. He flourished about 250 B.C. Very early in his career he began to "hate his own life;" an indulgence in this humour made him exclaim: "I had better cast myself into the eternal stream, and make my grave in the belly of some river-fish;" meaning, it is said, "that most noted of all rivers in China, the Yang-tsze-keang." On forming this resolution, he composed some farewell verses, and having embraced, or put into his bosom, a stone, he threw himself into the stream, and was drowned. This took place on the fifth day of the fifth month, which is consequently observed with various ceremonies which relate to him. He was a native of the state Tsoo, then independent; he was thoroughly skilled in archery, horsemanship, and martial exercises.

On this day it is necessary to avoid building of furnaces, weeping, and crying. The day is proper for offering sacrifices, for presenting a memorial to the emperor, entering on an official situation, and going from home. Another almanack says, on this day avoid shaving your head. The fit hours for performing the things proper to be done are from seven to nine in the morning.

This day is also called *san-sang*, or "three-fold death day," because if one death take place, two others will be sure to succeed in the family. To obviate this evil, the deceased person is left to lie without a shroud that day, and a party of Nan-mo-sëen-săng, or Taou priests, are called in to perform certain rites, and offer a fowl, an egg, and a piece of pork, at the gate; all of which they take away with them. This ceremony is fully believed to be successful in averting the mischief.

The aforegoing will serve as a specimen of the trash with which these calendars are filled.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE EMPEROR AKBAR.

In the Memoirs of the Emperor Jahangueir, written by himself, and recently translated from the Persian original by Major Price, the imperial autobiographer records some particulars respecting the person, character, and family of his father and predecessor, the great Akbar. A more unexceptionable voucher for the authenticity of these notices cannot be desired; and as they constitute curious and interesting additions to the biography of this monarch, we shall select them from the memoirs of Jahangueir.

Akbar, we know, was the son of the Emperor Hemayoon, the seventh in descent from Timur. He was born A.D. 1541, and ascended the throne of Hindustan, on the death of his father, at the age of fourteen. At this early age he had to contend with Himmu, the monarch of the Afghans, for the empire of India.

The conflict which decided the superiority of Akbar, took place in the vicinity of Paniput, as Major Price observes, the scene of most other battles for the sovereignty of Hindustan. It was fought, according to Jahangueir, on the 6th Mohurrum, A.H. 963, or 20th November, A.D. 1555. The Afghan army consisted of 100,000 horse, 50,000 camel-mounted musketeers, and 3,000 war-elephants. Himmu, previous to the battle, sent a message to Akbar, reminding him of his youth, and cautioning him against venturing to contend with a monarch of his power. "Come not," said he, "within the reach of my numerous troops, lest in the collision thou come to harm. I resign to thee all the territories east of the Jumna to the uttermost limits of Bengal: *mine* be the remainder of Hindustan." Akbar, whose army consisted of only 50,000 horse and 80,000 camel-mounted matchlock-men, met his taunts with contempt, and without noticing his proposal, replied, "come to the field, at to-morrow's dawn, in thy strongest array; we shall then soon see whom God is disposed to favour."

The battle was soon decided: Himmu was slain, an arrow having transpierced his eye; and his troops, perceiving the catastrophe, broke their ranks and fled; 14,000 were put to the sword, besides those who perished of their wounds. Beyram Khan, Akbar's minister, suggested to the young prince to inflict a wound on Himmu's lifeless body, as a token of his victory over the infidel; but Akbar, with characteristic magnanimity, scorned such a paltry triumph.

Abul Fazil, the minister and historian of Akbar's reign, relates that Himmu was still alive when brought into the presence of the young emperor, and obstinately refusing to speak, Akbar was urged to slay him, but he refused to pollute his sword with the blood of a defenceless captive: upon which the minister, Beyram Khan, put the unfortunate prince to death with his own hand.

The subsequent proofs of courage and skill evinced by Akbar, in the course of his many contests with various enemies around him, are detailed with more minuteness, and possibly with more accuracy, by Abul Fazil, than by the imperial biographer.

Before his death, he had reduced to subjection all the neighbouring princes who ventured to assert their independence. He even fixed his attention upon Transoxiana, or Mawerulnehr, the inheritance of his ancestors, "for which," says his son, who entertained the same design of invading that country, "he had always cherished a longing." With many humane and liberal qualities,

Akbar

Akbar was by no means deficient in ambition. "My father's footsteps were lofty," says Jahangueir; "probably he was of an ambition to aspire beyond all that went before him. In the qualities of his mind he was, indeed, nothing akin to the denizens of this lower world."

He was not only a patron, but a companion, of men of letters of whatever nation. The students in law and literature, as well as ministers of religion, in the principal cities of the empire, were allowed pensions from the state. He was in the constant habit of familiar intercourse and conversation, on every subject, with the Hindu pundits, his son tells us; adding: "He associated, indeed, with the learned among the Hindus of every description; and although he might not have derived any particular advantage from the attainment, he had acquired such a knowledge of the elegance of composition, both in prose and verse, that a person not acquainted with the circumstances of his elevated character and station, might have set him down as profoundly learned in every branch of science."

The result of this appetite for knowledge was a tolerance in respect to religion remarkable in a Musulman. The imperial biographer says: "in his character one prominent feature was, that with every religion he seems to have entered, through life, into terms of unreserved concord, and with the virtuous and enlightened of every class and every sect and profession of faith he did not scruple to associate, as opportunities occurred: for the most part devoting the live-long night to this species of social enjoyment." And again: "having, on one occasion, asked my father the reason why he had forbidden any one to prevent or interfere with the building of these haunts of idolatry (the Hindu temples), his reply was in the following terms: 'My dear child,' said he, 'I find myself a puissant monarch, the shadow of God upon earth. I have seen that he bestows the blessings of his gracious providence upon all his creatures without distinction. Ill should I discharge the duties of my exalted station, were I to withhold my compassion and indulgence from any of those entrusted to my charge. With all of the human race, with all of God's creatures, I am at peace: why then should I permit myself, under any consideration, to be the cause of molestation or aggression to any one? Besides, are not five parts in six of mankind either Hindus or aliens to the faith; and were I to be governed by motives of the kind suggested in your inquiry, what alternative can I have but to put them all to death! I have thought it therefore my wisest plan to let these men alone. Neither is it to be forgotten, that the class of whom we are speaking, in common with the other inhabitants of Agrah, are usefully engaged, either in the pursuits of science or the arts, or of improvements for the benefit of mankind, and have in numerous instances arrived at the highest distinctions in the state, there being, indeed, to be found in this city men of every description, and of every religion on the face of the earth."

Akbar's minister, Abul Fazil, was a man of congenial character. Both were suspected to have a bias opposed to the religion of Mahomet. Of this, Jahangueir affords a remarkable confirmation, in a curious passage, wherein he confesses that he was the contriver of the assassination of that able and enlightened minister. He declares that Abul Fazil was a man of profligate principles, "for, towards the close of my father's reign, availing himself of the influence which, by some means or other, he had acquired, he so wrought upon the mind of his master, as to instil into him the belief that the seal and asylum of prophecy, to whom the devotion of a thousand lives such as mine would be a sacrifice too inadequate to speak of, was no more to be thought of than as an Arab of singular eloquence; and that the sacred inspirations record-

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ed in the *Koran* were nothing else but fabrications invented by the ever-blessed Mahommed. Actuated by these reasons it was, that *I employed the man who killed Abul Fazil*, and brought his head to me; and for this it was that I incurred my father's deep displeasure. After the death of Abul Fazil, however, my father became impressed with other notions, and returning again a little into the right way, shewed himself once more an orthodox believer." Two curious facts are here authenticated, namely, the aberration of Akbar from Mohammedanism, and the assassination of Abul Fazil by command of Jahangueir, a deed of which he was before only suspected. During the displeasure of Akbar, he transferred his regard from Jahangueir (then prince Selim) to Khossrou, the son of that prince, declaring that after him he should be king, whence originated the transactions which embittered some years of Jahangueir's reign.

Whatsoever might be the exact tenets of Akbar, his piety is recorded by his son in very striking terms. In the midst of his battles, he is represented as declaring that his support and reliance was the goodness of God; that he placed no confidence in human aid. When speaking of the importance of a pious education, Jahangueir says: "In these maxims of mental discipline, my father, whose abode is now in paradise, and who in every thing has been my example and instructor, was pre-eminently perfect, making them ever the stedfast rules of his conduct, whether in his closet or his court. Neither am I myself less persuaded, that to have a sincere remembrance, and a just reliance on him who is the friend of all who serve him, is better than the professional sacrifices made in pretended devotion to him, while the imagination is intoxicated with the absurd vanities of this changeful world. Such, indeed, was the unwearied piety of that excellent prince, that I do not think the world ever furnished the example of its like; for from night to morning he was ever engaged, for the greater part, in meditation on the goodness of his Creator; in telling his praises by his revolving beads, and in prostrations before the throne of his eternal power. In his instructions, also, he never failed to inculcate, that if I were desirous of surmounting the difficulties of life, with ease to myself and satisfaction to others, I would neither rejoice nor place any reliance on any other than Him, who is the cherishing principle of all creation." Again, he says: "So sincere and humble a sense did he entertain of the superintending power of Providence, that, with armies so numerous and formidable at command, with a train of war elephants in number, and treasures in accumulation, beyond all precedent, and an extent of empire, might, and grandeur, never surpassed, he never for a moment permitted himself to be unmindful of that eternal Being whom he adored; and hence it was that the following couplet was ever on his lips: 'Ever, in all places, with all men, and under every variety of circumstances, place thine eye and heart secretly inclined towards thine everlasting Friend.'"

In his youth, it appears, he considered "good eating" to be one of the greatest pleasures of his life; but latterly, in the article of abstinence he was so scrupulous, that for nearly three months in the year he never tasted animal food. He did not observe the fast of Ramzan; but at its conclusion, he performed the course of prayer, and the other ceremonies, and in order to compensate for his omission of the fast, he enfranchised 300 slaves, and distributed 50,000 rupees among the poor. In regard to repose, generally speaking, and taking the day and night together, his period of sleep did not extend in the whole to more than one watch of time.

His person is thus minutely described by his son: "I shall here consign to perpetual

perpetual remembrance, that in person my father was tall in stature, of a ruddy, or wheaten, or nut-brown complexion; his eyes and eyebrows dark, the latter running across into each other. Handsome in his exterior, he had the strength of a lion, which was indicated by the extraordinary breadth of his chest, and the length of his arms. In the whole, at all events, his exterior was most captivating. A black mole which he had on his nose, was declared by those skilled in the science of physiognomy to prognosticate an extraordinary career of good fortune: neither could he, indeed, be considered very unfortunate, who sounded the great drum of sovereign power for a period of sixty-five years, and that over a part of Hindustaun two years' journey in compass, without a rival and without an opponent." Of his courage and strength, he says, in another place, "His personal courage was of that fearless and imperturbable nature, that he has been seen not unfrequently to spring from the back of a female elephant to that of the most furious and refractory, known to have destroyed many a keeper, and this to the astonishment of those who had been most accustomed to the management of these enormous animals. On other occasions where the elephant was so furious and intractable as not to endure the approach of the female, he would ascend either a wall or a tree by which the elephant was to pass, and from thence cast himself without hesitation on the back of the infuriated animal; the mysterious energies with which the Almighty had endowed him being such that the elephant, as if by instinct of some supernatural influence, quietly submitted to his management. In proof of his more than ordinary muscular powers, I shall relate, that he caused a massive iron chain to be made of ten Hindustauny maunns, equal to an hundred maunns of Irak, in weight, which every morning he was in the habit of working about with such apparent facility as to be quite astonishing, it being an operation which required an uncommon degree of strength." He was an expert marksman: with his celebrated gun, which he named *Droostandauz*, "the unerring," and which was in Jahangueir's possession, he is said to have killed, of birds and beasts, not less than 20,000 head. With it he shot the Rajpoot chief Jeimul, who commanded Chittore, in Mewar, as he was viewing the operations of Akbar's army which was besieging the place.

He excelled all the princes of his time in wealth and splendour. His harem, at the time of his death, consisted of nearly 7,000 individuals. His crown, which, his son tells us, he purchased with the resources of his own government, not from any thing accruing to him by inheritance from his predecessors, was valued at £2,070,000 sterling. His elephant establishment "never was and never will be equalled by any earthly sovereign." It consisted of 12,000 elephants of the largest class, with 20,000 of another class to provide forage and provender for them, incurring a daily expense of four lacs of rupees. His hunting establishment was of a corresponding magnitude. He had 12,000 one-eyed antelopes for the chace, besides thousands of neilahgas, mountain rams, rhinoceroses, ostriches, &c. "To furnish some estimate of the prodigious amount to which his treasures had accumulated, I should state," says his son, "that having one day given orders to Kilidge Khaun to bring him an account of the gold alone in the imperial depositories, that officer took measures as far as possible to ascertain what was to be found in the treasury at Agrah. He obtained from different tradesmen in the city 400 pairs of scales, which for a period of five months he kept at work, both day and night, in weighing the coin and precious metals. At the end of that period my father sent to inquire how many maunns of gold had been brought to account. The reply

reply was, that although for the whole of the five months 1,000 men, with 400 pair of scales, had been night and day unceasingly employed in weighing the contents of one only of the treasuries, they had not yet completed that part of their work. On which my father despatched to desire that matters might be left as they stood; to return the metals to their places, to secure them under lock and seal, and repair to the presence. This, it is to be observed, was the treasury of one city only."

The particulars of Akbar's last illness are given with much exactness in the Memoirs. On the 16th September 1605, whilst suffering under a paroxysm of his complaint, he was induced in his harem to eat fruit and other delicacies previous to taking a particular medicine. The consequence was a violent indigestion, which, with the effects of a fit of anger against an individual of his family, on account of gambling, produced serious symptoms. His last moments were disturbed by the intrigues going forward to exclude his son Jahangueir from the succession. On the 18th October 1605, he expired, after addressing in solemn language the by-standers. Jahangueir concludes the scene with the following details:

Here I perceived that it might indeed be this mighty monarch's latest breath, and that the moment was arrived for discharging the last mournful duties of a son. In tears of anguish I approached his couch, and sobbing aloud, I placed my head at my father's feet. After I had then passed in solemn sorrow thrice round him, the dying monarch, as a sign auspicious to my fortune, beckoned to me to take his favourite scimitar Futtah-ul-moulk, and in his presence to gird it round my waist. Having so done, and again prostrated myself at his feet, I renewed my protestations of duty. So nearly was I indeed exhausted in these paroxysms of sorrow, that I found at last the utmost difficulty in drawing breath.

On the evening of Wednesday, when one watch and four sections of the night were expired, my father's soul took flight to the realms above. He had, however, previously desired me to send for Mèiran Sudderjahaun, in order to repeat with him the Kelmah shihaudet, which he said it was his wish to postpone to the last moment, still cherishing the hope that the almighty Disposer of Life might yet bestow some prolongation. On his arrival, I placed Sudderjahaun on both knees by my father's side, and he commenced reciting the creed of the faithful. At this crisis, my father desiring me to draw near, threw his arms about my neck, and addressed me in the following terms:

"My dear boy (bâba), take this my last farewell, for here we never meet again. Beware that thou dost not withdraw thy protecting regards from the secluded in thy harram—that thou continue the same allowance for subsistence as was allotted by myself. Although my departure must cast a heavy burden upon thy mind, let not the words that are past be at once forgotten. Many a vow and many a covenant have been exchanged between us—break not the pledge which thou hast given me—forget it not. Beware! Many are the claims which I have upon thy soul. Be they great or be they small, do not thou forget them. Call to thy remembrance my deeds of martial glory. Forget not the exertions of that bounty which distributed so many a jewel. My servants and dependents, when I am gone, do not thou forget, nor the afflicted in the hour of need.—Ponder word for word on all that I have said—do thou bear all in mind, and again, *forget* the not."

After expressing himself as above, he directed Sudderjahaun once more to repeat the Kelmah, and he recited the solemn text himself with a voice equally loud and distinct. He then desired the Sudder to continue repeating by his pillow the Sourah neish, and another chapter of the Koran, together with the Adeifah prayer, in order that he might be enabled to render up his soul with as little struggle as possible. Accordingly Sudderjahaun had finished the Sourah neish, and had the last words of the prayer on his lips, when, with no other symptom than a tear-drop in the corner of his eye, my noble father resigned his soul into the hands of his Creator.

Review of Books.

The Travels of Macarius, Patriarch of Antioch; written by his attendant Archdeacon, Paul of Aleppo, in Arabic. Part the First. Anatolia, Romelia, and Moldavia. Translated by F. C. Belfour, A.M. London: printed for the Oriental Translation Committee, 1829. Pp. 114.

This translation was made from a MS. obtained by the late Earl of Guildford, at Aleppo, and which appears to be unique. The travels, which are the subject of it, were performed between the years 1653 and 1660; so that, in point of antiquity, they are not remarkable.

The occasion of the Patriarch's journey is related by his historian, who was his son. The preceding Patriarch of Antioch, Ephthemius, had incurred debts which devoured the revenues of the province, so that the tithes did not suffice to pay the usurious interest with which the debts were charged. Finding no resources in his own country, Father Macarius determined "to stir the foot of activity and mount the patient horse of toil and travel," with the view of appealing to the generosity and munificence of the monarchs, and princes, and begs of the true religion in Europe, in order to obtain wherewithal to relieve the incumbrances of his see. He took with him his son Paul, who was archdeacon, or shammas, and who, at the suggestion of a friend, consented to keep a journal of every incident which happened in their journey: he has decorated it with the pompous oriental title of "Treasure of Descriptions and entertaining Narratives."

By far the greatest portion of the work, nearly the whole, is occupied with tedious descriptions of the tedious ceremonies of the Greek church in the different places they visited. It is to be regretted that the worthy archdeacon's attention was not oftener turned to secular matters, in compliance with the sensible suggestion of his friend.

They left Antioch on their way to Constantinople; arrived at Scanderoon, crossed the Gehon river, and entered the pass of the Taurus, and the country of the Turkomans, which is described as stony, uncultivated, and parched with drought. At Iconium they rested, visiting the churches and convents, as well as the religious establishments of the Musulmans, towards whom the historian never discloses an angry feeling, but seems to regard them as friends. They joined the caravan from Aleppo, which they accompanied for several days, till near Broussa. At Broussa the Patriarch was received with great distinction. We subjoin an account of the ceremonial details, to which we have referred, as a sample of the rest.

In the evening, on our return, we performed the Ἑσπερινὸν (vesper service) of the eve of Sunday, the third after the feast of the cross, in the aforesaid church. From this place, Broussa, to Constantinople, and thence as far as Wallachia and Moldavia, including the adjacent countries, the Christians are not in the habit of performing the Ἀγρυπνία (Vigils) as we do in our country: but when it is a great festival, they perform it on the preceding eve, before the midnight prayer, and continually throw incense at the Κύριε ἐκέκραξα (O Lord, I have cried), till the time of the Δόξα (glory, or doxology): in the meantime the congregation is assembling. They mentioned in the proclamation the name of our Lord the Patriarch first; afterwards the names of their metropolitans. At the Εἴσοδος, all the priests present took the Κορώνη, and put on their copes after their custom, and walked round in the Εἴσοδος, singing "O divine light:"

 and

and it is a sign, when a priest walks round in the Εἴσοδος the evening before, that he is coming to perform mass the next day. *Remark*, that the principal, or head of the priests, has the duty of repeating the psalm for sunset, and "O divine light," and "now dismiss thy servant:" and so, in the morning prayer, he has to repeat the morning psalms, and then "glory to the sender of light," &c. On the morning of the before-mentioned Sunday, our Lord the Patriarch said mass in this church. Throughout all the country of Greece they begin with the Κάνων first; and after the seventh ὠδὴ (hymn) and the Συναξάριον (martyrology), they say Πάσω νῦν and the Gospel, and "save, O God, thy people;" and the officiating priest comes out carrying the Gospel to the head priest, that he may kiss it; and then all that are present kiss it likewise. He goes out with it also to the women, that they may kiss it in like manner; and then returns to the thurible. As to the hours, they are altogether neglected by the Greeks, except the first hour, or prime, at break of day; and so they close their service: but the priest, as he says mass, repeats them all in secret. In the country of the Cossacks, however, and at Moscow, they say them loud and publicly, as with us. In the procession with the body, the deacons go out before, and the priests behind it. In all this country, except Moscow, the whole of the persons present in the church go into the sanctuary to take the Ἀντίδωρα (remunerations) from the hand of the head priest or the officiating minister. He even goes out to the women and children, and imparts the communion to them.

After a stay of sixteen days at Broussa, they resumed their journey, and crossing the sea of Marmora (in which operation they were nearly lost in one of those sudden storms peculiar to this sea), they arrived at Constantinople just three months after they set out on their travels. Macarius was received with great distinction by the patriarch of this city; and the details of the ceremonies which ensued occupy several pages. The Archdeacon gives a short description of the churches; that of St. Sophia is meagre indeed:

On Tuesday the second of Teshrin Essani, which was the festival of Korban Bairam, we went all in a body to the space before the gate of the seraglio, and saw his Highness the Sultan Mahomet (whom God preserve!) with his attendants and troops, at his going into Saint Sophia, and coming out. Afterwards we went in to see Saint Sophia, and all its apartments and recesses. We ascended to the second story; then to the third; and viewed its pillars, which are of yellow, green, grey, and variegated stone, and of marble of various beautiful and resplendent colours; also its marble tablets, reaching from pillar to pillar, with marks of crosses still to be traced upon them: as they are likewise upon its beautiful pavement, and all its stones and marbles; upon the Ἁγίασμα or holy fountain within it, and upon its tables of transparent marble. Its chapels and recesses are admirably constructed; nor is it possible for the most eloquent man adequately to praise the beauty of its white marble, the lofty suspension of its cupolas, the well-painted figure of our Lord the Messiah giving his blessing at the top of the arches and tabernacles; the multitude of crosses upon its walls and entablatures; the variety of figures and paintings of the festivals of our Lord, which are on the ceiling of the cupolas; the diversity of colours of the mosaic figures, gilt and painted upon it; the number of its doors; the size of the brazen crosses upon them; the multitude of its windows; and, what am I saying?—it is not possible for the human intellect to describe the detailed account of its beauties.

Brief details of the At-Meidan, and other curiosities of the city, ancient and modern, are then given; but the distance of time is too short to render them interesting.

Whilst the travellers were at Constantinople, a fire happened, in the heart of the city, which burnt the markets and bezistans (cloth halls), and destroyed, the writer says, 60,000 houses and shops, besides other edifices. In a month, however, the whole damage was repaired.

The pious archdeacon received much gratification from the blessings he was indulged

indulged with from the relics of the saints. He had the felicity to kiss the right hand of the Emperor Constantine, which was "a bone as yellow as gold."

He was present at the solemn excommunication of the deposed patriarch, Cyril, the Hispanian, commonly known in Europe by the title of Cyrillus Berrhœensis; who was anathematized by the reigning patriarch and by Macarius; the latter preached a sermon in Arabic, an hour long, which was explained by an interpreter. "There is nothing I long for," says the pious historian, "in the churches of Constantinople and the adjoining country, but the singing of the little boys, and their chaunting Ἅγιος ὁ Θεὸς at the Epistles, and Alleluia at the Gospel, and Κύριε ἐλέησον during the whole of the prone; and the beauty of their sweet modulation."

The travellers embarked on the Black Sea, which so discomposed them, that they were obliged to put into a port and rest two days, "to repose from their fright and terror at the rolling and tossing of the huge waves." They travelled through Romelia, and Bulgaria, till they reached the Danube; but the whole of this long march is despatched in twelve lines.

They crossed the Danube at Galats, in Moldavia, on the frontiers of Wallachia. Here the Patriarch was most reverently received by the magistrates and clergy. The beg of Moldavia was a Greek named Vasili, very pious, and fond of building churches, but not, as it appears in the sequel, very prudent, very skilful, or very humane.

The narrator gives the following account of the habitations and habits of the Moldavians, in his route to Yassi, the capital.

The description of the houses of this country, from where we entered Moldavia, and all over it; also of Wallachia, and the country of the Cossacks, as far as Moscow, is thus: They are all of wood and panels, with high and sloping roofs like the camel's-back, that the snow may not rest upon them. Inside, are chairs all round; and a table, as in the houses of the Franks, is laid out upon props in the middle. Their beds are all of rugs or counterpanes, and are perpetually made up against the wall. In every house there is a furnace, stove, or chimney; outside of which is a kind of square inclosure of green or red clay, and, in the houses of the rich, of glazed tiles, to inclose the smoke; resting upon two pillars, with a plate of iron on the top: it is called, in their language, *cabdour*. These cabdours are very common; and you find their houses in winter warmer than our baths.

The women of Moldavia and Wallachia wear a kind of dress resembling that of the Frank women; and carry their hair bound and rolled up on the top of their head like a loaf, with a white covering or cap: the rich, with rose-coloured velvet. Above that they wear a veil, white also. They all carry on their shoulders a shawl of stuff of Aleppo, of an azure colour: the rich, a shawl of Barsal, of black silk.

The girls, in like manner, wear their hair bound and rolled up on the top of the head, but without any covering whatsoever; so that you may know the maid from the married woman. Their young children they put no clothing on at all, and every night and morning wash them in warm water. In snowy weather they roll them frequently in the snow. Every female goes with her face uncovered, though she were an Empress.

The ceremonies with which the Patriarch was introduced into Yassi, are detailed with accustomed minuteness. The description of the church of St. Saba is sufficiently full.

The Patriarch was received by the beg, Vasili, in state; the former made his nuzzer, or offering, in the oriental mode. The Archdeacon, subsequently, expresses his regret at this sacrifice, inasmuch as, from the fall of the beg, they reaped no advantage from it. "It grieves me," he says, "that all our gifts went

went to loss." The poor Patriarch came with the hope of receiving, not with the prospect of bestowing aught besides his blessing. Among the presents made by Macarius to the beg were some which might possibly have been replaced at small expense, though represented to be "of immense value," namely, the lower jaw of St. Bazil the Great, with the small and large teeth remaining in it unmoved; a piece of the horse of St. Demetrius; a portion of the blood of St. George; some of the hair of the martyr Anastasia, "which liberates from enchantment;" a finger of the mother of St. Eustathius the martyr; some pieces of a stone on which is the blood of the Messiah, from the holy sepulchre; and some pieces of the wood of the cross, of a dark colour, like ebony, very heavy, and indestructible by fire! This last treasure threw the beg into an ecstacy of joy, and he forthwith invited the patriarch to a splendid banquet. The reader may not be displeased with an account of the beg's style of entertainment:

He then went out with him to the divan, or outer hall, where the royal table was spread with dishes of silver and gold (والملاقط والمعالق), and spoons and forks of the same material; and there sat down at the upper end, on a chair covered with velvet, nailed on with gilt-silver nails. For our lord the patriarch they set another chair on his right hand; and he blessed the table and the beg. Then he took a piece of bread, and dipping it in the meat, he stood up, and all the archons who were present arose at the same time; and he said a prayer for him, that is, wished him well, as is always done on such occasions, and they sat down. All the dishes were covered with others similar to them, till the time of eating, when the covers were lifted away: for it is the custom with them always to bring in every dish covered to table. The ashji, or Μέγας Κελλάριος, or tabbakh bashi, that is, the head cook, every time he came in with a dish carried by the servants, always presented it before the beg, and took up the cover. If it pleased the beg, he silently placed it before him; and taking a (ملقط) spoon, he swept round the whole dish with it, and ate of the gathering: then he presented another; and if it did not please him, the beg raised his eyes in token, and the cook took it and put it under the table. On the beg's left hand stood a servant in a handsome dress, who took some of the dishes, and placed them ready before the beg; whilst another took away his silver plate (تلورة), and set another in its place, wiping it as he brought it along. The silahdar, or megas spátari, stood the whole time on his right, bearing a crown with jewels (مقلد بالسيف), accompanied with the sword, and holding in his hand the royal sceptre. Near to him were the cup-bearer, and other servants, always standing. Before him was a wooden vessel, standing high upon three legs, with water; and in it were placed glass bottles of different coloured wines, and spirits, and beer. There was also a chair near him, covered with a white cloth, with rows of glass cups upon it, and silver and china goblets. The officer served the beg and the patriarch with wine in the same cup; and every time they drank, all the persons present stood up. The others drank out of other cups, and of different wine. Whenever the cup-bearer presented a goblet to the beg he tasted it first, and then gave it to him. During the whole repast, the grandees, or great officers, stood attending the commands of the beg; and the ushers were standing close to him with their silver wands. To every three or four glasses of wine that the beg drank, he took one draught of beer, as it is cool and refreshing. After drinking, he always placed his glass in the water, or asked for another.

The beg had need to enjoy some indulgencies, in recompense of his grievous task as ruler of such a people as his subjects. "God Almighty has not created upon the face of the earth," says the Archdeacon, "a more vicious people than the Moldavians; for the men are all of them murderers and robbers. It is

is calculated, that since the time that Vasili became beg, about twenty-three years, he has put to death more than fourteen thousand robbers, by register of judgment. And yet he condemned not to death for the first crime; but used to flog and torture and pillory the criminal, afterwards setting him at liberty. For the second perpetration he would cut off an ear; and for the third, the nose: it was only for the fourth commission that he put to death. We ourselves saw a circumstance, in the conduct of these people, that strikes one with horror, viz. that their priests are carried out to execution. Yet the beg, with all this severity, is unable to reform them. As to their wives and daughters, they are utterly destitute of modesty and character: and though the beg cuts off their noses, and puts them in the pillory, and drowns many of them, so as to have caused some thousands of them to perish, yet he proves too weak to correct their manners." His severity was not without some good: "from the effect of his cruelty upon the inhabitants, the women carried gold about with them, and walked where they pleased without fear."

This wholesome discipline seems not to have rendered Vasili popular amongst his subjects, of which his lord high chancellor took advantage, and conspired with the grandees to put him to death. By representing to the king of Hungary and the beg of Wallachia, that Vasili was intent upon conquering those countries, the chancellor obtained from them a body of troops, which he employed against his master. Vasili left his capital and assembled an army on the Polish frontiers; but it mutinied, and the chancellor took possession of the throne, proclaiming himself beg or voivode. Vasili, however, had collected some auxiliars, especially a body of Cossacks, with which he routed the new beg's troops, who flew, "in tens and twenties towards the mountains and deserts, with the Cossacks at their backs." Vasili re-occupied his capital, which was cruelly spoiled by his auxiliaries the Cossacks. The meeting between Vasili and the Patriarch was affecting; the former observed, with tears in his eyes, "what has befallen me was for my sins."

The contest, however, did not cease thus; the beg, evidently, had no hold upon the affections of the Moldavians; he was a Greek, and they detested Greeks. The usurper had taken refuge in Wallachia, and prepared to dispute the possession of the principality of Moldavia. The Cossacks and troops of Vasili, it appears, proceeded against the beg of Wallachia, whose forces, and those of the Hungarian king, they beat four times. But just as the Wallachian prince and his army had determined, in their distress, to surrender to Vasili and his Cossacks, "our Lord, the Almighty, who is the changer of times, sent at this moment a storm of thunder and lightning, rain, and large hail, which fell like stones upon Vasili's troops and the Cossacks; the wind being against them. And the Moldavians again proved treacherous: for, having surrendered themselves, they brought the Cossacks to an agreement not to fire their muskets during the heavy rain. In the mean time, the Wallachians prepared their great guns, and, opening a severe fire of artillery and musketry, made a sudden rush upon them. The Moldavians were the first to run: the Cossacks followed, and were beaten in their turn. The enemy pursued them, sword in hand, and made of them an immense slaughter."

Vasili collected another army, and made preparations against his enemy; but the omens were against him. Storms, heavy showers of hail and rain, thunderbolts, the *armamentaria cœli*, gave tokens of approaching ruin. "The lightnings flashed like swords, and there appeared in the sky signs from the clouds resembling forts and battles: all this was an intimation of the second discomfiture of Vasili." Accordingly, although at the first onset matters went

went on pretty well, the false Moldavians went over to the enemy, and Vasili's Cossacks were totally defeated. He lost his principality and his treasures, and the poor Patriarch his presents: "they had cost us," says his historian, "some hundreds of piastres, and were now thrown away to vanity and to no purpose."

Experience of the tender mercies of Vasili's auxiliaries, made the Moldavians apprehensive of being again pillaged by those of the new beg. Accordingly they all retreated to the deserts and mountains; even the convents were deserted, and the Patriarch and his people "took to the road" with the rest.

At length Macarius obtained leave of the new beg to resume his journey, which was to be performed through a disorganized and dangerous country. The travellers crossed the Sereht, and came to Fokshani, which was at that time the frontier town between Moldavia and Wallachia. Here they were obliged to remain a month; for, upon the new beg hearing that the ecclesiastics at Yassi had deserted the town, with the other inhabitants, he became excessively angry, and sent orders that no person besides the Patriarch and his personal attendants should be permitted to leave Fokshani. Now, it appears, that "a crowd of strangers" had accompanied Macarius, who was obliged to go to the beg, whom he had not yet seen. Other presents were, therefore, requisite, and the poor priest had again to draw upon his impoverished purse. The beg was at Roman, half way to Yassi. The historian tells us nothing of the journey or the interview, though he appears to have accompanied his father. They returned to Fokshani from Roman by an extremely difficult road, and set off for Wallachia.

Here ends this portion of the Patriarch's travels.

We can conceive the perplexity of Mr. Belfour, in rendering the multitude of Greek terms which occur throughout the MS., from the Arabic into their original tongue, some of which he has been obliged to leave unrendered; for instance, بولي صطفري in p. 99. The latter term, we apprehend, should be written صطفني, σφάνη, meaning some kind of coronet, turban, or ornament for the head, with which the bishop was decorated. The other term is the Greek word βουλὴ, which may imply that this part of his dress, whatever it might be, was used only on state or solemn occasions, as, indeed, the succeeding passage in the text distinctly mentions.

Some Account of the Life of Reginald Heber, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta. With a Portrait. London, 1829. 18mo. pp. 239.

This is a hasty compilation from the published biographical sketches of the late Bishop Heber, eked out with very copious extracts from his notes to Dr. Clarke's Travels, his Sermons, Journal, Letters, and other publications, with which the world must be familiar. The title of the book should have been "Extracts from the Works of Bishop Heber;" it would then not have appeared to be an attempt to anticipate the Memoir which is preparing by Mrs. Heber, of which fact the compiler was aware, since he has mentioned it. The portrait prefixed to the work is well executed, and a good likeness.

VARIETIES.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of this Society was held on the 7th March.

Mr. Tytler's paper on the effects of mercury in febrile diseases was then read and discussed by the meeting.

Of all the means available for the medical practitioner in India, the most important, beyond comparison, Dr. Tytler thinks, is mercury. While its importance, however, is universally acknowledged, much diversity of opinion prevails respecting its effects on the animal economy; for while one party seems willing to extol it, as an universal panacea, another would appear to decry its use, as baneful and dangerous.

Without attempting to reconcile those conflicting accounts, but going upon the principle that he who honestly relates what he has himself observed, must add something to the stock of knowledge; Mr. Tytler then proceeds to declare his own experience and views on the effects of this important article of the materia medica, in febrile diseases.

The author begins by putting a general case. The patient, he supposes, has already had a great deal of calomel, and it appears to have affected the constitution strongly. The gums are inflamed, the greatly irritability of the bowels, &c. with much prostration of strength, yet there is little or no salivation, and the fever continues: under these circumstances, are we to persevere in the use of mercury, or to abandon it for some other medicine? Such is an outline of the query which the practitioner in India is frequently called upon to consider; and to reply to it, is Mr. Tytler's chief object in the paper alluded to.

The answer he has generally heard returned is, to the effect that the absence of salivation is an evident proof that the constitution is not fairly under the influence of mercury; and that the symptoms indicating the presence of much vitiated bile, calomel and purgatives must be persevered in, until true salivation appear, or the biliary system has regained its healthy action. After noticing, what he conceives the assumptions of such a general hypothesis as this, Mr. Tytler proceeds by observing that, as far as he has seen, mercury has a power of affecting the constitution in two ways; one is, that of true or common salivation, which is well known, and in a natural and salutary process. Not so the other state, of which the leading symptoms are—haggard and sallow countenance, quick and low pulse, the skin hot, and moist with perspiration, violently affected bowels, loss of appetite, and extreme dejection. The gums and tongue are red, inflamed, sore, and sometimes ulcerated, with a copper taste in the mouth, the saliva is not increased; the mouth is parched and dry, and the secretion thick, viscid, and frothy. This state Mr. Tytler calls pseudo-ptyalism, or spurious salivation:

The inference is obvious, that two states of the constitution, so different, require very different treatment. The question then, whether mercury is to be continued or not, the author conceives, depends wholly upon whether the patient is labouring under true or pseudo salivation.

The writer then, at considerable length, adduces a number of cases, from which he draws the conclusion, that in certain states of constitution, from some particular circumstances, mercury, instead of stimulating the salivary glands, according to its usual mode of action, appears to neglect them; and to direct its whole power to the bowels, particularly the great intestines, which are, in consequence, thrown into a state of excessive irritation, and this, so far from being salutary, is, in the highest degree, pernicious and exhausting. In this situation of affairs, he considers every additional dose of calomel as an addition to the mischief.

It is, however, distinctly to be understood, that it is only when mercury takes this particular turn that it is injurious. What the precise circumstances are which induce it to do so, it is difficult to say: but exposure to atmospherical vicissitudes is, probably, one of the principal.

Evidence is next adverted to in proof, that if mercury does not take this unfortunate direction, but exerts itself through its usual channel of the salivary organs, it is then a medicine of the very highest efficacy and value; its influence on the constitution overcoming that of fever, and restoring healthy action. The writer, however, while fully allowing the value of calomel in febrile and hepatic diseases, warns against its indiscriminate use, and persevering in its exhibition where it is contra-indicated by the symptoms and the state of the general system.

In the course of this paper, the writer, with reference to a peculiar case, where the patient was addicted to drinking spirits and eating opium, remarks, that the last mentioned practice is much more common among Europeans in the East than is commonly imagined. He has been applied to by several patients with

with dyspeptic and constitutional complaints of an anomalous nature, and whose symptoms it seemed impossible to refer to any known standard, till he accidentally discovered them to be opium eaters.

Among the lower classes of Europeans, as soldiers, it is by no means unfrequent; and he questions whether too strict a prohibition of spirituous liquors may not, in India, urge the lower orders of the military to the use of substances even still more deleterious. In intoxication, by whatever means, the object in view should be rather to destroy the disposition to the vice, than barely to endeavour to prevent its commission; for as long as the former remains, the desired effect will always be brought about by some means or other.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

AGRICULTURE OF THE TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS.

In a sensible account by Baboo Rada Kanta Deva, in the "Transactions of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta," on the agriculture of the twenty-four pergunnahs, it is stated that the distinguishing character of the climate is damp, and the cold and heat temperate. The nature of the soil of the district is various; the surface of some places is argillaceous, and below the surface calcareous; and that of other places sandy, with a stratum of muddy alluvium beneath it. It contains low swamps and fertile plains, but no hills.

The agriculturists dispose of the produce in the interior, and dealers carry the same to town. There is a great facility for conveying it from remote parts of the district to the larger towns, by water carriage. The rent for rice land is from eight annas to two rupees per biga, for the upland from one and a quarter to one and three-quarters, and for a homestead two or two and a half rupees: and the same yield three or four rupees a biga, more or less, according to the richness of the ground. The customary burdens, comprising a poll-tax, a tax levied for worship at the full moon, presents made at weddings, chouth or fourth part, salamee or presents to obtain favours, bata or discount, &c., which the tenants formerly had to bear, beside their rents, have been partly included in their jummá or assessed rent, and partly abolished by the government. The security of continuing tenants in the occupation of their farms, on paying their rents, is the putta, or lease, and jumábundee or rent-roll. The general size of farms is uncertain, the tenants hold that quantity of land (from 1 to 1,000 bigas, more or less) which is entered in their respective names in the rent-roll, and cultivate it either by themselves, or, jointly, or let it to their under tenants, on certain conditions, and at a certain rate, and pay rents for the same as fixed by such rental.

The crops in this district being assisted by rain-water, there is seldom any necessity for irrigation. Rich and respectable husbandmen employ from four to ten servants or labourers, from time to time, as necessary; poor husbandmen work from morning till noon, and three P.M. till the evening. One biga of land is calculated to be cultivated for one rupee, more or less, in a favourable season. The live stock consists of cows, goats, buffaloes, sheep, asses, &c. Two oxen are generally required to each plough during the daily labour. No attention is paid to the breed of cattle. Dairies are common in places inhabited by cow-herds or milkmen. About two seers of milk are yielded on an average by a cow. About three chuttaks of curd and cheese, one of butter, and three and a half kachchas, or quarters of a chuttak, of ghee, are produced from a seer of milk. The fattening for slaughter is not attended to by Hindoos.

The usual implements used in husbandry are the angul or plough, kodalee or digging-hoe, the neeranee or weeding instrument, bida or rake, the mooi or harrow, kastya or sickle, &c. There are three harvests (khundas) in the year, *viz.* Chita or spring harvest, Badra or Asoo, or Avos or autumnal harvest, and Poushee or the winter harvest.

Attempts are made to cultivate waste lands and to improve other grounds; waste land consists chiefly of forest and pasture land. Embankments are made to prevent salt-water from getting into the rice fields. A system of manuring is observed. The kind employed near Calcutta is principally cow-dung, and in other places the earth of old mud walls, and mud dug out of ponds. There is no land employed as grass land, with the exception of a small quantity of pasture land. No attempts are made to cut grass into hay, but grass-cutters go from Calcutta to the interior parts to cut grass. There is a considerable inclination in the district to cultivate gardens for use and ornament. Attention is paid to orchards. The principal fruits are coco-nuts, betel-nuts, palmyra-nuts, pumplenusses, dates, mangos, jaks or bread-fruit, rose apple, jamba or eugenia, guava, pomegranate, pine apples, jujubes, a great variety of limes and plantains, peaches, lichees, &c. A great variety of pulse and vegetables and herbs is grown in the district, including sugar-cane, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, garlic, ginger, tobacco, &c. No industry is used to raise wood, and no new plantations of timber made.

The obstructions to agricultural improvement are, the calamities of the seasons,

seasons, as excessive rain, drought, &c.; and locusts, rats, birds, &c.

DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN IN SHIPS BY STEAM.

The local government of India has published officially a detailed report of a successful experiment to destroy vermin, by means of steaming, in the H.C.S. *Investigator*, at Calcutta. The report is signed by Mr. Kyd, the master builder, and Capt. Forbes, of the engineers, superintendent of the Company's steam-engines, and is addressed to Commodore Hayes, the master attendant.

The experiment took place on the 7th October last. The steamer *Irrawaddy* was moored alongside the *Investigator*; two lead pipes, furnished with stop-cocks, were fitted to the head of the *Irrawaddy's* boiler, by means of a new manhole cover, and led down the fore and after hatchways into the hold of the *Investigator*, her scuttles and hatches being closed, as well as the stern and gallery windows, and the entire front of the poop; a hole in each gallery cell being bored to allow the steam to come up from the hold into the cuddy. A pipe, with a stop-cock, was also fitted to the main hatchway, which was opened occasionally to observe the state of the steam, in case of danger. The steaming was continued for forty-eight hours: the effect is thus stated.

"On opening the hatches to ascertain the result of the operation, we were pleased to see the effectual manner in which the penetrating heat of the steam had destroyed the vermin. The white ants appeared reduced to a substance like soap, and the cockroaches and rats to a soft pulp, capable of being washed down into the limbers. The putrid smell of animal decomposition came on, at the end of twenty-four hours, but did not continue above a day. The paint on the beams and sides was shrivelled and peeled off, and the leather which covered the ring-bolts in the cuddy was converted into charcoal.

"We have, however, satisfaction in being able to report, that we discover no injurious effects on the caulking; and further, the steaming for the destruction of vermin seems perfectly feasible, either afloat or in dock, whether about to undergo repair or to proceed to sea. The only circumstance demanding attention in the latter case is, that the ship will require new painting. Although the destruction of vermin by steaming may be resorted to under all circumstances, yet the steaming the vessels in dock, previous to their undergoing their usual quintennial repair of caulking and coppering, will be the most desirable. In addition to advantages already noticed, the facility of introducing the steam from below, and the absence of condensation by the water in contact with the whole surface of the immersed bottom, when afloat, will enable the steam to effect its object in one-third less time.

"The present experiment having enabled us to ascertain an efficient and simple method of steaming ships to destroy vermin, we beg here to record our opinion, that in all moderately large ships about to be steamed, the masts and bowsprit ought to be taken out, as also all projecting boomkins, davits, and catheads. The whole of the hammock stanchions and external birthing should further be taken away, and the ship be cleared of all lumber and articles likely to sustain injury from the steam. For large ships, where the unmasting would be laborious, we conceive that long bags made of painted canvas might be put over the mast-head and nailed to the deck, and the steam admitted into them. Painted canvas might also be tacked with wood battens to the deck and to the outside, enclosing the sides all round, and this might be extended to hawse chocks, quarter-galleries, and to all parts which it would be inconvenient to remove. By lifting the ship's pumps about three feet, one of them may be fitted as a safety steam valve, and the other as a safety air valve, and thus a communication be made quickly with the lower part of the hold. The steam-pipes should be long enough to introduce the steam into the bottom of the hold, as otherwise steam and heat would be for a long time intercepted from the lower parts of the vessels by a stratum of air. Such of the steamers as may be intended to be used for steaming ships might conveniently, and at small expense, be provided with a spare boiler manhole cover.

"The whole apparatus for steaming could easily be transferred to any one of the steamers, and would then be available for any ship. Independent of the manhole cover, the parts would merely consist of two pipes of copper (fitted with stop-cocks) of five inches diameter, together with a steam safety-valve pipe, and an air safety-valve, for the ship about to undergo the process.

"In steaming ships afloat, it will obviously occur to hang the steamer on to the vessel to be steamed, and there so to secure the two as to prevent the cross motion; their being separately moored would cause injury to the steam-pipes. For steaming ships in dock, it will be requisite to have a boiler set so near to the dock as to admit of having pipes fitted for the conveyance of the steam to the ship.

"It will be requisite, when the steam has been admitted into a ship, whether it be afloat or in dock, to have a cauldron of

of boiling water ready, to kill insects which may try to escape; and it will be requisite to have a few persons in attendance, to shut up places where steam shews itself, as well as to attend to the state of the pipes, and of the operation."

MARIA PALEOGINA.

Pachymera, the Greek historian, relates (l. iii. c. 3) that Maria Paleogina, the natural daughter of the Emperor Michael Paleologus, who was at first betrothed to Houlagou, the Mogul, subsequently married his son Abaka. The historian's words are these. "But Chalau (Houlagou) having died before the prince and his daughter reached him, the lady did not return, therefore, *re infectâ*; she married the son of Chalau and his successor in the principality, whose name was Apaga." The same princess was destined, twenty years later, to become the wife of Khodabendeh, as Pachymera also relates: "Therefore he (Andronicus) directed that his own sister, Maria, who was generally honoured with the title of princess of the Moguls, should be conveyed with a suitable escort to Nicæa; commanding that she should rest there till her marriage with Charmpantan (Chodabendeh) could be arranged." Hist. Andron. l. vii. c. 25. Ducange, who speaks of this princess as mistress or sovereign of the Moguls (Fam. Byzant. p. 235), and of her first and second marriages, makes no mention of her third husband, Khodabendeh.—*Von Hammer.*

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Although the Arabian, Persian, and Turkish historians, give the name of *Dzoolkarneen* (ذوالقرنين) or "bicorned,"* to Alexander the Macedonian, it is nevertheless certain that the true Dzoolkarneen, the conqueror of the world, of the orientals, is in reality a Hamyrite king, or perhaps even Sesostris. This is sufficiently apparent from a passage in the Turkish annals of Naïma. The historian, Charih-ol-Minarzadeh, one day visiting the moollah Khojazadeh Mesood, the latter inquired who was that two-horned Alexander mentioned in the *Koran*, and how many of them there were? The historian answered that one was the Greek, son of Philip; but that in the *Koran*, who built the rampart (of Derbend), was Saab, the son of Al-Hareth-er-Raïs, one of the Hamyrite kings. Naïma then quotes the reply of the moollah, who was willing to credit the existence of the second Dzoolkarneen alone, although that of the other was attested in the *K*[illegible]

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BRITISH INDIA.

The magnitude of the British empire in India is seldom a subject of very attentive consideration, even in England. The total territory belonging to the British government and its tributaries is estimated to amount to 1,180,000 square miles, the number of inhabitants on which is calculated at 123,300,000 souls. Of this territory 585,000 square miles belong exclusively to the British; the number of inhabitants on this portion is 83,150,000, or four times the population of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Russia, the largest empire in Europe, possesses a territory of 367,500 square miles only, with a population of 55,000,000 souls.

The people of India may be considered to compose thirty distinct nations, for there are upwards of thirty different languages spoken amongst them. The Mohammedans are supposed to form about one-seventh of the population of India.

There are five grand religious divisions amongst the Hindus, besides innumerable sectarian distinctions.

The whole gross amount of revenue, of every kind, *extorted* (as the phrase is) from its Indian subjects by the British government, amounts to £22,000,000 per annum, which is several millions less than the annual charge for interest upon our national debt: if distributed amongst one hundred and twenty-three millions of inhabitants, it is a tax at the rate of about 3s. 6d. per annum upon each individual! In England, the rate is between £4 and £5 for each person. The lowest taxed country in the world, perhaps, is China, the population of which (according to an official statement) is 146,200,000 souls, and the amount of the regular taxes (exclusive of exactions), 74,461,000 tales, or nearly twenty-five millions sterling; which gives nearly the same rate of taxation per head as in British India.

M. CHAMPOLLION'S VISIT TO EGYPT.

The French journals contain letters from M. Champollion concerning his researches in Egypt, characterised by the same extravagance of pretension for which his publications are remarkable. These letters, which are of prodigious length, have been copied, with all their absurdities and quackeries, into several of our periodical publications, as if their contents were incontrovertible facts.

In his twelfth letter, dated from Thebes, March 25, a[illegible] pretended discoveries, he [illegible]t, deduced from hiero[illegible] the family of Sesostr[illegible] the Great (S[illegible] first, nam[illegible] his youth; yet know[illegible]

was the mother of the princess Bathianti, the favourite daughter of Sesostris, and of prince Schahemkeme, who presided at the public assemblies during the latter part of his father's reign. This prince succeeded his father, under the name of Thomeiothph (the Sesostris II. of Diodorus and the Pheron of Herodotus); he was a great builder of edifices, like his father; he married a princess with his mother's name, Isenofre, and had a son named Phthaman. All this *may* certainly be true: but *credat Judæus Apella!*

M. Champollion gives a sad account of the condition of the splendid remains at Luxor, which is the most profaned, he says, of all the monuments of Egypt. Indeed, destruction seems proceeding with giant strides in that country. At Karnac, he obtained many mummies with legends in the Greek, demotic, and hieratic character, which are doubtless valuable; also a variety of bronzes from Thebes and Karnac. He has copied some painted representations of the arts and pursuits of the ancient Egyptians, similar, we suppose, to those given by Denon. He remarks, probably with reference to Denon's work, that the agricultural and other scenes have been published very carelessly. "I remarked," he says, "amongst other things, the treading out of the corn by oxen, above which is represented, in characters almost wholly phonetic, the song which the driver of the oxen is supposed to chant." This song he gives as follows:

Tread for yourselves,
Tread for yourselves,
Oxen tread for yourselves,
Oxen tread for yourselves;
Bushels for yourselves—bushels for your masters!

At the end of the first and third lines (which are not repeated as above) is the word *again*. All this *may* be true!

In one of the tombs he visited, he found represented the history of the owner, who, he says, was a man named Ahmosis, son of Obecher, chief of mariners. "He was a great personage. I have copied in his hypogeum what remains of an inscription of thirty columns, in which this Ahmosis addresses himself to all individuals, present and future, and relates to them his history, which is as follows:—After having made known that one of his ancestors held a distinguished rank amongst the servants of an ancient king of the sixteenth dynasty, he informs us that he entered on the nautical career in the time of King Ahmosis (the last of the seventeenth legitimate dynasty); that
rent to join the king at Tanis; that
k part in the wars of this period by
on the water; that he afterwards
the south, where he took
h his own hand:
e fifth year of th
same Pharoah he captured a rich booty from the enemy; that he followed King Ahmosis when he proceeded by water to Ethiopia to impose tributes; that he distinguished himself in the war which followed, and that, finally, he commanded ships under King Thouthmosis I. This is, doubtless, the tomb of one of those brave men, who, under Pharaoh Ahmosis, almost completed the expulsion of the shepherds, and delivered Egypt from barbarians." Thus fluently it is that M. Champollion reads these hieroglyphical inscriptions, which no other person can make out even with the aid of the keys furnished by himself! An adjoining tomb afforded data respecting four generations of chiefs who ruled in this part of the country under the first five kings of the eighteenth dynasty, who, with some of their wives and daughters, are named in the inscriptions, which "form a supplement to, and valuable confirmation of, the Table of Abydos." All this, undoubtedly, *may* be true!

We conclude this abstract with a passage relating to Luxor.

"On the morning of the 8th of March we arrived at Thebes, and landed at the ancient quay, which cannot much longer protect the palace of Luxor, the extreme columns of which almost touch the banks of the river. The founder of the palace, or rather of the palaces, of Luxor, was Pharoah Amenophis Memnon (Amenothph) of the eighteenth dynasty. Over all the architraves of the columns ornamenting the halls and compartments (columns 105 in number, and mostly perfect) are seen, in hieroglyphics of excellent workmanship, dedications made in the name of King Amenophis. I send a translation of one of them. 'The Life! Horus, powerful and moderate, reigning by justice, the organizer of his country, who maintains the world in peace, because, by his great power, he has smitten the barbarians; the King, Lord of Justice, well-beloved of the Sun, the son of the Sun Amenophis, governor of the pure region (Egypt), built these edifices, consecrated to his father, Ammon, the god of three zones of the universe, in the oph of the south; he built them of good and hard stones, that they might be durable; thus did Amenophis, son of the Sun, and beloved of Ammon Ra.' These inscriptions, therefore, remove all doubt as to the precise epoch of the building of this part of Luxor. My inscriptions are not destitute of verbs like the Greek inscriptions explained by Litronne, about which there has been so much unnecessary quibbling. I can announce to him on this point, that I will bring Egyptian dedicatory inscriptions from the temples of Philoë, Ombos, and Dender, in which he verb 'to build' is never wanting. The

of boiling water ready, to kill insects which may try to escape; and it will be requisite to have a few persons in attendance, to shut up places where steam shews itself, as well as to attend to the state of the pipes, and of the operation."

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cular, miserably executed, is said to be daily printed with them. One thing has particularly operated against their general use and improvement. The governors of provinces disallow them, because any paper or pamphlet, printed, and published, offensive to government may be set up with moveable types, which are, immediately after publication, broken up and distributed, and so a difficulty of finding the printer is created, which is not the case with wooden stereotype: for these remain in the printer's possession, unless he choose to be at the expense of engraving blocks for one edition and then destroying them entirely. Thus does despotism operate against the diffusion of knowledge. Towards the civilization of the Chinese-language-nations, one great desideratum is a fount of punches and cast types, mathematically true, at moderate prices. The Chinese types at the Anglo-chinese College are all engraved at a considerable expense.—*Canton Reg.*

LUSUS NATURÆ.

The *Commercial Gazette* of Boston (America) gives the following description of a remarkable *lusus naturæ*, which has just arrived in that city.

"The ship *Sachem*, arrived at this port from Siam, has on board two Siamese youths, males, eighteen years of age, whose bodies have been connected from their birth. They are in good health, and apparently contented with their confined situation. They are connected together by a tendinous ligament about four inches wide, extending from the abdomen of each—this ligament is elastic, enabling them to turn to or from each other. They show that they have separate volitions by sometimes desiring to move different ways, to effect which they sometimes pull in opposite directions, like two dogs in a collar. They both fall asleep about the same time, showing the sympathy of their material organization, though their minds seem to be distinct. They have but one *umbilicus*, or navel, between them; they have the full number of all other organs naturally belonging to two men, with this exception. They hold separate conversations by the few English words which they have acquired on the voyage, aided by signs, with two separate individuals. They will probably be exhibited in Boston for the gratification of the scientific and curious."

RELIGIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

M. Rolle has published a work entitled *Religions de la Grèce, ou recherches sur l'origine, les attributs et le culte des principales divinités Helléniques*, wherein he refers all the religions of antiquity to two systems: that which admits one god, from whom subordinate deities proceed, as emanations; and the system of the Egyptian triad, which supposes the union of the active and passive principle, and the product, *cosmos*, or the world. The union of the two principals, he says, was represented amongst the Greeks by the marriage of Jupiter and Juno. "This self-existent principle of universal action, giving existence to all beings, was personified and adored by all nations as the Supreme God, the first being, the one necessary principle. This universal principle was worshipped by the Greeks under the name of *Zeus*, by the Romans under that of *Jupiter* or *Jove* (*Jehovah* 'I am'); and as chief producer, he became the expression of the mode of the same principle employed for producing beings, and of the laws established for their preservation, and by which he maintains order amongst them, uniting therefore power and benificence to the productive agency. The mode of production employed by him is shown by what we behold before us: the whole universe proclaims two causes, one of which acts upon the other: the senses tell us this fact at first, and reason discloses it to us in observing the first operations of nature. The ancients *never* adored the first or productive principle unless united to the passive principle of nature, the common mother of all beings."

BREAD FRUIT.

In Van Diemen's Land, a singular and non-descript substance, called *native bread*, is found by digging in the ground, from a foot to a foot and a half deep, in the shape of round balls, covered with a thin coat, resembling that of a yam or potatoe, and often as large as the human head. When cut in two it presents a substance of rather a fungous or spungy nature, but more solid, and containing a considerable proportion of nourishment. No root, or any connecting fibre, being ever found with it, it has been doubted whether it was not a sort of ground polphus, endued with a portion of animal life. But it is known to the natives, and discovered by them from a very minute leaf growing close to the surface of the ground, with which it is connected by very small tender fibres, which are invariably broken in digging it up.—*Hobart Town Courier.*

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

INVALIDING COMMITTEES.—PENSION PAYMASTERS.

Fort William, Feb. 28, 1829. — The Governor-general in Council having had the present system of invaliding in the native army under consideration, and being satisfied that its forms and provisions are attended with delay, alike productive of inconvenience to individuals and injurious to the public interests, has resolved that local committees shall be annually constituted for the examination of native invalids, so that their final transfer may be effected by the 1st of May in each year, under rules and instructions which will be published to the army by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

2. With advertence to the great extent of the invalid establishment, and the laborious duties the disbursement of pensions impose on the deputy paymasters at Cawnpore, Benares, and Dinapore, and on the fort adjutant at Monghyr, respectively, to the interruption of their more regular avocations, his Lordship in Council has determined to relieve those officers from the payment of invalid pensioners, and to provide for the duty by the appointment of an additional pension paymaster.

3. Pursuant to this determination, the government have been pleased to appoint Capt. A. Goldie superintendent and paymaster of invalids for the stations of Benares, Dinapore, and Monghyr, on the salary drawn by the superintendent and paymaster of pensions in Oude. Capt. Goldie will forthwith relieve the fort adjutant at Monghyr, and the deputy paymasters at Dinapore and Benares, from the duties of pension disbursement, when all allowances and establishments authorized for this purpose, and drawn by those officers, will be discontinued. The superintendent and paymaster of invalids at Lucknow will, in the same manner, relieve the deputy paymaster at Cawnpore from the payment of invalids, when all charges connected with that duty will cease.

4. To the pension paymaster in Oude a revised office establishment will be allowed in proportion to his increased duty, and the establishment for the new appointment will be on a scale corresponding to its extent of duty, compared with that of the office at Lucknow.

5. It will be the duty of the pension paymaster in Oude to repair to Cawnpore on the 1st of January and 1st of June, annually, for the payment of out-pensioners hitherto dependent on the pay office of that station, in addition to the tour of inspection and payment he is at present required to perform within the limits of the Oude dominions.

6. Capt. Goldie will effect his disbursements as follows:—At Monghyr on the 1st May and 1st November; at Dinapore on the 1st July and 1st January; and at Benares on the 1st September and 1st March. Any further instructions which may be required to ensure a correct performance of the duties of disbursement, will be given on application to the proper departments.

ALLOWANCES OF GARRISON ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Fort William, March 6, 1829.—The 3d clause of General Orders of the 13th Dec. last, defining the allowances of the garrison assistant surgeons at Monghyr and Buxar, is extended to the garrison of Dilhee, and the assistant surgeon at that garrison is allowed to draw, from the 1st January last, on account of Europeans, natives, and all establishments under his charge, the difference between the rate of lieutenant and that of captain, with thirty rupees per mensem for a palanqueen.

ABSENCE OF OFFICERS FROM CORPS.

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Bogwangola, March 4, 1829.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief has been pleased to sanction a partial alteration in the existing regulations respecting leave of absence to officers generally, and to order that the number required to be actually present with the corps of cavalry and infantry shall be fixed as follows, *viz.*

When proceeding on leave to Europe.

Cavalry:	Field officers (inclusive of absent officers in India)	2
	Captains, do.	5
	Subalterns, do.	16
Infantry:	Field officers, do.	2
	Captains, do.	7
	Subalterns, do.	18

RETIRING PENSIONS TO SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Fort William, March 27, 1829.—The following extracts from a general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date the 27th Aug. 1828, relative to retiring pensions to the senior officers of the medical branch of the

the service, are published for general information:

Para. 7. "Members of the Medical Board to be hereafter relieved from that situation at the expiration of five years from the date of nomination to it, unless on any occasion the government shall be of opinion that the continued service of any member of the board is indispensable to the public interests, in which case such individual may be continued in that situation until our decision on the case shall be made known. In every such case you will furnish us with such information as is necesary to guide our judgment in it, with the least practicable delay.

8. "Members of the Medical Board who shall have been in that station not less than two years, and not less than twenty years in India, including three years' furlough, shall be permitted to retire from the service, and allowed £500 per annum.

9. "Members of the Medical Board who shall have served five years in that situation, and not less than twenty years in India, including three years' furlough shall be permitted to retire and allowed £700 per annum.

10. "Superintending surgeons who shall have been in that station not less than two years, and not less than twenty years in India, including three years' furlough, shall be permitted to retire from the service, and allowed £360 per annum.

11. Superintending surgeons who shall have served five years in that situation, and not less than twenty years in India, including three years' furlough, shall be entitled to retire on £365 per annum.

12. "Retirements under the above regulations may take place either in India or in England.

13. "We have also resolved, that superintending surgeons who come to England on sick certificate, shall resume that rank and station on their return to their duty.

16. "The regulations now prescribed are to take effect at each of the presidencies on the 1st day of February next."

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Territorial Department.

Nov. 7, 1828. Mr. T. Wyatt, collector of Hidgeree.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, March 20, 1829.—Lieut. L. C. Brown, 53d N.I., transferred to pension establishment.

March 26.—Mr. H. J. Ximenes, pension estab., late a lieut. in 20th N.I., permitted to return to Europe.

Head-Quarters, March 2, 1829.—Lieut., Interp., and Qu. Mast. G. C. Armstrong, 47th N.I., to officiate as district and station staff at Sandoway from 19th Jan.; dated 27th Jan.

Major T. Monteath, 35th N.I., app. to charge of 53d N.I. on departure of Lieut. Col. Stoneham.

Additional Officers to be attached to depôt at Landour. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. S. McQueen, H.M.'s 44th Foot; Lieut. A. Stewart, 2d Europ. Regt.; Lieut. C. Graham, 8th N.I.; Lieut. H. B. Smith, 37th do.; Lieut. J. H. Blanshard, 63d do.; Ens. F. W. Burkingyoung, 5th do.

March 3.—Lieut. G. Miller to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 25th N.I., v. Margrave prom.; dated 3d March.

Ensigns appointed to do duty. W. H. E. Colebrooke, 14th N.I., Delhi; G. P. Austen, A. P. Phayre, and C. E. Burton, 30th do., Mirzapore; A. H. Corfield, G. H. Venables, R. Steward, W. G. Horne, G. W. G. Bristow, and C. M. Bristow, 44th do., Cawnpore.

Veterinary Surgeons appointed to do duty. J. Hough, 8th L.C., Nuseerabad; H. C. Hulse, 3d do., Cawnpore.

Assist. Surg. G. Anderson appointed to 1st L.C.

Ens. R. Grange app. to do duty with 10th N.I. at Kurnaul.

Ensigns J. Sandeman and R. W. C. Doolan app. to do duty with 44th N.I. at Cawnpore instead of 48th regt. at Allahabad.

March 4.—*Removals of Ensigns.* J. D. Kennedy from 65th to 25th N.I.; J. H. Ferris from 7th to 43d do.

Ensigns posted to Regiments. Jas. Grant, 2d Europ. Regt.; C. A. Morris, 26th N.I.; J. C. Thompson, 63d do.; W. C. Erskine, 73d do.; H. Watson, 1st Europ. Regt.; T. H. S. Macleod, 24th N.I.; Wm. Loveday, 37th do.; J. T. Bush, 12th do.; Geo. Biddulph, 45th do.; H. A. Reid, 21st do.; R. D. Kay, 2d do.; Rich. Lowry, 21st do.; J. H. Burnett, 16th do.; Wm. Bridge, 62d do.; H. C. Airey, 59th do.; R. S. Simpson, 42d do.; Geo. Cruickshank, 2d Europ. Regt.; H. Kewney, 50th N.I.; Wm. Tollemache, 22d do.; Geo. Palmer, 27th do.; Jas. Macadam, 33d do.; Peter Martin, 44th do.; John MacDonald, 36th do.; John Sandeman, 47th do.; J. E. Grounds, 46th do.; H. L. Bigge, 14th do.; John Shaw, 61st do.; Johnson Phillott, 25th do.; F. R. Davidson, 41st do.; C. Davidson, 31st do.; J. Towgood, 35th do.; J. W. C. Chalmers, 43d do.; R. Y. B. Bush, 65th do.; R. Spencer, 26th do.; G. Pott, 3d do.; R. A. Sturt, 6th do.; C. S. Bremner, 64th do.; J. E. Mee, 73d do.; F. T. C. Hayward, 73d do.; J. R. Pond, 67th do.; C. F. Trower, 48th do.; F. W. Mundy, 69th do.; W. J. Parker, 1st Europ. Regt.; C. H. Wake, 34th N.I.

March 5.—*5th Local Horse.* Lieut. R. Hill, 70th N.I., to be adj., v. Hamilton prom.

March 12.—*2d N.I.* Lieut. R. Woodward to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Farrington who has not passed prescribed examination.

10th N.I. Lieut. J. V. Forbes, 15th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast., v. Sturt prom.

22d N.I. Ens. C. C. J. Scott, 39d N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast., v. Sampson who has proceeded on furlough.

34th N.I. Lieut. G. W. Hamilton to act as interp. and qu. mast., v. Leicester absent at sea.

64th N.I. Lieut. C. Prior to be adj., v. Wilson who has proceeded to Europe.

71st N.I. Lieut. W. H. C. Bluett, 45th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast., v. Kinlock who has not passed prescribed examination.

Fort William, March 27.—*2d Europ. Regt.* Lieut. Chas. Wilson to be capt. of a comp., v. J. Harrison dec., with rank from 13th June 1828, v. G. Bolton dec.—Ens. L. C. Fagan to be lieut., v. Wilson prom., with rank from 4th Jan. 1829, v. Midford cashiered.

53d N.I. Ens. D. Nisbett to be lieut. from 20th March 1829, v. Brown transf. to pension estab.

Capt. W. Pasmore, 19th N.I., to be a deputy assist. adj. gen. on estab., v. Seymour prom. to a regimental majority.

Cadets of Artillery R. E. Kratchbull and R. Walker admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieuts.

Cadet of Cavalry R. J. Hawthorne admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadets

Cadets of Infantry R. W. Elton, C. Crossman, F. G. Buckhouse, A. Forbes, Jas. Irving, S. A. Abbott, and J. E. Verner admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. Jas. Davenport and C. W. Fuller admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Mr. D. Cullimore admitted on estab. as a veterinary surgeon.

Artillery Regt. 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. S. Kirby to be capt., v. Chesney retired; with rank from 27th Aug. 1828, v. Oliphant dec.—2d-Lieut. W. M. Shakespear to be 1st-lieut. from 27th Aug. 1828, v. Kirby prom.

1st L.C. Cornet John Moore to be lieut., v. Grant struck off, with rank from 24th Oct. 1828, v. Scott prom.

57th N.I. Lieut. Nath. Jones to be capt. of a comp., v. Holroyd retired, with rank from 21st Jan. 1829, v. Morrieson prom.—Ens. Edwin Marriott to be lieut. from 21st Jan. 1829, v. Jones prom.

Capt. De Bude, of engineers, being still required in canal department, his recent nomination as executive engineer to 8th or Rohilcund division of public works, cancelled.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Lieut. J. G. Sharpe, 24th N.I.—Assist. Surg. T. B. Barker.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—March 18. Lieut. Jas. G. Campbell, 6th L.C., on private affairs.—20. Lieut. Col. P. C. Gilman, 67th N.I., on ditto.—Major Thos. Fiddes, 42d N.I., on ditto.

To New South Wales.—March 20. Lieut. R. M. Campbell, 33d N.I., for twenty months, for health (via Isle of France).

LAW.

Supreme Court, *February* 9.

Rev. Jas. Bryce, D.D., v. *Samuel Smith.* The following is an abridgment of the argument in this case, from the *Bengal Chronicle.*

By consent of the counsel on both sides, the argument was confined in the first instance to the general demurrer filed to the 2d, 3d, and 6th pleas, put in by the defendant in justification of an alleged libel published in the *Hurkaru.*

The *Advocate General* wished, before he proceeded to argue in support of the demurrer, to call the attention of the court to the libel itself, which was in these words: "Persons unacquainted with the prominent part the Rev. Dr. Bryce takes in the discussion of political questions, and in all those multifarious topics with which the editor of a public journal is daily in the habit of dealing, would naturally conjecture that the time which intervenes between his stated weekly duties would, as becomes a genuine labourer in the vineyard of the church, be employed in either visiting the distressed, instructing the unenlightened, or, in fine, promoting the general spiritual well-being of his flock. The reverse of the medal, however, will present a faithful representation of the nature of those secular pursuits to which the reverend gentleman devotes his attention and his time. Yet this man professes to be a follower of Jesus Christ, to walk in his footsteps, to teach his precepts, to inculcate his spirit, and to promote harmony, charity, and Christian love!" As a justification of that libel, which not only went to charge a minister of the church of Scotland with conduct unbecoming his sacred calling, but to affect his character as a Christian, the heap of pleas then before him had been put upon the file by the defendant, and he would contend that they were not only bad in every part, but that they were objectionable from their unusual size. He wondered what a French jurist would say, to see a plea of this size in justification of a libel, printed on imperial quarto, in close-set type, longer than the entire code of laws which govern his country! What would be said of them in the British House of Commons, where they are every day endeavouring as much as possible to reform the present system of pleading? If they are objectionable in point of size, in point of substance they are equally so. The libel contains a direct charge of conduct unbecoming his profession; and to show such a charge to be well-founded, a plea is put in stating him to be a proprietor of a printing-press, magazine, and newspaper, in which reports of trials, of pugilistic contests, and what the defendant calls objectionable matters, have found an entrance. It is stated that he took an active part in these, that they were published without his having interfered to prevent them, and that they interfered with his duty; but there is no distinct and express allegation that these articles were published with the knowledge of the plaintiff. It was not unbecoming or inconsistent with the character of a clergyman to write for periodical works. Were the court to be told that it was improper for persons of the plaintiff's sacred calling to meddle with literary or philosophical works; were they to be debarred of all the pleasures of science, except that of theology? In the earlier and better times of that valuable publication the *British Critic*, one of its best and most frequent contributors was a man equally gifted as he was pious—Archdeacon Nares. Dr. Parr occasionally wrote for it. The *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews* had been graced with the contributions of men as pious as they were learned; and one individual in particular, who was personally known to their lordships, and whose memory would ever be respected, wrote for works of this kind: he alluded to the much lamented Bishop Heber; and surely Dr. Bryce need not then scruple to acknowledge that he does spend his leisure hours in thus promoting science. The only objection made to the conducting the magazine was, that it took him from sacred to secular pursuits; but was it inconsistent with religious feelings or duties? If it were to be alleged that the doctrine and duties of the Church of Scotland were stricter

stricter than those of other churches, he had two answers; the one he would defer, the other was, that Dr. Chalmers, who is a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*, is also a professor of divinity in one of the universities; was that considered impiety in Dr. Chalmers—could it be said he was not a follower of Jesus Christ? The Advocate-General admitted that the publishing of a daily newspaper stood on different grounds. In the plea, it was stated that the plaintiff permitted to be published in the *John Bull*, by not interfering to prevent such publication, "divers articles discussing various political and other questions of a secular nature, and divers articles evinciing a spirit contrary to the precepts and spirit of true Christianity, and to the promotion of harmony and charity, and Christian love;" and then were brought in the quarrels and discussions of two rival newspapers, the *Hurkaru* and *John Bull*; but to him there appeared nothing in them of an immoral, vicious, and improper nature. Were their lordships to be called on to examine into the merits of their discussions, and to determine disputes between rival papers? He thought that the editors and proprietors were perfectly well qualified to defend and support themselves, without the interference of a court of justice. But there were more serious charges brought in the plea against the plaintiff; he was accused of publishing, for the purpose of increasing the circulation of the *John Bull*, "divers articles relating to matters of an infamous, indecent, immoral, and vicious nature;" but every moral precept, every warning from wrong, every thing that painted vice and crime in its just colours with a view to deter others from the commission of it, had relation to articles of an immoral nature. It was for their lordships to say whether these articles set forth in the plea warranted the imputation cast on them, and how far they affected public morals. They consisted of reports relating to trials for criminal conversation, seductions, horrible offences, and accounts of pugilistic contests, all copied from a number of English papers. The Advocate-General contended that there was not one of these of an immoral nature; if there was one solitary instance, it must have got in from neglect—inadvertently. He said that, in his view, those writings only were immoral which painted to the youthful mind the pleasure of sin, that stated the allurements and traced the enjoyments of vice, not those which pointed out the evil consequences that invariably follow crimes of this nature, that hold out a moral and not flagitious lesson. The Advocate-General said it would be impossible for him to analyse all the different publications put upon the pleas; but there was not a single one in which the allurements of vice were held out. In all was the female distressed and abandoned; in every one of them the man was obliged to bear the invective made against him in a court of public justice. The Advocate-General then read some of the publications set forth in the pleas. He then referred to a trial respecting the works of Harriette Wilson.

Chief Justice.—The difficulty we shall have in this argument is, as to the averments of advertising certain books, which books are stated to be of an immoral tendency.

The *Advocate-General* said, that the defendant did not state Dr. Bryce to have known the contents of those works. Was Dr. Bryce or any other editor bound to read over every advertisement that was sent to a paper for insertion? No editor could, no man could be expected to do so. Frequently works were published in this way—"in the press and speedily to be published"—"this day is published, such and such a work;" and how was any man to know the nature of that book which he perhaps never saw? was Dr. Bryce or any other man to wade through all this mess of filth before he allowed an an advertisement to be put in the paper? Those books, he said, might or might not deserve the character given to them, they might or might not be indecent, he would not take his friend's word for that.

Mr. Turton.—Then let us prove it.

The *Advocate-General.*—I thank my friend for the interruption, for the plea is nothing without that investigation; without it the allegation of their immorality is nugatory, and that investigation cannot take place; if these books are of the immoral nature described, that investigation cannot take place without a violation of every feeling of delicacy; and if it cannot consistently with propriety, it cannot take place at all in a public court of justice. The Advocate-General concluded his remarks with some comments on that part of the pleas which charged the plaintiff with fomenting a discussion which was likely, and did actually, lead to a breach of the peace between two persons. He said that the pleas were no justification of the libel, for the defendant only pleaded that Dr. Bryce's conduct was inconsistent with his character as a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and the libel accused him of conduct affecting his reputation as a Christian. Home, the author of *Douglas*, was censured for writing it; but had he been charged as in this libel, would it be a justification to have set forth this tragedy?

Mr. Cleland followed on the same side.

Mr. Turton, in support of the pleas of justification, said it appeared to him that his learned friends had attempted to mix up special with general demurrer; they had been arguing on a general, and all the cases cited were in support

port of special demurrer. He did not think it necessary for him to contend with them, and he would therefore go at once to the question, whether or not the pleas before the court were sufficient; the averments contained in them must, he said, for the present be taken as true; then if they were true, were they or were they not a sufficiently good justification of the alleged libel?

Chief Justice.—And whether if they are double, we can allow you to go into them?

Mr. *Turton.*—Wherever there are faults in the averments, they must be taken advantage of on special not on general demurrer. The charge was, "that persons unacquainted with the prominent part the Rev. Dr. Bryce takes in the discussion of political questions, would suppose that he employs the time which intervenes between his stated weekly duties in visiting the distressed, instructing the unenlightened, and promoting the general spiritual well-being of his flock;" and the comment on that was, "yet this man professes to be a follower of Jesus Christ, to walk in his footsteps, to teach his precepts, to inculcate his spirit, and to promote harmony, and charity, and Christian love." This was the only part of which the plaintiff complained; and it had been said, that these were comments which could not be justified by facts, and a case had been cited to prove that; but there the plea failed, because the facts averred did not warrant the comment. In the present case there were two questions; first, did the pleas meet the entire libel? secondly, were the facts sufficiently strong and clear to warrant the comment? In the pleas before the court the defendant averred, that the words were spoken of Dr. Bryce as a clergyman of the Scotch Church, and that must be taken as true because it was so averred. It was stated that he engaged himself in secular pursuits; and to show how he was so engaged in the pleas were set out, that he was the proprietor of a daily newspaper devoted to secular subjects, of a printing press, and also of the *Quarterly Oriental Magazine, Review, and Register*, in which newspaper were published, with the knowledge of the plaintiff, and without his having interfered to prevent it, divers articles discussing various political, immoral, and other questions of a secular nature, and divers articles exciting a spirit contrary to the precepts and spirit of true Christianity, and to the promotion of harmony and charity and Christian love. If the pleas stopped there, I am not prepared to say that they would be a complete justification of the libel; but they go a great way further, they go on to show that these did interfere with his duty as a clergyman of the Scotch Church, and to say that he, having a full knowledge of the matters discussed and inserted in the *John Bull*, and being the real, though not the nominal, editor, and a person without whose approval no article could be inserted, did foster, encourage, and promote a violent and hostile controversy with the editor of the *Hurkaru*, notwithstanding it was likely lead to, and actually did, occasion a breach of the peace —a hostile meeting between two persons. We aver, said Mr. Turton, distinctly, that at this time he was, by his own acknowledgment, responsible for all these articles, and permitted them to appear in his paper, and that during that time he wrote and spent a considerable portion of the day in conducting this newspaper, which must have interfered with his duty as minister of the Church of Scotland. With a perfect knowledge of these facts, the defendant says he published the libel; whether he did or did not, was not a question for their lordships then to decide, but for them to say, if such pleas were true, whether they would or would not be a sufficient justification? Mr. Turton remarked, that he was unwilling to examine with scrutiny into the character or conduct of any man: but however great his inclination was to avoid so disagreeable a task, yet he was bound to do his duty towards his client, and he was sorry to say that the different publications set out in the pleas which had been inserted with the consent of the plaintiffs in the *John Bull*, were of the strongest immoral tendency. But even supposing all his learned friends had said to be true, and allowing the plaintiff the full benefit of their defence of him, yet still he should maintain that it was improper and indecent in Dr. Bryce, a clergyman, to employ his time in hunting over and culling from the English papers selections of the immoral and disgusting nature published in the *John Bull*; he contended that they were not becoming or fit to be published, but his friends had taken no notice of that part of the plea which stated, that articles were published with the concurrence of the plaintiff without any sufficient cause, except in as far as they might increase the circulation and sale of the paper, relating to matters of an infamous, indecent, immoral, and vicious nature; and this, said Mr. Turton, done by a minister of the Gospel. But even if he were no clergyman, I say it would not be proper in him to give them circulation; I say it is unbecoming any person whatever, be he minister or be he layman, to pander to the vicious appetites of mankind. The *British Critic* had been alluded to by the Advocate-General, to show that Archdeacon Nares, as pious a man as ever existed, and also that Dr. Parr, wrote for it, and surely if they did, so might Dr. Bryce; but had his learned friend shown that either the one or the other ever published any thing like those set out in the pleas, that they had

had a daily paper or a printing-press at which they published for hire? no. But Dr. Chalmers had also been brought forward: but had he been ever the proprietor of the *Edinburgh Review?* These persons had been adduced to give a colour to Dr. Bryce's conduct. Do we, said Mr. Turton, say for a moment that Dr. Bryce pandered to the vicious appetites of man in his Review and Magazine? no; but in his daily paper. We stated that he was proprietor of the magazine, only because it interfered with his stated weekly duties; we have said that they were published to increase the circulation of the paper; and I call on my friends to show to me, to show to your lordships, any man in any part of the world, having what is called the care of souls, who is editor of a daily paper, the proprietor of a printing-press, and writer and manager of a magazine; when they have got all this, then let them show where, in the short space of a year and a half, so many irreligious matters have been treated with levity, where so many vicious subjects have been discussed, and such a number of reports of offences of a beastly and disgusting nature have been permitted to be thus brought forward. When they have done this, they have indeed found a precedent: but even that does not sanction Dr. Bryce's conduct. So severe, according to my friend Mr. Cleland's account, are the doctrines of the Scotch Church, that one of its ministers would not be permitted even to drink a toast after dinner, not either the king or royal family; but though it was so strict, so very severe, the plaintiff might be allowed to publish these trials. I do acknowledge, my lords, that I go perhaps a little too far in arguing a plea, but you will excuse me when you recollect the precedent that has been set me. I will now make a few remarks on these publications, of which my friend Mr. Pearson, has said so much. Dr. Bryce has said that nothing appeared without his approval; I say that the rummaging over files of English papers for dirty fodder, to feed the vicious appetites of those whose depravity made them ever ready to swallow that which glutted their depraved imaginations, was not only unbecoming a clergyman of a Christian church, but any man whatsoever. The plaintiff, by his own acknowledgment, must have seen and read all these before they were inserted. I do not set myself up as a preacher of morality, but I do declare, if the question were, whether or not by this he lowered the sanctity of his calling, I would as a juryman say candidly that he did. Mr. Turton read some remarks and letters of an angry nature, with reference to the editor of the *Hurkaru*, published in the *John Bull*, and asked, if peace and charity were to be the duty of every Christian, how it could be said that the publication of those things which had an opposite tendency were fitting for any clergyman? Mr. Turton next read part of the case of 'Porter *versus* Jones,' which appeared to be an action for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. It was, he said, one of the most infamous cases that ever appeared in any court of justice, and contained accounts of acts of the most horrible depravity. It was of so disgusting a nature that nothing could justify the publication of it, and the learned judge who presided at the trial, Baron Garrow, said, when some persons appeared amused at part of the evidence, "I am astonished that any one can be found to laugh at a narrative of one of the most revolting scenes that ever disgraced a court of justice." Should not such an observation as that, he asked, have suggested to Dr. Bryce the impropriety of publishing a report of the kind at the distance of 17,000 miles. Mr. Turton called their lordships' attention to the letters set out in the pleas produced on the trial of 'Cox *versus* Kean,' and which, he said, certainly could not tend to the promotion of morality. Next, he said, came the plea, stating that Dr. Bryce was the real, though not the nominal, editor. Then, said Mr. Turton, are set out a number of discussions between two editors, which certainly are not likely to inculcate or promote piety, charity, and Christian love. If, as was said, pictures were not to be justified, how, he asked, could his learned friends on the opposite side make any justification for the editor of a newspaper, holding another person up to public ridicule, by keeping him thus in suspense, and that kind of suspense, my lords, that generally ends a man's life:—"Fighting Bob says we are dependent—Fighting Bob is—" (then followed a pictorial representation of a man *pendent* on a gibbet *in* the letter *D.*)

Chief Justice.—I do say, I have no doubt it was actionable. It is in this plea alleged that the plaintiff promoted, fomented, and encouraged a certain quarrel, which led to a breach of the peace; this would be good if the libel could be justified.

Mr. *Turton* said, with respect to the remark of the Advocate General, that what was unfit for a court of justice to investigate could not be pleaded in justification; he denied such to be the case, for if it were so he would again, as he had before, advise his client at once to allow judgment to go by default, for any damages that the court could give would not have covered the expenses he had been put to; but Mr. Smith was anxious to show that the libel was not of the horrible nature described. By whom, he asked, was the defendant called into court? By the person who says, "that the libel is so general that it cannot be justified;" and this is a man who comes into court and asks for damage

damage done to his character. He, Mr. Turton, did not think that the law was so absurd as to say, that any individual was to get damages for an injury said to be done to his character by a libel, the truth of which the defendant would not be permitted to prove. Mr. Cleland had stated that the plaintiff did not complain of all the libel but of part of it—the comment—then why, he asked, was it put into the plaint? Mr. Turton added, that he knew of no line which was to be drawn as to time, to the exclusion of facts to justify a libel.

February 10.

Mr. *Turton* resumed his argument. He said, that since he last addressed their lordships, he and Mr. Dickens had looked, with reference to this argument, into several law authorities, and had not been able to find any case which went to the extent of saying, that a man could not justify the truth of a libel when an action was brought to recover damages for an injury said to have been sustained; the comment on facts, he admitted, could not sometimes be justified, as in the case of an action for damages brought for the words at the head of a newspaper report, "shameful and scandalous conduct in an attorney." This, he said, was attempted to be justified by giving what passed on the trial; but that was held not to be good, because what passed did not justify the comment.

The *Chief Justice* cited the case of a person who had destroyed a picture that represented him as a bear; no property, he said, could be proved, because it was libellous, and could that be justified by saying that it was drawn because the man was so bearish in his manners?

Mr. *Turton.*—But if there was a correct representation of a person in a picture, it could be justified by saying it was a true representation; in that case it was improper to represent a man, even the lowest of mankind, as a beast; it certainly could not be the truth. I have here only to try whether or not this libel can be justified. I find no case where the truth cannot be pleaded if the facts are fairly stated and warrant the comment.

Chief Justice.—"The inconvenience here arises from your thus attempting to justify the comment; for, if you were permitted, you might, to justify this case, go at length through the history of a man's life, and put him on his defence for every action of it. What good can it do you to justify facts stated without the comment?"

Mr. *Turton.*—"The degree of damage done to the plaintiff's character will be the degree of injury arising from a comment on facts true in themselves." The learned counsel next went into the consideration of the pleas of justification, which set out, that the plaintiff took an active part in the management and control of a daily newspaper and a review and register, which did occupy a great portion of the time that intervened between his stated weekly duties as a minister of the Scotch Church, and that his secular employments interfered six hours a day, and therefore the defendant published the libel. The question he said was, did that, or did it not, appear to be a sufficient justification? The Advocate-General seemed to think that it would be sufficient for him to show that there was nothing of an immoral tendency in the accounts set out; but it was not so. Was it consistent with his duty, as a Scotch Clergyman, to publish them at all, or to be so engaged in a public paper?

Chief Justice.—"The libel is written of the plaintiff as a Christian."

Mr. *Turton.*—"We say it was published of him as a Scotch clergyman, and that must be taken as true."

Chief Justice.—"You cannot, as you please, pervert or alter the simple meaning of words to suit your own purpose; you cannot give to them an interpretation they will not bear."

Sir *E. Ryan.*—"I think that the libel was written of the plaintiff as a minister of the Church of Scotland, and the way I think that the comment can be justified is this: did he or did he not engage himself in pursuits inconsistent with the doctrines and discipline of the Church of Scotland? if he did, he was not what he professed himself to be."

Mr. *Turton*—"I contend that these different matters were put in, not for any moral purpose, but for the purpose of increasing the circulation of the paper." His learned friend had gone to the prize-fighting, and said that he (Mr. Turton) was the only Englishman that ever reprobated it; but if it be proper to have them recorded, is it right that they should have a clergyman for their historian? He would just read to their lordship an extract from an account of the fight between January and Woodford:

"January's *muffler* began to swell; and the claret flowed copiously, Woodford hit at the body, January stopped and got away, at which he was clever; he then rushed in and had a clink at Woodford's *thorax*. Woodford, nothing dismayed, met his man with spirit, and with a terrific left-handed job on his *shorter*, floored him in a twinkling [thunders of applause for Woodford, and cries of, 'he'll win it yet.']"

If this was a specimen of the philosophy of Dr. Bryce's publications he would call it, philosophy in sport. Dr. Bryce had said in his general demurrer, "all you have stated is no harm in me, a Scotch clergyman." The Advocate-General had said that no Englishman had ever before objected

objected to prize fighting; but, to say the least of them, they were illegal, and offences against the law; but if they were legal, he was at a loss to ascertain on what principle they were philosophic or religious, or how they came under that class of writings which were published by Dr. Parr or Archdeacon Nares. He said he only adverted to some parts of them to refute the doctrine of his learned friend. Mr. Turton read part of the account of the fight between Cannon and Ward, and said he thought that there was nothing in it to inculcate piety, charity, and Christian love; the comment at the conclusion only showed the hypocrisy of those who first gave the fight insertion. If they had been present and refused to give the different rounds, if they had denied insertion to the details, but published the remark, it would have had a moral tendency; but if they had given particulars, it was a mere affectation of morality to give the remark; if they had concurred in the moral remark they would not have published particulars. He then referred to the report of a trial in which a person named Stockdale charged Onwhyn with pirating and publishing a copy of a work entitled "The Memoirs of Harriette Wilson." The learned gentleman read a passage, and said he would leave it to their lordships to say how far it was reputable for a clergyman to give insertion in his paper to such reports; it could tend to no good end except giving information to booksellers and publishers. He next referred to police reports, headed "Sawney's Amours," and "Matrimonial Tête-à-Tête," containing two of the most indecent articles perhaps ever published. He said he believed there was nothing indecent, nothing offensive to morality, that had for some time appeared in the English papers that did not find speedy insertion in the columns of the *John Bull*; and if there ever were wanton and flagrant acts, they were the publishing of the reports he had cited. The learned counsel said he had next to call their lordships' attention particularly to a list of books which were advertised for sale in the *John Bull*. He then read a list of books, which were pleaded "to be highly immoral and grossly indecent and obscene."

The *Advocate-General* stated that no editor could be expected to know and examine every advertisement that went into the paper.

Mr. *Turton*.—"I say, if Dr. Bryce saw this advertisement, he must have known the books to have been, even from their names, what they are described; but even if he did not, it is no excuse in law. My client is here called upon to answer a charge of libel; is it pretended that Mr. Smith ever saw it before it made its appearance? no; it is a letter from a correspondent; and I am sure if he had, he would not have subjected himself to the heavy expense he has been put to. But I say he is less culpable than Dr. Bryce: but that which is in favour of the plaintiff is to be no excuse for my client. Can it be said that Dr. Bryce shall not be held responsible, when we find these books inserted at different times over and over again, as advertisements for hire. It was said to Dr. Bryce, "you have published a list of books of the most indecent nature;" what was his hypocritical reply? it slipt into the paper inadvertently. Was that to be no excuse for Mr. Smith? But I will show that they were advertised over and over again. No person could persuade him that a man of Dr. Bryce's talents could not see, from looking at the advertisement, that the books were immoral. Dr. Heber, the Bishop of Calcutta, directed the person who advertised them to be prosecuted, and he was actually obliged to fly from Calcutta to avoid the consequences. This was the conduct of the head of the Church of England in this country, and these very books were advertised for sale by the head of the Church of Scotland. I do not, said Mr. Turton, wish to draw comparisons; but if my learned friend chooses to liken Dr. Bryce to Dr. Heber, I am at liberty to show him how far that comparison is correct." He contended that it was not necessary to set out the immoral paragraphs of the books; it could not be said that the indelicate coloured plates should be set out, certainly not; the titles of the books were given, and they were stated to be of a highly immoral nature; the plaintiff had a full opportunity to contradict that statement if incorrect, and that he had not done; but that was a question his learned friends could not take advantage of except on special demurrer. He said he would show the hypocrisy of the plaintiff's assertion, that this happened only on one occasion; for the "Annals of Gallantry," and "Tom and Jerry," were again and again advertised, and he cared not whether these books were immoral or not; was this a secular employment? was it an occupation worthy of a clergyman? He was sure if this was to be done again, Dr. Bryce would have nothing to say to it; that he would be sorry he had gained so much from the advertising such books, and that he had allowed a desire of pecuniary advantage to overcome his sense of moral propriety. Mr. Turton next adverted to some immoral French books advertised in the *John Bull* in July 1826, and said, "have I not shown that Dr. Bryce's reply was a hypocritical one? When I make it appear that these immoral books were published over and over again, have I not shown sufficient to justify the expression that Dr. Bryce was engaged in secular pursuits, and even to warrant the comment? I do admit

admit that if the magazine and printing press stood alone, it would not be a sufficient justification; but if I see the plaintiff engaged in a work published daily, giving insertion to every kind of advertisement for profit, and publishing reports and accounts of an immoral and disgusting nature, merely for the sake of increasing the circulation of his paper, I do say that his pursuits are inconsistent with his sacred calling. If, as I have said, the printing press stood alone, it would have been nothing; for here Dr. Heber had the principal control over one printing press; but did he print for hire? show me one work published there tending to promote immorality. If I find the reverse here, am I not at liberty to say it is a good justification? I do not contend that every secular pursuit is unbecoming a clergyman, far from it; but, at the same time, I confess I would admire and respect that man most, as a clergyman, who gave up all his worldly employments to the sacred duties of his calling. Mr. Cleland says it is contrary to the doctrines of the Scotch Church for a clergyman to be engaged in any secular pursuits; he will not even allow them to drink a harmless toast after dinner. This may be the case; but this I know, that it was a matter of discussion in the General Assembly whether Dr. Chalmers could hold a parish at the same time that he had a school. There it was held that he could not be employed in both at the same time; and the question was, would not his parish be neglected or his clerical duties suffer, though he employed his time in the laudable purpose of instructing youths? I ask, could not part of that Sunday evening, which was occupied in preparing a Monday's paper, be so employed; for how happened it that English or other news arriving on the Sunday, appeared in the *John Bull* as soon as in any other papers conducted by laymen? The libel only says, 'if you, a Scotch clergyman, devote the time that intervenes between your stated weekly duties in the conducting of a paper, and that paper is devoted to news and to the discussion of questions of a secular nature, you act contrary to the doctrine and discipline of the Scotch Church; and if you conduct a newspaper, magazine, and printing press, it must interfere with your sacred duties.' This was the sum total of the libel, and the pleas he thought were a sufficient justification. To these pleas Dr. Bryce had said, they are true; but at the same time they are not inconsistent with my clerical duties. Then why was not the defendant to be allowed to justify, by stating facts which the plaintiff did not deny? Did the interests of morality demand that no man's acts should be open to censure? No; those who conduct themselves improperly, must be satisfied to bear the consequences of their impropriety. If this is a libel, the defendant has only to state the facts on which he wrote it, and say, 'I may have provoked you to a breach of the peace; that has not taken place, and you are not entitled to any damages, for I have only clothed you in your proper garb.' The question, said Mr. Turton, for your lordships to decide upon at present is, are all these facts a sufficient justification? I think they are; and when we come to the question of injury done to the plaintiff's character, I think that the smallest possible damages would be a sufficient compensation for an erroneous impression made by facts such as these."

Mr. *Dickens* followed on the same side.

The judges then delivered their opinions *seriatim*, which are given in p. 333.

The case was brought to a conclusion on the 2d April, by the hearing on the general issue.

On the previous day (April 1st) the *Advocate-General* was heard in aggravation of damages. Several witnesses were examined on the part of the plaintiff: the defendant declined calling evidence. Mr. *Compton* then addressed the court in mitigation of damages; and after some time spent in consultation, the Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the court on the case. His lordship stated that the libel was in itself a very serious one; that although here in India it could not be said to have done the plaintiff's character an injury, where he was so well known, it was difficult to estimate what damage it might do his character in Scotland. There was this mitigating circumstance his lordship saw in it, that a controversy existed between the *Hurkaru* and *John Bull* when the libel in question was penned, and from the evidence it was to be presumed that the plaintiff, as a proprietor of the *Bull*, had then at least some control over the editor, who was his relation, and resided with him. His lordship said he felt a difficulty in coming to a decision as to what the amount of damages ought to be, and deferred delivering his judgment on that point till next day; when the court adjudged the defendant to pay damages to the amount of *eight hundred rupees*.

The *John Bull* of April 3d, has the following remarks on this trial:

"In the case of libel at length decided in the Supreme Court, the reverend plaintiff has obtained, as was yesterday stated, damages to the amount of *eight hundred rupees*. In setting aside on demurrer some of the most extraordinary pleas in justification, both for matter and bulk, that ever were put upon the file of any court, the plaintiff incurred very heavy costs; and we understand that the portion that the court has adjudged him to pay of these costs

costs will amount to *ten thousand rupees.* It is this fact that gives the singularity (we shall give it no harder name) to the present case. It is plain from this judgment as to costs, that had the plaintiff in this case been a poor man, he might have gone out of court triumphantly cleared in his character, to go into gaol, perhaps for life, from inability to pay his attorney's bill, incurred *solely* by what the court itself adjudged the bad pleas of the defendant. The present is so notoriously an instance of the enormous expense attending the simplest action in the Supreme Court, that we strongly recommend the reverend plaintiff to bring it to the notice of the committee of the House of Commons, now engaged on the subject of the fees and expenses attending law proceedings in this country: he will be doing a public service.

March 23.

Adjourned Sessions of Oyer and Terminer. This day Richard Thompson, convicted at the last sessions of attempting to burn the ship *Penang Merchant*, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the great gaol of Calcutta for three years, to pay a fine to the King of 2,000 sicca rupees, and to give security for his good behaviour to the amount of 10,000 rupees.

The judges severally gave their opinions on the motion in arrest of judgment made by Mr. Prinsep, his counsel.

The *Chief Justice* thought that the prisoner could not be sentenced, as the names of those on board, or at least one of them, had not as they should have been set out in the indictment. His lordship, however, expressed his satisfaction that the other judges were of a different opinion, as he had no doubt, from the evidence, that the prisoner was guilty of a most shocking and atrocious crime, and would therefore receive the punishment he richly merited.

Sir *J. Franks* and Sir *E. Ryan* thought that, on a conviction under the sixth count of the indictment, the prisoner ought to be sentenced.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General and suite arrived at Calcutta, from his visit to the eastward, on the 2d April, on board the H. C.'s steam-vessel *Enterprize.*

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief left Allahabad by water on the 13th February, and reached Mirzapore on the 15th, and proceeded, without going on shore, next day to Chunar, where his lordship arrived about noon, landed, and inspected the fort; after which his lordship rejoined the fleet, which had passed on and anchored off Sultanpore. On the morning of the 17th, his Exc., attended by Col. Fagan, adjutant-general, the military secretary, and the whole staff, reviewed the 6th Lt. Cavalry; after which his Lordship accompanied Mr. Hamilton to Benares, where his Exc. put up with Mr. Brooke, agent to the Governor-general. The troops at Benares were reviewed on the 18th, by the Commander-in-chief; and in the evening his Lordship and staff were hospitably and elegantly entertained by Sir Frederic Hamilton, Bart.; after which his Exc. and suite proceeded to their boats, and the fleets sailed at daybreak on the 19th. His Lordship arrived on the 20th March at Chittagong, and was next morning to quit that station, on board of the H. C.'s pilot schooner *Mermaid*, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Dawkins, Capt. Archer, and his Lordship's medical attendant, for Akyab and Keowkpho, where his Lordship would remain for a short time, after which he was to proceed to Pooree.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

PETITION OF THE INDO-BRITONS OF CALCUTTA.

The following is an abstract of the petition in course of signature, prepared by the Indo-Britons of Calcutta for presentation to Parliament.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, the Petition of the undersigned Christian Inhabitants of Calcutta and the Provinces comprised within the Presidency of Fort William. Sheweth,

That the petitioners are members of a numerous, increasing, and widely dispersed class of subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, living within the territories at present governed by the Company in the province of Bengal and town of Calcutta.

That they form a distinct class of society in British India, which dates its existence from the time when the Company first formed permanent establishments on the continent of India.

That they are descended, in most instances, on the father's side, from the European subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, and on the mother's side from natives of India; and that, in other instances, they are the children of intermarriages between the offspring of such connexions; but that, although thus closely allied to the European and native races, they are excluded from almost all those advantages which each respectively enjoys, and are subject to peculiar grievances from which both are exempt.

The first grievance is, that a very large majority are entirely destitute of any rule of civil law to which they can refer as a standard to regulate their conduct in the various

various relations of society. Those who live in Calcutta are guided in their civil relations by the laws of England; but in the interior they are placed beyond the pale of all civil law, whether British, Hindoo, or Mahomedan. By the rigid interpretation which successive judges of the Supreme Court at Fort William have given to the phrase "British subjects" in the various Acts of Parliament relating to India, they are excluded from coming under that denomination, and are consequently precluded from the law of England; and, by their profession of the Christian religion, they are equally debarred from the Hindoo or Mahomedan civil law; so that there is no law which regulates their marriages, and makes them lawful, or which defines the legitimacy or illegitimacy of their issue; or which prescribes the succession to their property; or which points out whether they possess the right of bequeathing by will, and if so, to what extent; or declares which of their children, or whether one or all, shall succeed in case of intestacy. They are thus treated as utterly unworthy of any one of those rights which it is the express object of a code of civil law to define, and the primary design of society and government to protect. It is not, however, the invidious judicial construction of the doubtful language of Acts of Parliament that has alone tended to degrade their civil condition; nor have they even been permitted to enjoy the full advantage that would have arisen to them from the absolute and total neglect of that condition by their immediate rulers. A rule and regulation of the Company has included your petitioners in the class of "native subjects of the British Government," and thereby subjected them to the numerous disabilities of their Hindoo and Mahomedan fellow-subjects; while, by another enactment, they have, as belonging to the above-mentioned class, been deprived in a body of the protection of the Act of *Habeas Corpus;* having been made liable to be taken up on suspicion by any of the local authorities, and confined as state prisoners, without the legal possibility of ever obtaining their release; since the only appeal they could have would be to the local government. Thus they are, not virtually and by implication, but directly and immediately, denuded of the first and most important of all civil rights—personal security; and they may, therefore, be justly considered as holding their property, their liberty, and even their lives, at the discretion of every powerful public functionary.

The second grievance is, that they are amenable in the interior to Mahomedan criminal law—a law in itself barbarous and imperfect, founded on the most intolerant principles, and intimately interwoven with a system of religion and a state of society wholly opposed to their opinions and habits, promulgated only for believers in the Koran. Many of the punishments are of a sanguinary description; and, in others, an almost unlimited discretion is given to the judge. It is arbitrarily administered; and, though a right of appeal is, in many cases, allowed to the Nizamut Adawlut, yet that tribunal possesses the extraordinary power, on such appeal, of increasing the punishment which is awarded at their discretion, and without hearing fresh evidence. The only modifications which the Mahomedan criminal code has received have been produced by the supplementary regulations, which, instead of softening and mitigating its inflictions, have, in some instances, even increased the harshness of its character. In proof, they cite the third regulation of 1821, by the express provisions of which they are made liable, in all cases, to be dealt with as Hindoo and Mahomedan natives of the lowest rank, and to be fined, imprisoned, and corporally punished, not merely at the discretion of European judges or magistrates, but even of the Hindoo and Mahomedan officers of justice; while, from the operation of this regulation, not only British subjects, but also European and American foreigners resident in the interior, are exempted.

The third grievance is, that they are excluded from all superior and covenanted offices in the civil and military services, and from all sworn offices in the marine of the East-India Company. The invariable preamble to the appointment of an individual to any of these services runs thus: "Provided A. B. (the person receiving the appointment) be not the son of a native Indian;" a restriction first adopted by the Directors on the 9th November 1791, and which is always republished in the Gazette of Government on the notification of the appointment of any one who may be then residing in India. They humbly submit, that no wise, just, or benificent government will ever impose any other general condition on candidates for employment than fitness for the offices which they may seek; still less will it exclude any class of men on the ground of birth or colour, when it does not possess the power of limiting their increase, or of diminishing their number.

The fourth grievance is, that they are not only expressly excluded from all offices of trust and emolument open to "British subjects," but that they are also treated as ineligible to most of those subordinate employments in the judicial, revenue, and police departments, and even in the military service, which are open without reserve to the Hindoo and Mahomedan natives of the country; the situations of moonsif, sheristadar, and almost all

all other inferior judicial offices; they are prevented from practising as vakeels or pleaders in every one of the Company's courts of justice, from the highest to the lowest; they are shut out from all the subordinate offices in the departments of general revenue and police; and, in the army, they are not permitted to fill the posts of native commissioned or non-commissioned officers, nor even that of a naick or corporal in a native regiment, although leave is given to them to shed their blood in the ranks as privates, and to officiate in the regimental band as drummers and musicians

The fifth grievance is, that they are expressly declared to be disqualified from holding his Majesty's commission in the British Indian army. The commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces in India, on the 27th of February 1808, issued a general order, still in force, by which no person can be recommended in India for any vacant commission in his Majesty's service, who belongs to the class of which your petitioners compose a part.

The sixth grievance is, that, by stipulations in treaties with all the powers of India which still preserve a shadow of independence, they are debarred from employing the petitioners, in any capacity, without the permission of the Supreme Government of India. It is true that, in those treaties, only "Europeans and Americans" are expressly prohibited from being so employed; yet, although these are denominations under which your petitioners cannot be classed, the restriction is practically applied to them also.

The last grievance is, that every plan proposed by others, or adopted by themselves, for the improvement of the class to which they belong, instead of receiving the fostering countenance of a paternal government, has met with positive disapproval or cold neglect, strongly contrasted with the active and liberal encouragement that has been laudably given by the local authorities to various institutions formed for the benefit of other classes of the population. In support of this statement they refer to the benevolent plan proposed by the late Col. Kirkpatrick in 1782, to secure a provision for the sons of European officers by native mothers, by educating them in England, and obtaining cadetships for them in the Indian army. This scheme was rejected in the most unqualified manner by the Court of Directors; the residence of such children in Europe for education being that part of it which especially called forth their reprobation. In the same manner, at a more recent period, the Parental Academic Institution and the Calcutta Grammar School, with the certain prospect of great advantage resulting from even a slight measure of assistance from Government, have been refused a participation with other similar institutions in those funds, which the Company is required by Act of Parliament to apply to the moral and intellectual improvement of the natives of India. Thus the petitioners themselves are discouraged in their humble attempts to extend the blessings of education among their own class in India. Every avenue of honourable ambition and of social improvement is shut against them; and it is with a keen and long-cherished conviction of the wrongs they have suffered from the race of their fathers, that they now respectfully ask for that equality of rights and privileges to which, in common with every other class of his Majesty's subjects, they are unquestionably entitled.

What they have styled their grievances, are not individual cases of grievance peculiar to one person, one time, and one occasion, but they are classes of grievances, each class extending to the whole body to which petitioners belong, and all of them spread over the entire period of existence, and doubly felt, first in their own persons and fortunes; and, secondly, in the condition and prospects of their rising offspring.

There is one general result which the grievances produce, that is, to place petitioners in the situation of a proscribed class, to prevent their amalgamation with the European population, and to create and perpetuate against them the most mortifying and injurious prejudices. They are aware that the abolition of those social prejudices, of which they are made the object, cannot be brought within legislative enactment; but they think they have a right to complain, when the acts of the legislative and governing powers, instead of having a tendency to neutralize and destroy the prejudices, have had the direct and certain effect of calling them into existence. It is not the characteristic of a paternal and an enlightened government to scatter with its own hands the seeds of discord, and to array the different classes of society against each other in bitter contempt and implacable hatred. Yet such is the undeniable tendency of the exclusive and contumelious system of misgovernment under which petitioners have long suffered, *and which, if continued, must produce in the class to which they belong, hitherto free from the slightest reproach of disloyalty or disaffection, permanent dissatisfaction, and even entire alienation of mind from the British authority in India.*

Petitioners disclaim every invidious or unfriendly feeling in the contrast they present of their own depressed condition with the superior advantages and privileges enjoyed by other parts of the population. There are numerous and weighty grievances which

which they suffer, in common with British-born subjects on the one hand, and with Hindoos and Mahomedans on the other; but which, as the organs of a distinct class, your petitioners have not considered it proper on the present occasion to detail. These common grounds of complaint have produced in their minds a sympathy with those classes; and in those instances in which your petitioners labour under peculiar disadvantages, they are far from wishing to bring their fellow-subjects to the same level with themselves, or to claim any exclusive countervailing privilege. Although professing the Christian religion, speaking the English language, and assimilated in dress, manners, and education to their paternal ancestors, they do not, on these or on other grounds, ask for any favours or immunities which they would not equally solicit for their fellow-subjects of the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions.

However strong the language they have deemed it requisite to employ in the exposition of their grievances, they have never lost sight of the obedience and respect which have been claimed by their immediate rulers. From them, indeed, the condition of your petitioners has not received the consideration which they had a right to expect. Their complaints, when presented in the most respectful terms through the proper channels, have been treated as futile and unfounded; nor has any disposition been shewn to alleviate the acknowledged extreme hardships under which they suffer. *To the East-India Company, therefore, in its own character, or to its local government, the petitioners, as a body, feel that they owe nothing.* They have received from it no sympathy or redress; nothing but studied insult, contemptuous indifference, or at best, empty profession. But to them, as to the legally constituted representatives of British power and authority in India, they have conscientiously discharged the duties of peaceable and obedient subjects.

With regard to such matters as may appear fit for the direct interference of Parliament, petitioners cannot doubt that an immediate remedy will be applied; and, with regard to such as seem to reside, during the existence of the present charter of the East-India Company, within the province of that body and their local government, petitioners pray that to them their rights and interests may no longer be committed, without appeal; and that, in any new charter, a clause may be inserted expressly prohibiting that system of exclusion directed against your petitioners, which has hitherto formed a distinguishing feature in the policy of the Company's Government. They pray to be delivered from that state of neglect and abandonment in which they have hitherto been allowed to remain, beyond the pale of civil law, ignominiously driven from all community of rights and privileges with any of the denominations of the society in which they reside. They pray the House to admit them to the fellowship of their fathers, to rescue them from subjection to institutions the most degrading and despotic, and to treat them as subjects of the British Crown, to which alone they recognize their allegiance to be due.

FEES OF THE CLERGY.

In the columns of a cotemporary there has been some discussion respecting clergymen's fees. There can be no doubt that this world of our's would be a right pleasant one if such a thing as fees were utterly and entirely unknown. As the Rev. Mr. Irving has most decidedly promised us the millenium in a few years, it is not improbable that, during that peculiar and beatified period, men of all professions and trades will do all sorts of things without fee or reward. Philanthropy, in its most sublime comprehensiveness, will then assuredly be the order of the day; unfeed barristers will then plead before unsalaried judges, physicians will shrink with horror from the proffered honorarium; clergymen will be seen running with generous eagerness of a hot forenoon to marry couples, to them unknown, for sheer love and kindness; and undertakers, on being offered remuneration for decently interring the dead at their own cost and charge, will drop a tear upon the word, and blot it out for ever.

The Calcutta tailors too, we doubt not, will, with generous ardour, be amongst the foremost in the ranks of philanthropy, and will be seen jostling each other, offering, gratis, coats and inexpressibles to every passenger. As for Messrs. Gunter and Hooper, they will, of course, have a range of cauldrons full of turtle soup drawn up on the Respondentia walk, to sumptuously, and for nothing, feed all the strangers that stand in need of refection. The prospect of all this is truly cheering; but in the interim, things must go on, we fear, after the old but most defective principle, of the labourer being worthy of his hire.

This is to be regretted certainly, inasmuch as there is scarcely any thing so agreeable as to be served, in every possible way, to one's heart's content, for nothing. It is pleasant, for instance, to ride a horse, but the keep of the animal is burthensome. The experiment has indeed, been tried, of seeing whether the creature could live without eating; but just as the spirited experimentalist was near succeeding, the obstinate brute of a horse most unaccountably died.

If we have not treated this subject very gravely, it is really because we cannot imagine

imagine any one serious in supposing for a moment that clergymen, more than persons of any other profession, ought to be called upon in the way of their vocation whenever it suits the convenience of individuals, and when it may be most inconvenient for themselves, without fee or reward.—*India Gaz., Mar.* 12.

INDIGO CROP.

The growing crop is suffering already from want of rain in the lower districts, and unless there is a fall soon, we have reason to expect another short crop. Accounts from Tirhoot and the Upper Provinces are more favourable.—*Cal. Price Curr., March* 26.

THE WEATHER.

The weather has been for some days past particularly hot and oppressive, indicating, at the same time, a very considerable degree of moisture in the atmosphere, and leading us to hope that rain is near at hand. In some parts of the country we understand several hearty showers have fallen: the indigo planters are anxiously looking out for more, and we hope they will soon have their wishes gratified.—*Cal. John Bull, March* 27.

HALF-BATTA.

Against the half-batta reduction we are glad to find that the whole Bengal army is memorializing; and, founded as their appeal will be on the immoveable basis of reason and justice, they must succeed. They are asking no boon—no favour; but claiming simple justice, and no more, in the fulfilment of engagements as sacred and binding as any which secure their performance of their duty to the state. The reduction of half their actual pay at once would be as justifiable as that of the half-batta, and if the latter is to be confirmed and stand as a precedent, they can have no reliance whatever on the continuance of even their present clipped and curtailed remuneration as it now stands. We are glad to see them, therefore, uniting in powerful remonstrances against it, and the medical branch should not be slow to imitate their example.

Our hope is, that the effect of these remonstrances will be to produce the repeal of the obnoxious and unjust orders here in India, without awaiting a reference home.—*Beng. Chron.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

March 28. *David Clark*, Viles, from Madras.—*April* 2. *Amethyst*, Thompson, from London and St. Jago; *Arabella*, Forster, from Boston (America); and H.C.'s steam-vessel *Enterprize*, Johnston, from Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Mergui, Tavoy, Amherst, Moulmein, and Akyab (with Governor-General and suite on board).

Departures from Calcutta.

March 21. *Coromandel*, Boyes, for Madras and London.—25. *Preciosa*, Hjelm, for Stockholm.—26. *Anna Robertson*, Davis, for London.—28. *Alexander*, Oliver, for Isle of France; and *Hope*, Morce, for Mauritius (since lost).—29. *Jean Henri*, Baudoin, for Havre and Bordeaux.—30. *Ann*, Worthington, for the Mauritius.

Freight to London (March 26)—£3. 5s. to £5. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 28. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. Bebnam, H.M.'s 13th L.C., of a daughter.

March 9. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. Col. Delamain, C.B., commanding at that station, of a son.

12. At Muttra, the lady of Capt. Thompson, major of brigade, Agra and Muttra frontier, of a daughter.

13. At Calpee, the lady of Lieut. A. Willis, of a son.

15. At Lucknow, Mrs. Wylde, widow of the late Lieut. and Adj. C. V. Wylde, 14th N.I., of a son.

17. At Agra, the wife of Mr. H. C. Chamberlain, apothecary 2d Europ. Regt., of a daughter.

18. At Kidderpore, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Ray, of a son.

19. At Berhampore, the lady of G. W. Battye, Esq., C.S., of a son.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of J. Pattle, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. L. Burgess, merchant at Tirhoot, of a daughter.

20. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. P. Boileau, horse artillery, of a son.

21. At Chowringhee, the lady of P. Wynch, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. P. Madge, of a daughter.

22. At Balasore, the lady of Henry Ricketts, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Comercolly, the lady of W. Greaves, Esq., of a daughter.

23. At Calcutta, Mrs. George Hill, of a son.

24. At Chowringhee, the lady of Wm. Bedell, Esq., of a daughter.

26. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. D'Santos, of a son.

29. At Calcutta, Mrs. Lewis Mendes, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 12. At Nusseerabad, Lieut. Andrew Barclay, 12th N.I., to Miss Jane Lydia Mullins.

17. At Berhampore, Mr. Edw. Moran, to Mrs. Amelia Jenkins.

19. At Dinapore, Cornet C. W. Richardson, 5th L.C., to Mary Margaret Woolmere, eldest daughter of Capt. T. C. Squire, H.M.'s 13th L. Inf.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. H. Hook, to Miss R. Henriques, eldest daughter of Mr. F. X. Henriques, of the general post-office.

20. At Sylhet, Henry Walters, Esq., civil service, to Miss Eleanora Campbell.

25. At Calcutta, H. M. Child, Esq., to Miss Mary Confey.

DEATHS.

Feb. 5. At Hansi, Mr. J. Peacock.

March 12. At Kurnal, Capt. Gardiner Boyd, 50th N.I.

13. At Neermolly, Mr. George Wright, indigo planter.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. J. G. Conran, aged 29.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. H. F. Healy, H.C.'s pilot establishment, aged 23.

22. At Calcutta, Frederick Robert, son of Mr. C. J. Jones, aged 7 years.

23. At Calcutta, Mrs. Eleanor Cantopher, aged 33.

— At Calcutta, Master James P. Jones, aged 10 years.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. R. G. Knox, indigo planter, aged 22.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. J. W. Luke, assistant apothecary H.C.'s dispensary, aged 21.

27. At Calcutta, Mrs. Amelia Courtez, wife of P. L. Courtez, Esq., aged 16.

31. At Calcutta, Mr. John Miller, assistant to Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., aged 40.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ARMY ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, March 6, 1829.—In obedience to the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following regulations, which are to take effect from the 1st proximo.

Brigadiers' Allowances.

2. That the first class of brigadiers, *viz.* those in command of subsidiary or field forces, on or beyond the frontier, for which special allowances have hitherto beenfixed, shall receive a staff allowance of 1,000 rupees per mensem, with forty rupees for stationery and thirty rupees horse allowance, exclusive of regimental pay, batta, and tentage; these allowances are to be considered applicable to the commands of the Hyderabad, Nagpore, and Travancore subsidiary forces; the light field division of the Hyderabad subsidiary force at Jaulnah, and the command of the troops in the Dooab.

3. Officers at present in command of those forces, who suffer a diminution of allowances under the operation of this order, are authorized to draw, in addition to the staff salary, &c. of 1,070 rupees, a compensation equal to the difference between their existing allowances and those now sanctioned.

4. The allowances laid down in the General Order, dated 3d December 1824, paragraph 20, for the command of the regular divisions of the army, when held by officers under the rank of major general, to remain as at present.

5. That the second class of brigadiers, *viz.* those appointed by government to the command of inferior districts, or important fortresses, shall receive a staff salary of 750 rupees per mensem, with twenty rupees for stationery, and thirty rupees horse allowance, exclusive of regimental pay, batta, and tentage, with house rent, when entitled thereto.

6. Officers exercising the command of brigades in the field and of the head-quarters of two more corps in camp, garrison, or cantonment, are to receive 500 rupees per month, with twenty rupees for stationery, and thirty rupees horse allowance, exclusive of regimental pay, batta, tentage, with house-rent when entitled thereto.

7. The officer commanding at Poonamallee is to receive 400 rupees per month, and thirty rupees horse allowance, exclusive of regimental pay, batta, and tentage, with house rent, when entitled thereto.

8. The batta to be drawn by commanding officers, under the above provisions, is to be half or full, according as the troops may be in receipt of that allowance, with the exception of regimental colonels, or lieutenant-colonels commandant, who are entitled to full batta in all situations; but it is to be understood, that a part of the troops in the Dooab, being equipped as a field force, the commanding officer and staff of that division are to be considered on field establishments as at present.

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1829.—The Hon. the Court of Directors, having sanctioned the establishment of regimental schools in the different European regiments in their service, for the care and instruction of the children of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and for the benefit of such of the men as may wish to avail themselves of those institutions, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a school shall be established in each corps of European horse and foot artillery, in the 1st and 2d European Regiments of Infantry, the Veteran Corps, and the depôt for European pensioners, and that they shall be conducted under the direction of committees of management, of which the officers commanding the several regiments, and the officiating military chaplains, if any at the stations, shall be members.

With the view of aiding the exertions of the committees, and adding to the stability of the institutions, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council grants to each of the corps above specified, in addition to the funds derived from the provisions of the G.O. by government of the 27th Feb. 1814, an annual allowance of [illegible] rupees, and seventeen rupees and a half monthly, to provide suitable houses for the schools, both sums to be drawn in the adjutant's staff abstract, the former half-yearly, and the latter monthly, both in arrears.

A serjeant is to be added to the present establishment of each brigade of European horse artillery, regiment of infantry, including the veterinary corps, battalion of artillery, and depôt for pensioners, to be employed as schoolmaster.

The officers commanding the regiments above-mentioned are permitted to obtain from the superintendent of stationery, on payment of the regulated prices, such supplies as may be *bonâ fide* required for the use of the school, not exceeding twelve sheets of foolscap and six quills for each adult per month; three sheets of foolscap and two quills for each minor per month; and forty papers of black ink powder, four penknives, and one dozen black lead pencils, for the general use of the school per annum.

The indents to be passed under the authority of the military board.

The Commander-in-chief is requested to

to issue such subsidiary instructions as may be necessary for giving full effect to the foregoing resolutions.

INSPECTOR OF HIS MAJESTY'S HOSPITALS.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1829.—Great inconvenience and collision having occurred between the duties of the Medical Board and those of his Majesty's Inspector of Hospitals, from the undefined state in which they have hitherto remained, the following rules for their future guidance, in conformity with the instructions received by his Majesty's Inspector, recommended by the Commander-in-chief of the presidency, and approved by the Commander-in-chief of India, are in future to be strictly attended to. The superintendence of his Majesty's hospitals will rest solely with his Majesty's Inspector as to professional practice, leaving that however of economical concerns, where it has always been, with the superintending surgeons of the Company's service. But that such of these hospitals, which may be out of the reach of the visits of the former, may not be deprived of the advantage of personal inspection, in such case the professional, as well as economical points, will come under the examination of the superintending surgeons of divisions, under such instructions as they may receive from his Majesty's deputy inspector general of hospitals, and reporting solely through him on professional points, for the information of the Commander-in-chief: thus adopting the principle long established for the military inspection of his Majesty's regiments, where officers commanding the divisions in which they are serving, though of the Company's service, report only on military points through the deputy adjutant general of his Majesty's service.

Medical officers in charge of his Majesty's regiments will consequently, in future, be only required to furnish the Medical Board of the presidency with the monthly, quarterly, and half-yearly numerical returns of sick necessary to enable them to judge of the financial concerns of the hospital, and to furnish the usual returns to government. For the returns required by his Majesty's instructions they will receive directions from the deputy inspector general.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

April 7. F. A. West, Esq., to be register to Zillah Court of Bellary.

T. L. Strange, Esq., to be register to Zillah Court of Malabar.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *March* 21.

Edward Samuel Moorat, v. *Aganoor and others.*—This was one of a series of suits in which the members of an Armenian family at this presidency seem involved with each other, and with some persons besides.

The present was an application for an injunction, in equity, under the following circumstances. The late Mr. Samuel Moorat, by will, gave his daughter, Mrs. Aganoor, a certain legacy, as her portion of inheritance; exclusive of this legacy, in the books of the testator, an account was opened by him in her name, commencing very shortly after her birth, whereby a balance of upwards of 10,000 pagodas appeared to her credit. The testator, by his will, directed his executrix and executors to be guided by what appeared by his books of account, and that they should pay and enforce payment accordingly. Mrs. Moorat and her sons, Messrs. E. S. Moorat and J. S. Moorat, the executrix and executors named in the will of Mr. Samuel Moorat, from his death in 1816 until 1826, treated and considered Mrs. Aganoor as entitled to receive the balance so appearing to her credit in the books of their testator, over and above her legacy mentioned in the will. Mr. E. S. Moorat, the acting executor, bought of the defendant, Mr. Aganoor, Company's paper, and made loans to him, entering the same in the same account in which was kept the credit of Mrs. Aganoor. In 1824, Mr. E. S. Moorat received a certain sum from Mr. Aganoor, and gave him a written acknowledgment, whereby he engaged to be accountable to Mr. Aganoor for the sum advanced, and the profits which might arise, in proportion to the amount advanced by Mr. Aganoor, out of a banking concern, which Mr. E. S. Moorat had established in his own name, and that of his brother John, who was, at the formation of the bank, in Europe. In 1826, Mrs. Moorat and her sons were advised that Mrs. Aganoor was not entitled, under her father's will, to receive the balance appearing to her credit in her father's books. In June last, Mr. Aganoor filed a bill in the equity side of the court to establish Mrs. Aganoor's right to this sum, and likewise for an account of the other money-dealings between Mr. Aganoor and the defendants to his bill; and amongst others, for an account of the banking transaction. Mrs. Moorat, shortly before her death, in July last, to set at rest the question respecting the right of Mr. and Mrs. Aganoor to the credit in her husband's books, agreed to give Mr. Aganoor 10,000 pagodas in lieu of the credit there appearing at her husband's death. Shortly after Mrs. Moorat's death, a negociation took place between Mr. Aganoor and her two sons, her executors, respecting the payment of the balance due on the agreement of Mrs. Moorat, who had

had paid in part 18,000 rupees. In November last, Mr. Aganoor filed his plaint against Mrs. Moorat's executors for the recovery of 10,000 pagodas, and obtained a verdict with costs. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Bathie moved on notice, that on payment of a certain sum into court, being the balance due on the agreement with interest from its date, less the value of the house in which Mrs. Moorat died, and a certain other sum of money, execution should be stayed. The Advocate-general and Mr. Savage opposed the motion as unprecedented, and as an attempt to procrastinate payment.

The *Chief Justice* and Mr. *Justice Comyn* thought that the motion should be refused, and reprobated the dragging parties into equity, when a fair opportunity had been given to try the whole question at law.

Mr. *Justice Ricketts*, however, thought that an injunction should be granted.

The motion was refused, but, in consequence of the division on the bench, *without* costs.

March 24.

Abraham Arathoon Aganoor and Paul Peter Lazarovich, v. *Edward Samuel Moorat*. This was a suit in equity. It was a bill filed by the plaintiffs to obtain a discovery of the amount actually received by the defendant on the sale of certain articles of copper sheathing, and other goods, the property of the plaintiffs, and entrusted by them with the defendant, as their agent or trustee, for sale, and the respective prices at which he disposed of the articles, and the times when those prices were received by him, which the defendant was charged with concealing from the plaintiffs; and upon such discovery, that an account might be taken and interest calculated in respect of the monies so received, or which ought to have been received. To this bill the defendant demurred for want of equity.

The *Chief Justice*.—"If ever there was a clear case in a court of justice, it is this. Is it to be endured, that a man receiving property to be sold for the benefit of another, should refuse to give any account of it? This is one of the most ungracious demurrers on the part of this person, the defendant, I ever heard of. I am of opinion the demurrer must be overruled with costs."

The other judges concurred.

Edward Samuel Moorat and John Samuel Moorat, v. *the Rev. Sarkies Theodore, D.D.* —This was a bill filed by the plaintiffs, as executors of the late Mr. Samuel Moocartish Moorat, against the defendant, as constituted attorney and agent of the Mechataristic Community, or Society of Armenian Monks, at Venice; and the prayer of the bill, after undergoing several alterations, was, that 2,75,078 sicca rupees, being such part of 4,07,000 sicca rupees, standing in the name of the Accountant-general, as was applicable to the full payment of a legacy, bequeathed by the plaintiffs' testator, for founding an academy for orphans and poor children of the Armenian nation, through the Armenian monks at Venice, by purchasing lands in any part of Europe for that purpose, might be duly applied thereto, under the directions of the court; and that the Advocate-general might be added as a party-defendant, and might answer the bill, in order that the said sum of 2,75,078 sicca rupees might be more effectually preserved and protected for the benefit of the charity; that the residue of the said 4,07,000 sicca rupees might be delivered to the plaintiffs, or remain subject to the future order of the court; and that the defendant might be declared to be disentitled to all future interference with the said bequest, either as the alleged representative of the Mechataristic Community, or in any other capacity whatsoever. The bill, as originally framed, contained a variety of statements and allegations highly coloured, reflecting, in strong language, upon the moral character, honesty, and integrity, of the defendant, which, by his answer, he repelled. The plaintiffs did not attempt to prove any of the charges they had made against the defendant; but, on the coming in of his answer, obtained an order to amend their bill, and under that order they expunged the whole of the offensive matter they had alleged against the defendant. The cause was argued at the sittings after term; and the court this day delivered judgment.

The *Chief Justice* said, that in the first object sought, the security of the funds, and their application to the charity, there was no difficulty: all the parties agreed. "In regard to the second object, *viz.* a declaration by the court, of Dr. Theodore's not being entitled to interfere any more with the bequest, this is sought for," he observed, "on three grounds: 1st, that the community have not such an interest as entitles them to interfere; 2dly, if the community be entitled, they have not given a sufficient authority to the defendant to interfere to receive the money; 3dly, the misconduct of the defendant; and, in support of the last ground, the plaintiffs shew the agreement with themselves, where the defendant agrees to give up all the interest, and has signed a receipt in full of all demands. This is a singular objection on the part of the Moorats, who might themselves have come forward, and offered to pay the interest; nor has it much more weight, on the part of the Advocate-general, when it is recollected that his predecessor had agreed to

to the same terms. Another objection is, that he claimed to be solely entitled, when, by another power, he was joined with Lazarovich: but this joint power was not signed until nearly three months after the agreement was completed. The only other objection, of all the acts of fraud with which the defendant was charged, is, the defendant's refusal to comply with Mr. Viveash's letter, and keeping the money. The defendant, in my opinion, was fully justified in not voluntarily parting with the money; for, if he had done so, his own property would have been liable; and the terms of Mr. Viveash's letter were, that the money should be deposited in the names of the Moorats and the defendant; thus putting the securities out of the defendant's reach. This letter, be it remembered, was not sent until the day before the agreement would have expired; and the defendant would then have been at liberty to sell the securities according to the express terms of the agreement. His anxiety to keep out of court is not to be wondered at, when apprehending, if the money was paid into the court, it would not be paid out again for some time. Accusations and charges, which were so unsparingly heaped on the defendant by the bill, in the first instance, have all been withdrawn by the plaintiffs, who never attempted to prove even the shadow of truth of any one of them; and nothing, I think, has been shewn to disentitle him to act." In respect to the second ground, he was of opinion that the power of attorney authorized the defendant to act as agent for the Mechatar community. The learned judge observed, in passing, on the conduct of the plaintiffs. "Here," he remarked, "for a period of ten years, nothing has been done, with the exception of the partial remittance in 1826. During all that period, the executors did not, in fact, do one single thing towards carrying the charity into effect, but have kept the money without ever attempting to lay it out in the purchase of lands, in order to carry the wishes of the testator into effect. What is their pretence for this delay? The disturbed state of Europe! This pretence fails altogether, and is wholly unfounded in fact; for when was the continent of Europe in a more profound state of peace, or when was there a more free and international communication between the different states of Europe, than from 1816, when this testator died, up to 1826? The plaintiffs, at last, conclude the arrangement with the defendant voluntarily, and with all these documents before them. They have, by their conduct, shewn what their opinion was, of the intention of the testator. They first, soon after the death of the testator, send a letter to the community, which is followed up by the plaintiff, John Moorat, going to Venice; and they conclude the whole by entering into the agreement with the defendant, in March 1827, with the full knowledge or belief that he was the agent of the community; and actually hand over to him all the funds, and never intimated, until filing their bill, that the defendant had not sufficient authority to act, or that the community had no power to interfere. Can they now be permitted to contend, that the disposing power is with themselves alone, and that the community have nothing whatever to do with this bequest? I think not; and that the conduct of the Moorats themselves is enough to warrant the court in handing over the funds to the community, or to their legally authorized attorney. The plaintiffs file their bill, but not on a disputed point of agency; but fill it with the strongest assertions and charges of fraud against the defendant, affecting his moral character as a clergyman; which I am bound to suppose they could not establish, and that they had no foundation or proof to support such charges. As to that part of the prayer, seeking a declaration from the court to disentitle the defendant, I am decidedly of opinion the court cannot make such a declaration. I am of opinion, that the fund should be secured in court until it is ascertained who is the legally authorized attorney of the Mechataristic fathers; and that Dr. Sarkies Theodore's costs should be paid by the plaintiffs."

The other judges concurred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EARTHQUAKE.

An earthquake was felt at Bangalore on the 12th March, about 8 h. 10 m. P.M. Several houses in the fort and cantonment were shaken so much as to attract the notice of persons sitting at table to remark something unusual having taken place, and to induce others, who had retired early to bed, to sit up and inquire what was the matter. One person got up and ran out into the compound, fearing the roof might tumble above his head. It continued only a few seconds. Two days before, the weather was unusually close and sultry; since it has been cooler and windy. It was accompanied by a rush of wind, mistaken by some for the rolling of a carriage along the road.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 31. *Palambam*, Nash, from Bombay.—*April* 6. *Clarisse*, Rauffols, from Bourdeaux, and H.C.'s steamer *Telica*, Peters, from Calcutta.

Departures.

March 31. *Resource*, Stoddart, for Calcutta.—*April* 2. *Albion*, Ralph, for Mauritius, and H.M.S. *Success*, Jervoise, for N. S. Wales.—4. *Palambam*,

bam, Nash, for Calcutta.—6. Rockingham, Fetheringham, for Cape and London.—7. Hoogly steamer Telica, Peters, for Bombay.

BIRTHS.

March 21. At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. J. A. Russell, sub-assist. com. gen., of a son.

22. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. C. H. Greme, 5th L.C., of a daughter.

29. At Wallajahbad, the lady of Lieut. Col. Parlby, C.B., commanding 6th N.I., of a son.

30. At Madras, the lady of Edw. Smalley, Esq., of a daughter.

31. At Madras, the lady of Henry Byrne, Esq., of a son.

— At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. Pasmond 46th N.I., of a son.

April 6. At Palaveram, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Benwell, 46th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Madras, the wife of Mr. Chas. Brandamore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 30. At Madras, Mr. J. G. Swanegar, to Cornelia, daughter of Mr. W. Saalfeld, late of Ceylon.

— At Madras, Mr. Henry Clamp, to Miss Emily Mackenzie.

April 7. At Bangalore, the Rev. George Greme, to Mrs. Harris, relict of the late Henry Harris, Esq., M.D., first member of the Medical Board at this presidency.

— At Madras, Mr. W. Wymss, to Miss Mary Kurk.

DEATHS.

March 12. At Madras, Capt. John Marshall, H.M.'s 26th regt.

— At Madras, Mr. Assist. Apothecary J. W. Paterson.

15. At Masulipatam, Ellen Morris, wife of Lieut. Naylor Burrard, qu. mast. 1st Europ. Regt., and only daughter of Major E. Cooper, 47th N.I., aged 21.

18. At Vizagapatam, Miss Elizabeth Leslie Smith, in her 27th year.

30. At Madras, Sarah, wife of Major L. Cooper, 47th N.I.

April 3. At Egmore, Mr. W. Christian, aged 50.

9. At the Residency of Mysore, Hugh Lord, Esq., Madras civil service, 1st judge of the Provincial Court, northern division.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PERSONS DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

Bombay Castle, March 7, 1829.—It appearing that many instances have occurred in which persons who have been dismissed the service by order of Government or by the sentence of courts-martial, have again obtained employment in the public departments of government, the Governor in Council deems it proper hereby to prohibit the recurrence of such a practice in future, under the penalty of removal from his situation, whether civil or military, of any officer who shall knowingly disobey this order. All such proscribed persons, wherever they may now be employed, are forthwith to be discharged the service.

All officers in charge of public departments are also prohibited from receiving upon their establishment any person that has been before employed in the public departments, without the full certificate of good conduct from the officers under whom he may previously have served.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that all public officers at the head of departments shall suspend the appointment or dismissal of all servants in public employ on a salary of more than thirty rupees per mensem, and shall forward immediately on such suspension or dismissal, the character and qualifications of the person appointed, and the latter the reasons for his dismissal.

Bombay Castle, April 3, 1829.—The following extract of a letter from the Court of Directors in the Marine and Forest Department, dated the 30th May 1828, together with the resolution of Council in the same department of the 24th ult., are published in General Orders:—

Par. 2. "We have the satisfaction to acquaint you, in reference to the expectation expressed in our despatch, dated 1st Oct. 1827, paras. 6 and 7, that an act has recently been passed for extending to the Bombay marine the provisions of the 4th Geo. IV. cap. 18, being the law which regulates the Company's army.

3. "Six copies of the act accompany this despatch, and in order that the corps may have the benefit of it without delay, we desire that you will forthwith embody its officers into a regiment, to be called Marine Corps, under the command of the superintendent, with the rank of major-general, into which corps you will invite the petty officers and seamen enrolled.

4. "The military commissions of officers are to be of the ranks to which they are respectively entitled under our orders dated the 1st August 1825, which fixed the rank the officers of the marine were to enjoy respectively with the officers of the army, and the dates of the military commissions are to correspond with those of the marine commissions.

5. "You will cause it to be distinctly understood by the superintendent and all the officers under his command, that the marine officers are not, in virtue of their military commissions, to exercise any interference, nor to possess any claim or right to any advantages, which may be exclusively enjoyed by the army, nor to receive any addition whatever to their allowances.

6. "That there may be no misunderstanding regarding the nature of the commission, we have caused a form to be prepared by our law officers, which is forwarded a number in the packet for your guidance.

7. "We further desire that no fees be taken upon the commissions to be granted to the officers of the Bombay marine as officers in our army.

8. "You will observe that the act of the 4th Geo. IV., by the provisions of which the marine will hereafter be governed, requires a larger number of officers to constitute courts-martial than it will be practicable to collect from the limited number of officers belonging to the marine; the deficiency must in every case be supplied from among officers of the army, who are not to derive any pecuniary advantage from the performance of that service. You will at the same time perceive, by the act 4th Geo. IV. cap. 81, sec. 30, that the appointment of courts-martial must in all cases be in the officers commanding his Majesty's forces."

Minutes, March 24, 1829.—In pursuance of the foregoing instructions, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the officers of the Bombay marine be forthwith embodied into a regiment, to be called the Marine Corps, under the orders of the superintendent of marine with the rank of major-general, into which corps the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the superintendent of the marine to invite the petty officers and seamen to enlist.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, March 31, 1829.—*Temporary Appointments.* Capt. J. Cocke, 3d N.I., to assume command of troops at Surat from date of departure of Lieut. Col. Clelland for presidency, until arrival of Lieut. Col. Hessman at that station.—Capt. T. Leighton to act as assist. qu. mast. gen. to Gukcawar Subsidiary force during absence of Capt. N. Campbell, on sick leave.—Lieut. J. C. Bowaier to perform duty of qu. mast., and Ens. S. V. Harp that of interp. in Hindoostanee, to 2d Gr. Regt. from 24th Feb.—Lieut. R. Hughes to act as adj. to 3d N.I. during period of Lieut Hallett being in charge of regt.—Lieut. G. Clarkson, 12th N.I., to be acting adj. to detachment at Broach during absence of Lieut. Maughan on sick leave.—Lieut. J. Hall to perform duties of adj. to 22d N.I. from departure of Lieut. Parkinson for presidency on 1st Dec. last.

April 3.—*Alteration in Commands.* Lieut. Col. D. Campbell to command in Candeish, and Lieut. Col. Ballantine to command at Sholapore.

April 6.—Assist. Surg. H. Gibb to be a vaccinator, v. Assist. Surg. Duncan returned to England on sick leave.

Transfer of Vaccinators. Assist. Surg. Robson to Southern Concan; Assist. Surg. Don to Deckan; Assist. Surg. J. Crawford to N. W. division of Guzerat; Assist. Surg. Gibb to N. E. division of Guzerat.

April 10.—Major Sheriff, 2d Europ. Inf., to assume command of brigade at Deesa from date of departure of Major Jervis for presidency on sick leave; dated 28th Feb. 1829.

April 14.—Lieut C. T. Honner to be acting adjutant, and Cornet P. G. Dallas acting qu. mast. of left wing of 2d L.C. at Hursole.

5th N.I. Lieut. R. A. Bayley to be adj., v. Prescott; dated 19th March 1829.

April 16.—Major S. Powell, deputy adj. gen., to act as adj. gen. of army, with a seat at Military and Clothing Boards; Capt. T. Leighton, assist. adj. gen., to act as deputy adj. gen. of army; and Capt. R. W. Gillum, major of brigade, to act as assist. adj. gen. to Guicowar Subsidiary force—all in consequence of departure of Lieut. Col. W. Aitchison, adj. gen., for Neilgherry Hills, on sick leave.

Capt. W. J. Brown, 8th N.I., to act as brigade major to forces.

Capt. C. Hagart, 1st Europ. Inf., to be a brigade major to forces, v. Capt. Ottey, whose service are required for regimental duty.

Lieut. Col. C. Whitehill, 10th N.I., directed to assume command of troops in Candeish as senior officer serving in district from 22d March, as a temporary arrangement.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

April 3.—*Marine Corps.* Lieut. G. B. Bucks to be commander, v. Guy invalided, and Midshipman Geo. Boscawen to be lieut., v. Bucks prom.; both dated 24th March 1829.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—March 31. Lieut. F. Durack, 24th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Col. Com. W. D. Clelland, 19th N.I., for health.—Maj. A. W. Browne, 11th N.I., for health.—April 2. Capt. J. Graham, 7th N.I., for health.—11. Lieut. C. W. Grant, engineers, for health.—Lieut. D. A. Malcolm, 3d N.I., for health.—14. Surg. A. Conwell, for health.—21. Lieut. J. E. Parsons, 11th N.I., for health.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *February* 6.

The following proceedings took place in the matter of the writ of *pluries habeas corpus* directed to Pandoorung Ramchunder, of Poonah, to bring up the body of Moro Ragonath,

Mr. *Irwin* moved that the affidavit, and the letters thereto annexed, which he now put in, relative to the attempt made to serve the said writ, be read; which was ordered and done accordingly.

The affidavit was of the following tenour:

Caraplet Saffer, of Bombay, Armenian inhabitant, maketh oath and saith, that he left Bombay on the 15th of October, and proceeded to Poonah, a place within the territories of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, and subordinate to the presidency of Bombay, with a *pluries* writ of *habeas corpus* to serve on Pandoorung Ramchunder, a Hindoo resident inhabitant of Poonah, commanding him to bring in the body of Moro Ragonath abovenamed before the Hon. Sir J. P. Grant, Knight, immediately after receipt of said writ; that he arrived at Poonah the 18th; that it being too late then to serve the said writ, and the following day being the Sabbath, he did not attempt to serve it until the 20th, when he proceeded in a palanquin to the house of Pandoorung Ramchunder, and on his arriving near the house, he ordered his hamauls to set down the palanquin; that when he gave the hamauls such order, a sepoy belonging to the 13th regt. N.I., who said he was placed there as a sentinel, came up and ordered the hamauls to go away, as there was no order for a palanquin to stop there; that supposing there might be no sepoys stationed at the back part of the house, he ordered his hamauls to take him there, but on his arriving at the back part of the house, another sepoy stopped his palanquin, and he then attempted to get out of it, at which time one Bappoo, a peon in the service of Pandoorung Ramchunder, came up, when he asked of the said Bappoo whether Pandoorung Ramchunder was at home, as deponent wanted to see him in order to serve him with a *pluries* writ of *habeas corpus*; that the said Bappoo immediately said, "do you not see what a strong military guard there is placed over this house, and how can you expect to see Pandoorung Ramchunder? It is impossible; you cannot see him;" that on perceiving he would not be able to serve the writ, he ordered the hamauls to take him to John Andrew Dunlop, Esq., Judge, and one of H.M.'s Justices of Peace of Poonah,

Poonah, and when he arrived at the house of the said John Andrew Dunlop, he inquired of a peon in his employ, who was stationed at the door with a sword in his hand, whether the said J. A. Dunlop was at home, when he was informed that he was gone to his stables to look at the horses; that in half an hour the said J. A. Dunlop returned to his house, in company with a gentleman whose name deponent does not know; that he then gave the said J. A. Dunlop a letter, soliciting his assistance to enable him to serve the said writ, which letter the said J. A. Dunlop perused, and requested to know who deponent was? when he said that he was an Armenian; that the said J. A. Dunlop returned back the letter, informing deponent that he (Dunlop) had no jurisdiction in Poonah whatsoever, or beyond the Court of Adawlut of Poonah, and that the deponent must go back; that deponent staid at the house of the said J. A. Dunlop, after receiving the orders to go away, for about four or five minutes, when the said J. A. Dunlop repeated the same words as last above-stated, when deponent left the house; that in hopes of being assisted in the service of the *writ*, he immediately after proceeded to the house of Richard Mills, Esq., acting collector, and also one of his Majesty's justices of the peace of Poonah, and inquired of some peons in the employ of said R. Mills, stationed at the door, whether he was at home; when one of the peons inquired what was his name, and what he wanted; when deponent requested the peon to inform said R. Mills, that there was a gentleman come from Bombay, and who wished to see him; that said peon went and informed the said Richard Mills, who immediately came to deponent, who gave him a letter soliciting his assistance to enable him, this deponent, to serve the said writ, which letter said Richard Mills took, and requested him to wait; that the said Richard Mills went into a room, and after the space of a half hour again returned with a letter (stating that in consequence of instructions from Government, it was out of his power to afford assistance in serving the writ), and gave it unto deponent; that on perusing such letters, and finding he was still unsuccessful, he then proceeded to the house of Robert K. Arbuthnot, Esq., first assistant collector, and another of his Majesty's justices of the peace at Poonah, to solicit his assistance to enable him, this deponent, to serve the said writ, when he was informed by a gentleman, that the said R. K. Arbuthnot had left Poonah, and proceeded to Bombay; that deponent then proceeded to the house of John Warden, Esq., second senior assistant to the judge of Poonah, and also one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and sent a letter to him, by a peon in his employ, soliciting said John Warden's assistance as a justice of the peace, to enable deponent to serve the said writ; that about half an hour after, a peon brought a letter directed to J. A. Dunlop, and gave the same to deponent, with instructions from said John Warden, for deponent to go to J. A. Dunlop with the letter; that deponent proceeded to the said J. A. Dunlop, but was informed he was not at home; that he gave the letter to a peon in the employ of the said J. A. Dunlop; that a peon belonging to the said John Warden informed deponent that the said John Warden requested to see him, when deponent requested said peon to stay until he had received an answer from the said John A. Dunlop, then deponent would go with said peon to J. Warden's; in answer to which said peon said, "no, you must go immediately, and I will bring the answer;" that deponent again proceeded to John Warden, and when he arrived at the house, a peon stationed at the door, and in the employ of the said John Warden, requested to be informed if deponent was the person who came to Poonah with the summons to serve on Pandoorung Ramchunder; and when deponent answered in the affirmative, said peon went into a room in the house of said John Warden, and while said peon was in the said room, deponent heard several men talking very loud, one of whom said in a very rough voice, in deponent's hearing, "I will go and break his head;" and at the same time came out of the room and looked at deponent, and then went into the room again: that when said peon went into the room again, deponent inquired of a peon who that gentleman was, when deponent was informed by said peon that it was General Sir Lionel Smith; that deponent was then informed by a peon in the employ of said John Warden, that he was gone to the cutcherry, and that deponent was to go there to him; that as he was proceeding towards the cutcherry, he met said John Warden, who asked if he, this deponent, was the person who brought a *pluries* writ of *habeas corpus*; when deponent answered in the affirmative; that said John Warden said, "why did you come to me for assistance, as I have no power or authority whatever to give you any, being only a justice of the peace?" to which deponent replied, that he applied to him, as a justice of the peace, for such assistance; that said John Warden inquired of deponent if he had been to Mr. Mills or Mr. Dunlop, to which deponent replied that he had, but they had not assisted him; that said John Warden requested deponent to wait a little, and he would give him a written answer; that about a quarter of an hour after, a gentleman came out of the room, and called deponent to him, and when he went into the room, said gentleman asked him his name; that about ten minutes after, he heard a person speak in a very loud rough voice (deponent believes to be that of Sir Lionel Smith), saying, "Let us go, I will break his (meaning deponent's) head now;" that said General Smith came to deponent, and asked if he was the person who had brought the *pluries* writ of *habeas corpus*, to which deponent replied in the affirmative; that the said gentleman who had before called him into the room, asked him to whose else would he apply to for assistance? to which deponent answered, to no one else; then said gentleman again asked him if he would not go to the governor? to which deponent replied in the negative; that General Sir Lionel Smith then asked deponent if he had any instructions to apply to any gentleman of the army, or to Colonel Fitzgerald? to which deponent said, "no, he had no such instruction;" that said gentleman asked him why he had not brought the Fourth Dragoons along with him? That about half an hour afterwards said John Warden came out of his room, and delivered a letter unto deponent, stating, "I have no means of assisting you in the execution of your writ." That on the 21st, deponent again proceeded to the house of said Pandoorung Ramchunder for the purpose of serving the said writ; that on his arriving near the house he ordered the palanquin bearers to stop, when deponent called the havildar of the guard placed there, and informed him that he wanted to see Pandoorung Ramchunder to serve him with the King's writ; to which said havildar said there was an order given to prevent deponent from going into the house of Pandoorung Ramchunder; that he asked said havildar why it was that had given such to him? to which said havildar replied that Malcolm Saheb (meaning the Governor of Bombay) had given the orders, and if deponent would bring an order from the Governor, he would allow deponent to go into the house, but not unless; that deponent asked said havildar if he attempted to go into the house, what were his orders to do to him? to which said havildar, said "I must not tell;" that in the evening of the 23d deponent proceeded on horseback to the house of Pandoorung Ramchunder for the purpose of serving him with the said writ, and on his going near the house, and finding no other means of serving the said writ, he threw the writ near the door of the house, beyond the sepoy who appeared to be placed there on sentry, and then galloped away.

(Signed) CARAPIET SAFFER.

Sworn at Bombay, the 31st October 1828.

Mr. *Irwin* then said, that although other methods of service were good service to many other effects, the law, from tenderness to the liberty of the subject, required personal service of process, the non-obedience to which inferred contempt of the court. That, in the present case, it was apparent that personal service had been rendered impossible by the act of the party, who had prevented access to him from being obtained for the purpose evidently of avoiding the being served with the writ. Under these circumstances, no course remained but to move for a rule to show cause why what had been done

should

should not be deemed good service of the said *pluries* writ of *habeas corpus*; and he now, therefore, begged to move accordingly.

Mr. *Justice Grant*.—Take your rule to show cause.

February 14.

Mr. *Irwin* moved that the affidavit which he now put in, of the service of the rule *nisi*, which had been granted him on the 6th February, calling on Pandoorung Ramchunder to show cause why what had been done in regard to the serving of the *pluries* writ of *habeas corpus*, commanding him to bring up the body of Moro Ragonath, should not be deemed good service, be now read.

The affidavits were read accordingly.

Mr. *Irwin* was proceeding to show that what had been now done, as it was all that, under the circumstances of the case, could be done, must be held on many precedents to be sufficient service of the rule, and to entitle him now to move that the rule be made absolute, when Mr. *Justice Grant* asked if there was any body on the other side. No counsel appearing, and Mr. Irwin saying that he understood there was no appearance on the other side, Mr. Justice Grant said it was unnecessary for Mr. Irwin to proceed, that there was no doubt about it, and that the rule must be made absolute.

February 25.

Mr. *Irwin*, referring to the rule made absolute yesterday against Pandoorung Ramchunder, now moved for an attachment against him for disobeying the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. *Justice Grant* then said that there remained but one course for the court to pursue, unless it should do that which it never would do. Without doubt an attachment must issue in this case, unless the court shall consent to be trifled with, and to have its process and authority set at defiance in a manner wholly inconsistent with its administering justice and performing its duties to the public; but there are circumstances connected with this extraordinary case which render it necessary for the court to consider how it shall proceed in directing the execution of this attachment. A letter was addressed to the judges by the persons exercising the government of this presidency, declaring their resolution to oppose any further proceedings in the case of Moro Ragonath. Upon this declaration, the court, as it is now constituted, can put no other interpretation than was put on it when it consisted of my late learned brother, Mr. Justice Chambers, and myself—that it means a forcible opposition to the execution of the process of the court. Now the means which this court possesses of employing physical force are very limited. I do not know that the sheriff would succeed in raising a *posse comitatus* at Poonah, and if he should raise a *posse comitatus* at Bombay, I do not think the marching it to Poonah would be very convenient. With those who command the military force of the province this court has no power to contend. The opposition threatened by the members of the provincial government can mean nothing but military opposition, and if this writ of attachment were directed in the ordinary way, and put into the hands of any person to whom the sheriff should depute his authority, Poonah being beyond the bounds within which the sheriff executes the process of the court by means of his ordinary officers, the consequence must be, if the person so entrusted discharge his duty, that resistance will be made which must lead to bloodshed. This is a consequence which the court will not take upon itself the risk of.

The charter gives the court the power to fix certain limits beyond which the sheriff shall not be compelled to go in person, or by his officers or deputies, for the execution of any process of the court; and upon occasions where the process of the court shall be to be executed beyond the limits so fixed, power is given to the court, or any judge thereof, to direct by what person or persons, and in what manner, such process shall be executed.

Under the authority thus conferred upon it, therefore, the court will direct the writ of attachment in this case to the Governor and Council of the presidency, commanding them, in the King's name, to execute the writ, of course by means of such persons as they shall think proper. And do not let the Governor and Council take offence at this being done, or think they are treated with disrespect: for it has been the usage of the Court of King's Bench to direct the King's writs to the governors of provinces and colonies whenever they were sent there, ever since Calais first belonged to the Crown of England, and long before. And if the Court of King's Bench in England were to direct a writ of the King to this presidency, as it may, it would direct it to the Governor and Council, which this court, being, I speak it with all humility, the Court of King's Bench here, will do on this occasion.

The clerk of the Crown will, therefore, cause a writ of attachment to issue, directed to the Governor and Council of Bombay, commanding them to attach the body of Pandoorung Ramchunder in the affidavits mentioned. And he will at the same time address a letter to the secretary to the Governor and Council, for their information, in the name of the court, acquainting him with the reasons which have induced the court to adopt this course.

There is mention made of certain justices of the peace in these affidavits who refused

refused their assistance to procure, for the person charged with it, the means of delivering the King's writ. The clerk of the Crown will also transmit to the secretary to the Governor and Council, to be laid before them, copies of these affidavits, and acquaint him that the court desires that the Governor and Council may consider how far it is fitting that these magistrates should continue in the commission of the peace.

April 21.

The following "proclamation" has appeared in the Bombay papers:—

General Department.

Proclamation.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has learned with great regret, that the Hon. the Acting Chief Justice has suspended the functions of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at this presidency. The adoption of this extreme measure renders it necessary that the Governor in Council should announce to the European and native inhabitants of Bombay his resolution to make every effort, in his power, to protect their persons and property during this extraordinary conjuncture; and he relies with confidence on receiving such aid from the magistracy and all classes of the community as will enable him, in some degree, to alleviate the serious evils which this proceeding is calculated to produce.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council, W. Newnham, Chief Sec.

Bombay Gazette, April 21.

The court met, (as it is termed) this day, pursuant to adjournment, when Mr. *Justice Grant* delivered a speech, as usual, of enormous length, respecting the "disgraceful proceedings," as he expresses it, which have occurred in the matter of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The greater part of the speech is mere verbiage and declamation. We subjoin that part of it which refers to the aforegoing proclamation.

I should not have entered into any part of this detail, which is already known to those who practice in this court, but for a public act which has taken place—the proclamation of the Governor in Council of the 7th instant—in which, unintentionally, I willingly presume, on the part of those who issued it, a false colour is given to the conduct of the court, which it is my duty to correct, lest I should be supposed by any persons unacquainted with the circumstances, to have acquiesced in its truth.

On Tuesday the 7th and Wednesday the 8th of April, a proclamation was published by the Governor in Council, in which he said that he had learned with great regret, that the Acting Chief Justice had suspended the functions of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, that the adoption of this extreme measure rendered it necessary that the Governor in Council should announce to the inhabitants his resolution to make every effort in his power to protect their persons and property during this extraordinary conjuncture, and that he relied with confidence on receiving such aid from the magistracy and all classes of the community as would enable him, in some degree, to alleviate the serious evils which this proceeding was calculated to produce.

It thought it necessary that my protest should be recorded against the colour attempted to be given to these transactions in the proclamation, and desired a letter to be addressed by the clerk of the Crown to the secretary to the Government to this effect:—What is stated in the proclamation to be obviously not correct, arises from some circumstance, and the mistake which led the Governor in Council to send his name to it, was the more surprising, that I had particularly adverted myself to their Honourable Council, and had directed a copy of what I had said to be furnished him to prevent mistake, the same having been reduced to writing. There can be no doubt of his accurately communicating it to the Governor and Council. What the court had done was to adjourn its sittings from the first to the sixth day of term, and from the sixth to the 8th day of term, so that it was still open, though adjourned. And this fact was material, because the court was at liberty, from the state of the record, to resume its functions whenever it should find itself relieved from the dread of being opposed in its process by military force under the control of the Governor in Council. In substance the court had not announced that its functions were suspended simply and absolutely, as stated in the proclamation, but during a period, and under a condition, which were within the power of the Governor and Council as any instrument to terminate and fulfil, but the mention of which was suppressed in the proclamation.

The proclamation is justified in a process of singular manner. It is said that it is founded upon the first number of sentences spoken by me, which standing alone is an absolute proposition, omitting the rest of the same sentence which renders the proposition qualified and conditional. And it is said also to be founded in part of a paragraph at the beginning of a letter, which I thought it necessary, in these circumstances, to address to the Governor General in Council at Fort William—that paragraph being general and introductory—and omitting the last paragraph in the said letter, which purports to be the pronunciation of what has taken place, and is a transcript of the declaration made from

from the Bench, containing the quality and condition which I have mentioned.

"It is impossible for any person, not accurately acquainted previously with the state of the fact, to read the proclamation without concluding that the court, from caprice or from some motive acting on its free will, has gratuitously and without compulsion of any sort wholly suspended its functions.

"I make no observation on this but that it is a statement which the court cannot accede to. The conduct of the Governor and Council, under what unhappy delusion I know not, left the court no alternative. Where is the difference whether a bayonet is presented to the throat of the officer of the court, bound at all hazards and at the peril of his life to execute its process, and the presenting the same bayonet to mine when I am about to issue it? Do these robes bestow more sanctity upon my person than the King's seal bestows upon his writ?

"When the sanctity of either is publicly violated without immediate remedy, and the assurance of future protection, justice can have no free course, it can receive no confidence, it can exact no obedience, and it can meet with no respect.

"Of the unlawfulness of what has been done there can be no question; but there are several strange inconsistencies in the conduct of the Governor and Council which all lead to the same result.

"1. If they were sovereigns, as they talk of 'our subjects,' and could resist the King's writs in their territories by force of arms without rebellion; or if the King's court has no jurisdiction in the provinces, why did they appear in his court? A man cannot appear as a party to a cause, reserving right, if the court decides against him, to oppose the judgment by arms.

"2. By appearing to claim their franchise, admitting the jurisdiction within the territory in some cases but denying it in others, they admitted the competency of the court to decide the question of jurisdiction, and an erroneous judgment of a competent court is no justification of resistance to it, till it is reversed by a competent court of appeal.

"The letter addressed by the Governor and Council to the court on 3d of October, informed them, that in this case in which they had appeared as a party claiming certain rights as their franchise, 'in consequence of recent proceedings in the Supreme Court therein,' i. e. the pronouncing judgment against them, 'they had felt compelled to direct that no further legal proceedings be admitted,' i. e. that judgment should not be carried into effect. Most unsuccessful litigants would feel the same, if they had any hope that their directions would answer the purpose.

"3. If the King's court is not competent to decide where the King's writs may run within the territories, who can? for there is no other court of the King, but the Court of Appeal, to decide in this question of the King's prerogative; and the Court of Appeal cannot decide but on appeal from a previous decision of the courts in India, in such cases as by law may be appealed. Then, if the King's court in India is not permitted to decide the question in the first instance, it must remain for ever undecided.

"4. The declaring that the officers of their provincial courts should not be subject to the jurisdiction of the King's court, was in the case of British subjects being such officers, a declaration that they should be amenable to no jurisdiction whatsoever; for they are declared by act of Parliament not to be amenable to any other court.

"And in the case of natives in the service of the Company, as officers of their courts, as well as in the case of other natives who are, or have been employed by or in the service of any British subject, but who are 'not residing on the island of Bombay,' it was contrary to act of Parliament, not only to the original and regulating act of the 13th Geo. III., but to the late act 53 Geo. III., c. 155, which declares that doubts were entertained whether these persons were subject to any other court but the King's court (and it had in truth been very early decided by the court at Calcutta, that they were not subject to any other court, for that there could not be concurrent jurisdiction), and it enacts, that they shall be (the act does not declare that they have always been) also subject to the provincial courts, and that these and the King's courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction. And a person subject to the jurisdiction of the King's court, by virtue of his being in the Company's service, it is a contradiction in terms to say, shall be exempt from such jurisdiction, by reason of such service; whether acts performed by him are justified by his commission is a different question. It must first be tried whether they were performed under such commission. If a court have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* in any case or to any persons, it must at least have right to issue them to all persons subject to its jurisdiction in other respects, and in cases especially in which they are amenable to such court for the wrong done by the very imprisonment complained of.

"It was not, therefore, in one class of cases only, and that a class of cases not likely frequently to occur, the application for writs of *habeas corpus* in matters between natives merely; that it was now proved *viâ facti* to be the intention of the Governor and Council to deprive the King's subjects of the benefit of this writ of

of *habeas corpus*, and to limit the jurisdiction of this court by force of arms. I cannot admit Moro Ragonath's case to be of this description—a case between natives merely. But the express words of the declaration of the Governor in Council went to the ousting of the King's court, by force of arms, of all its jurisdictions in the cases of most common occurrence of the greatest wrong, next to death or maiim, which can be inflicted on them; namely, false imprisonment, and to the leaving all British subjects in the least likely to inflict it, without any law or court whatsoever to bring them to account.

"5. It is evident that no court can go on if its freedom of decision is to be interrupted by commands, issued by those having no lawful authority over it, but having the control of the whole civil and military power where its jurisdiction extends; and if its process is opposed by military force, and rendered nugatory in any case, by virtue of such commands, its proceeding to administer justice can have no effect, but to expose it to contempt and to public disobedience, to place its officers and those acting under its commands in personal hazard, and to deprive it of all authority, and confidence, and respect. Therefore it can do no otherwise than suspend its functions till it is guaranteed against these consequences. Yet the Governor and Council affect to have thought the court might go on notwithstanding.

"6. To prevent the issuing such writs of *habeas corpus*, and the performing judicial acts, which should conflict with such measures, whatever they may be, as the Governor and Council refer to in their letter of 3d October, may have been matter of high state necessity, although no person except the Governor in Council has been able to surmise out of what circumstances such necessity grew, or of what kind it was; but of what kind it was *not* was apparent. Whether Moro Ragonath, the little boy at Poonah, was locked up in the house by his great uncle or set large, could not be matter of state; and if cases could be imagined which might, in the opinion of the government, correct or incorrect, involve some matter of state, it would have been time enough to interfere when the case arose. The granting writs of *habeas corpus* to the Zillah Courts could be no matter of state, in the ordinary case of confining a culprit, who, if he was lawfully confined, could not be set at liberty under the writ of *habeas corpus*. Neither could it be any such matter of state as induces a suspension of the *habeas corpus* in England, since that is already provided for by law, and ample powers are given to the Governor in Council equal to a suspension of the *habeas corpus*, when they deem it matter of state necessity. By 33 Geo. III., cap. 52, the Governor and Council have the power of committing any person or persons to safe custody who shall in their opinion, after the examination of witnesses, be charged or suspected on reasonable grounds, as suspected of carrying on any correspondence dangerous to the peace and safety of the British settlements or possessions, and of keeping such persons in custody till they can be tried in India or sent to England to be tried. And if the King's court could issue no writ of *habeas corpus* to the keepers of the gaols of the provincial courts to bring up men confined there, it is difficult to see the necessity for this special enactment; for the governor and members of council are justices of peace, and might commit men for trial without it to any provincial or other gaol, from which they can only be released by writ of *habeas corpus* from this court.

"To the existence of any such state necessity it was, therefore, obviously difficult to expect credit from men of sense and information; and in these circumstances the Governor and Council thought it to announce it by such an unintelligible description as to render it entirely incredible.

"7. But be all this as it may, it was evident that the opposing the issuing of any such writs, or the performing of any such judicial acts by such means as were resolved on, and were carried into execution in the first case which occurred, involved the shutting up of the King's court as a necessary consequence, and the Governor and Council were so informed, if they required to be informed, immediately after their letter was written, *viz.* on the 3d of October last, and that state necessity, therefore, must, in order to justify them, have been such as to counterbalance the evils of shutting up the King's court, and stopping the course of justice, which is nothing else in the eye of the law than the placing the country in a state of warfare, '*guerra dicitur in hoc regno, esse quando exercitum justitiæ in curia regis impeditur*:' and '*tempus pacis est quando cancellaria et aliæ curiæ regis sunt apertæ quibus lex fiebat cuicunque prout hen consuevit*;' 'and, therefore, when the courts of justice be open,' and the 'judges and ministers of the same,' (*i. e.* those who are charged to execute their writs and process) 'may by law protect men from wrong and violence and distribute justice to all, it is said to be time of peace. So, when by invasion, insurrection, rebellions, or such like' (and nothing can be more like to rebellion than the governor of a province, part of the realm of the King of England, turning the military force of that province against the King's supreme court of justice there) 'when by invasion, insurrection, rebellions, or such like, the peaceable course of justice is disturbed and stopped, so as the courts of justice be as it were

were shut up, then it is said to be time of war.

Yet for these obviously necessary consequences, the Governor and Council appear by their proclamation to have made no provision, and to have been entirely unaware of their nature and extent, and of the utter impossibility of making any adequate provision for them which could be sanctioned by law.

And so sacred in the eyes of Englishmen has ever been esteemed the course of justice, that it appears by the books that, except for a short period of seventeen months in the turbulent reign of Henry III., ending with the battle of Evesham, England has never been, legally speaking, in a state of war. '*Cursus exercitium justitiæ non impeditum fuit*,' the ancient courts of the kingdom have remained open, their judgments being justly, learnedly, and independently pronounced, their sanctity being deemed inviolate by all parties, and their process uninterruptedly issued and obeyed during the most turbulent times; the disputes between the Crown and the Barons, the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster, and the great rebellion itself, when it was thought that every other part of the fabric of the monarchy might safely be pulled down, and the state re-modelled. Whether the present time within this presidency can be denominated *tempus pacis*, and what adequate occasion has arisen for rendering it *tempus belli*, it is not necessary that I should now inquire, who have only yielded to the force that has overcome the law. And it is the more necessary I should abstain from so doing because these transaction and many matters growing out of them may hereafter come before the court when it shall be its duty to decide on them, and when it shall have power to give effect to its decision.

"I trust this time is not far distant; and till it arrives, I trust that the inhabitants of these territories, and of this town and island in particular, will contribute their best endeavours to lessen the intermediate evils by observing a correct moral conduct towards each other, and that those whom the principles of virtue and honesty have less weight with, will, nevertheless, recollect that the day of retribution is not far distant, when the scales of justice shall be again suspended and her sword drawn.

"I have only further to say, that I can take no business till the next term, when, I hope, the court and the public will be differently situated."

MISCELLANEOUS.

FANCY BALL.

A fancy ball and masquerade of a very splendid description was given by Mr. Newnham, the chief secretary, on the 5th March, at his bungalow, which was superbly decorated for the occasion. The hospitable host received his company in the attire of Henry VIII. The characters included a lord mayor, who presented a mock address to his majesty, a phrenologist, Turks, Tyrolese, French half-pay officers, a ghost, a Jew, a cardinal, and a driver of a French diligence, who spoke a mixed jargon of French and Hindoostanee. Amongst the real personages were the Governor, the Commander-in-chief, Sir J. P. Grant, &c.

REFORMS.

We understand that a removal of many of the government offices from houses in the fort hired from private individuals into buildings belonging to government, is now in progress. The advantages of this measure are three-fold: in the first place a saving to the Company of nearly thirty thousand rupees per annum is expected to accrue from it. It will, secondly, have the effect of concentrating the public offices, thereby contributing materially to the convenience of the community; and, 3dly, it will leave vacant a number of excellent houses within the Fort, for which the demand is rapidly increasing. We hear that, when the Town Hall is completed, a further evacuation of hired houses is likely to take place; but not to the government alone will the advantages of possessing that fine building be confined. It is rumoured that our respected governor, in his zeal for the interests of literature, proposes assigning a portion of the Town Hall to the objects of the Literary Society, whose present apartments, it must be confessed, are scarcely commensurate with the dignity of the institution or the prosperity of its museum.—*Bom. Cour., March* 14.

SHIP LAUNCH.

On the 20th April was launched a beautiful ten-gun brig of war, of 260 tons, for the Hon. Company's navy of this presidency, which has been just completed by our scientific builders in the Mazagon dock-yard. A large concourse of natives of both sexes and of every costume, and a few ladies and gentlemen, assembled to witness the ceremony. She received her name, the "*Tigris*," from the fair hand of Mrs. Wedderburn (supported by Sir Charles Malcolm, R.N., superintendent of marine), and she began to glide gently down the slip to the very end of the ways, where she thought proper to halt for the night. On the following day, owing to the skilful arrangements made by the builder and the first assistant to the master attendant (by the application of purchases and a sort of battering ram to her forefoot, &c.) she made a second move, and gracefully glided

glided into her proper element. She is a beautiful model, has excellent accommodations, is quite a specimen of her kind, and reflects great credit on those engaged in her construction. Her dimensions are as follows:

	Ft.	In.
Length between perpendiculars...	93	0
Extreme breadth.....	26	3
Height between deck.....	5	10
Distance between the ports	11	0

Bom. Cour., April 25.

EXPLOSION.

An explosion took place yesterday afternoon a little before two o'clock at the Bunder contiguous to the castle, to which ammunition is conveyed from the arsenal to the shipping in the harbour. Several persons were seriously injured by the explosion, two of whom are dead: about twelve persons have been more or less injured, including one European belonging to the ordnance department. The wounded individuals were immedialy conveyed to the general hospital. Several fire engines were promptly brought to the spot where the catastrophe happened; but the fire, from the explosion, did not extend, and comparatively little injury has been sustained by the buildings near the Bunder.—*Bombay Mercury, March* 3.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 11. *Cecilia*, Rukapel, from Bordeaux.—22. *Eliza*, Dixon, from London.

Departures.

April 9. *Lady East*, Evans, for London.—12. *Virginia*, Hullock, for Bengal.—26. *Hymen*, Edington, for London.

Freight to London (April 16)—25s. per ton.

BIRTHS.

March 18. At Sattara, the lady of R. H. Goodenough, Esq., 26th regt., of a daughter.

24. At Bombay, the lady of Wm. Birdwood, Esq., C.S., of a son.

25. At Darwar, the lady of Josiah Nisbet, Esq., of a daughter.

April 18. At Malligaum, the lady of Capt. John Fawcett, 6th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Bombay, the lady of Capt. J. Campbell, H. H. the Nizam's service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 18. At Poonah, Edm. Montgomerie, Esq., civil service, to Isabella Anne, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Sullivan, H.M.'s 6th regt.

28. At Bombay, Jas. Burnes, Esq., surgeon to the residency of Bhooj, to Sophia, second daughter of the late Maj. Gen. Sir George Holmes, K.C.B.

29. At Broach, Mr. James Nock, to Miss Eliz. Tucker.

April 11. At Malabar Point, the residence of his Exc. the Governor, Sir Charles Malcolm, Knt., R.N., and superintendent of the marine, to Miss Elmira Riddell Shaw, daughter of Major General Shaw.

DEATHS.

March 5. At Bhooj, in Cutch, Mrs. Gray, wife of the Rev. James Gray, chaplain of the station.

April 3. At Bombay, Herbert Pugh, son of Mr. John Pugh, of King's Heath, Bedford Row, London.

Singapore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Improvements.—It affords us much pleasure to notice the very spirited manner in which the magistrates are now endeavouring to carry into effect the various suggestions contained in the presentment of the grand jury at the last session of oyer and terminer. The roads and bridges, which have been so long and so justly complained of as being in a very inefficient state, are now undergoing a complete repair. A considerable part of the line of road leading from New Harbour to the town is already finished, and a number of substantial puckah bridges are erected in the place of the former ones, which generally consisted of a few spars placed across a ditch and covered over with sand, and which were frequently in a very dangerous state, especially after heavy rains. In a short time, we doubt not but the roads will present such an appearance as to remove all grounds of complaint. We are happy to observe, also, that the ship *Caroline*, which sank at her anchorage in the roads about three months ago, has at last been raised by the indefatigable exertions of the deputy master attendant.—*Sing. Chron., April* 23.

Police Rate.—The magistrates, in compliance with the recommendation of the grand jury, and under the opinion of the recorder, have resolved to impose and levy a rate of 5 per cent. on the rents of all houses in Singapore for the maintenance of an efficient night-police, repairing roads, bridges, and other similar objects. The right of the magistrate to impose this tax is questioned, and the payment of it is considered to be an evil precedent, although there seems no disposition to doubt its necessity or utility: the objection is to the principle.

Chinese Junks.—The whole of the Chinese junks for the season have arrived, and the principal part, if not the whole, of their cargoes are already disposed of. We have obtained the following particulars from two of the oldest and most experienced of their commanders, which shews the nature of the trade of Singapore with China by means of these vessels:

The number which have arrived this year is eight: three from Amoy, and five from Canton; and they are of the burthen of from 250 to 400 tons. The import cargoes of both the Amoy and Canton junks are very similar, and they bring the same articles, year after year, with little or no variation. The cargoes from Amoy are chiefly composed of earthenware, tiles, granite

[illegible] dried fruits, joss sticks, joss paper, tobacco, and a few nankeens, raw silk, &c., and are said to be of the value of from 30,000 to 40,000 dollars. The cargoes from Canton consist of the same articles, with the addition of silk camblets, sattins, camphor, sugar-candy, and tea; and a much greater proportion of nankeens (in blue, green, and yellow) and raw silk. The value of the Canton cargoes is about the same as those from Amoy. The cargoes chiefly belong to the owners of the junks, who remain in China; but the commanders and officers, as well as the whole of the men, are allowed to bring a certain quantity, according to the size of the junk. The allowances for a junk which carries 7,000 or 8,000 piculs, are, for the commander, 200 piculs; chief officer, 100 piculs; two clerks, 50 piculs each; and each man 7 piculs. The commander has the disposal of that which belongs to the owners and to himself, and the purchasing of returns for the same.

Immediately on the arrival of a junk, the Chinese merchants who reside here repair on board for the purpose of examining the musters of the various articles, and to ascertain the quantity of each. The following and succeeding days the commander comes ashore, and after acquainting himself with the state of the market, generally disposes of his whole cargo within a week or a fortnight after arrival.

From the enumeration we have given above of the different articles they usually bring, it will be observed that they are principally suited to the wants of the Chinese emigrants (who are scattered over the adjacent islands), and the Malays, Bugis, &c. The only goods they bring available as a remittance to Europe are raw silk, nankeens, and camphor; the major part of which are taken by the Europeans for that purpose from the resident Chinese merchants, through whose hands the whole of the trade with the junks invariably passes. The other articles are taken away by degrees by the native praus which come here from all quarters, and are thereby spread over the whole archipelago. The coarse qualities in yellow, and nearly the whole of the blue and green nankeens, are taken off by the Borneo people and the Bugis. Their return cargoes are, of as miscellaneous a nature as those they bring. Both the Amoy and Canton junks also take nearly the same articles. The returns to the former place are composed of birds' nests, camphor, (Borneo), beche de mer, sandal-wood, ebony, tortoiseshell, rattans, flint stones, buffaloes' hides, sharks' fins, trepang, Europe camblets, woollens, and long cloths, and a few pieces of chintzes, longcloths, and Bengal piece goods, for their own use. Besides these articles, the Canton junks take agar agar (a marine substance), tin, pepper, gambier, and from eight to ten chests of opium each.

From the construction of these huge vessels they can only sail before the wind, and they generally leave China in the month of January, in the very strength of the monsoon, and are from twenty to thirty, and sometimes forty days in making their passage to this port. In navigating, the Chinese use no charts; but they have books on navigation (if they deserve the name), which state the course they must steer from the different places of departure; and as the wind is always fair, they do not require much knowledge either of seamanship or navigation. On being separately shewn a chart of the China sea, they described very nearly the same track. After leaving either Canton or Amoy, it would appear that they creep along the shore, until they come into about 112° E. long., and then steer for a cluster of islands which lie off the N.E. point of the island of Hai-nan, or Hai-lam (as they term it), and keep in with the coast of that island until they arrive at its southern extremity, from whence they steer nearly due S. for the coast of Cochin China. They then keep in with the land until they make Cape Padaran, from whence they take their departure and shape their course for the Straits of Singapore. Their track on their return is nearly the same, and they generally leave this in the month of July when the S.W. monsoon is at its strength.

A junk of about 350 or 400 tons carries from eighty to one hundred seamen, a number sufficient to man at least five European vessels of the same tonnage.

The number of passengers arrived by the whole of the junks this season amount to about 2,000, very few of whom have remained on the island. For several days after their arrival the sampan pucats and praus which trade to Rhio, Malacca, Penang, &c. were literally crowded with these emigrants proceeding to the various neighbouring ports, with the view of getting employment in the pepper, coffee, and gambier plantations, and in the tin mines, &c. Great numbers have gone down to Java to the sugar and coffee plantations, and many to Borneo and other parts to collect gold dust. Without the enterprizing spirit of these industrious emigrants, the trade of Singapore, which we believe will amount to upwards of seven millions of dollars for the last year, would be comparatively trifling.—*Sing. Chron., April 23.*

Cutch Twist.—Until within the last two years this article has been only imported in very limited quantities, but by the recent advices from China and Siam, there appears every prospect of its becoming an import of considerable magnitude. The Siamese have

have been making great inquiries after it, and sales have been effected of a small assortment of No. 40, in red, blue, and white, at 150 dollars per picul; also of about 100 piculs of No. 40, in white, at 75 per picul. The numbers chiefly in demand are from Nos. 40 to 70.—*Sing. Chron., April* 11.

Assay of Dollars.—The following is the result of an experiment of South American dollars at the mint at Calcutta, *viz.*

100 Mexican dollars, new stamp, either that of Iturbide or the Republic, weighing Sicca weight 232 10 10, at 6 worse, yield	Sa. Rs. 205	12	1
100 Peruvian, new stamp, weighing 231 0 7, at 5 worse, ditto	208	0	9
100 Old Spanish weighing 231 4 0, at 6, ditto	206	5	11½

Sing. Comm. Reg., May 2.

SHIPPING.

Freight (May 2)—to London, dead weight £1. 10s. to £3. per ton; measurement £3. 10s. to £4. per ton—to Bengal, Sa. Rs. 1 per picul—to China, Sp. Drs. 1 per picul.

Spanish India.

MANILLA.

Our advices from Manilla of the date of the 21st Feb., state the late crop of sugar to be all collected, and yielding the plentiful supply of 200,000 peculs, had occasioned a decline in prices from 3½ dollars to 2¼ per pelon, leaving the price at 6 to 6¼ per pecul. Several contracts had been made at 5⅝ and 5½ per pecul. Swedish iron was in demand, and expected to realize 7¼ per pecul. The entrepôt had been cleared of every chest of cassia at 20 dollars per pecul; and a small importation was recommended for the supply of the homeward-bound vessels. The market had been cleared of most imports, and the remaining parcels of longcloths realized 8 dollars to 8¼, and coarse cambrics 2⅛ per piece; but it was apprehended that the arrival of the *Nautilus* from London would overstock the place with an abundant cargo of European products, and that prices would be reduced.—*Canton Reg., March* 16.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

April 1. Wm. Dumaresq, Esq., to act as treasurer in room of the late Wm. Balcombe, Esq.

3. Capt. Wilson, late of Royal Artillery, to be director of public works.

15. F. A. Hely, Esq., to be temporarily a member of Land Board.

27. Jas. Raymond, Esq., to be post-master of colony, in room of Geo. Panton, Esq., deceased.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We insert the following extract from a letter written by Mr. Allan Cunningham, dated Sydney, April 28, 1829, which throws an important light on the geography of the central parts of New Holland:

"Capt. Sturt and his party of discovery," says Mr. Cunningham, "penetrated two degrees of longitude to the westward of the point where Mr. Oxley, in 1818, turned back in the swamps of the Macquarrie. He found the same country parched with drought, which, in 1818, was a perfect sea as far as could be discovered.

"The Macquarrie had ceased to be a river, and there was no trace of its bed on those vast levels over which its waters are so extensively distributed in floods. Passing on to longitude 145° E., in the parallel of 30°, Capt. Sturt was surprised to fall in with a river, about half a mile wide, and flowing towards the south-west, its waters being as salt as strong brine. Finding a hole of freshish water at some distance from the bank, he encamped his people at it; and then, with a companion, rode down the river about four miles. Finding no water to drink, and that the river had become much salter, they returned to the party, and got back to Mount Harris, a hill on Macquarrie. Thence they proceeded till they came to the Castlereagh of Oxley, which they traced to its confluence with the salt river, about fifty miles from the point at which Mr. Oxley had first seen it. A low depressed country, destitute of food for his horses and bullocks, and without fresh water, obliged him to make a hasty retreat eastward to higher ground; and having lost all his dogs by heat and extreme exhaustion, he hurried on for Bathurst, and reached Sydney two days after, having been out since the month of November.

"The result of his expedition is simply this:—That below Mount Harris the country is totally uninhabitable, and that for two reasons: first, in dry seasons, like the present, there was no water on which civilized men could subsist for six months, without engendering bowel complaints, cutaneous diseases, and other maladies. Secondly, in a season of protracted rain, such as I have witnessed in our colony, and which Mr. Oxley met with on the Macquarrie in 1818, the whole is extensively inundated.

"The 'salt river' (discovered last January) is rather a large stream, formed of the Castlereagh, Macquarrie (when it exists), Mr. Oxley's Field, which drains Liverpool Plains, his Peel, and my Gwydir and Dumaresque, each 200 yards wide, discovered in 1827. These unite, and constitute what is now proposed to be denominated the Darling! It is from half

half a mile to three-quarters in width, and bounded by steep red banks. The circumstance of its being salt is explained in this way:—constituted of the several streams above enumerated, it flows down a declivity of country to about 500 feet above the level of the sea. There (in long. 145° E.) it passes through an inhospitable region, the soil of which is saturated with mineral salt, brine springs having very frequently been seen boiling up a foot above the surface. In consequence, notwithstanding its considerable breadth, its waters are, at this dry season, so perfectly charged with salt as to render them totally useless to drink. What becomes of this river, which is really the general drain of the country, remains doubtful. I have had a long conversation with Capt. Sturt, the result of which has been to induce me to give it as my opinion that, although it tended south-west towards the south coast, it eventually takes a decided bend to the north-west, and then (to carry on my theory of our interior) flows across the country to the north-west side, where (in lat. 17°) it is poured into the ocean."—*London Paper.*

The Settler.—The following picture of a New South Wales settler's character and mode of life is given in the *Australian*:

Amongst the various animals that inhabit the woods of Australia, though he may not be so singular in formation, nor spread over so wide an extent of country as the emu or kangaroo, yet his general appearance and character are not the less singular. The animal to which I allude is the settler of New South Wales. He is an extraordinary creature, made up of all sorts of inconsistencies; generous and liberal to the stranger and passing traveller, yet frequently denying himself the comforts of life; delighted with the company of a friend, though he has no where to put him; his rude mud hut, that appears ready to fall with each succeeding gust of wind, still stands the fury of the storm (though it lays prostrate the largest trees), and often affords protection under its roof, and comfort by its cheerful blazing log of fire to "the way-worn traveller." When a stranger arrives, the cloth is laid, and generally the best the settler's hut affords is placed before him. Tea forms no inconsiderable part of the repast with which, in the absence of grog (if the grog is all out) he contrives to pass the evening very pleasantly, always when he has any one with him taking an additional basin. The subjects of conversation in general, are the acts of the government—state of the country—appearance of Mr. So-and-So's wheat, &c. and Mr. ————'s entire horse, or Mr. ————'s steeltrap filley—the Sydney races, and the settler's own stock, &c.—description of the surrounding country, which always concludes with, there is "no land here worth taking," or "there is plenty of land, but no water on it;"—some apologies for the rudeness of his dwelling, but he intends building a cottage by-and-by, when the wheat is got in, or the maize harvested, &c.; but it seldom takes place till the old one either tumbles, or is blown down; then he builds another like it, "just to get into it for the present:" he is so busy, that he cannot find time, but always intends to build shortly. After which, he is shewn to his bed, which is generally made on a stretcher, or some chests. It is tolerably comfortable, except from the annoyance of fleas, with which the hut of every settler abounds.

When he wakes in the morning, he finds his host up before him, standing at the hut door, where he joins him, and after admiring the way the paddocks are laid out (which he was too tired to observe last night), he is informed by his host that he intends cutting down those trees, and running a fence from the corner of the creek, so as to take in part of that flat, and making a horse paddock of it, with a view of some time or other converting it to the purpose of growing grain, when there will be more demand for it; he intends making a garden, and takes you out through the dew to see a specimen of Captain's or Billey's wool; has the best of every thing, which you are expected to praise; would not change his grant with any one of the river; thinks M'Intyre's bulls the best in the colony, and that Hunter's river will, in a few years, grow as much grain, feed as much meat, and produce as much butter and cheese, as will supply the whole country. He then conducts you back to his hut, where breakfast is prepared, generally a rasher of field pork, with poached eggs, damper, &c.; after which, at your desire, calls for your horse—is sorry you can't stay—as he would have a good kangaroo hunt—dogs and horses quite fresh—gives you a hearty shake of the hand, and you proceed on your journey—he to his business. Such is the settler when any one calls at his farm.

When he has no one with him, he is on his legs or his horse's back all the day—inspection—operations—giving directions and planning for the laying out of the lands for some years to come—seldom finding time for his dinner till past sunset, when dinner and tea are generally despatched at once—orders given for the next day's ploughing and getting the cattle in; and the settler retires, tired, but contented to his bed.

When the sugar and tea get low, and in want of replenishing, he must take a journey to Sydney; on such occasions, he is known by his grey mare, and cammerton filley—broad straw hat, and fustian jacket—portmanteau behind his saddle, and blanket at the pummel.

He generally rides at an amble—seldom going

going into a canter—travels about thirty or forty miles a day, and regrets that he is obliged to leave home.—

"Home, sweet home, tho' its ever so homely,
There's no place like home."

Arrived at Sydney, he is all bustle in transacting his business—pleased with every one he sees, and is impatient to be back—he seldom stays more than a week, and returns home as delighted as if he had only just escaped from prison.

Excessive importations.—The stores of our merchants and traders, from high to low, are already actually glutted with British goods; and if importation be still continued to the same vicious excess we have had it at, we shall not only have to complain of insufficient consumption, and want of sufficient room to give this vicious influx secure storeage, but also of the means wherewith to pay; for it is a moral impossibility that 40,000 consumers, who, though rich in resources, cannot be said to have as yet any thing like a countervailing export, or to be rich in pocket, can pay at once for merchandize, which, with prudent management, ought to be quite sufficient for present and probable use for two years to come, without draining them of all present means, and with these the means to render their resources productive.

This excessive importation should be checked. It has gone too great lengths already. Every vessel that departs the harbour shews its effects more or less visibly, in the scarcity of money, which is despatched in specie, or, what amounts to the same thing, in treasury bills, to pay in part for an improvident importation; of which, if not speedily checked, the result, to every person capable of taking a rational view of the existing condition and circumstances of the colony, may be easily foreseen. It is a delicate thing to avow that the colony must be bankrupt, that is, unable to meet its demands in three years to come, if the same vicious excess of importation that has been going on for three years past, and is even now progressing, be persevered in for three years to come, because it involves the credit of the colony, and may prove injurious, in more ways than one; yet if the concealment of such a fact help the catastrophe to travel along, and reach its destination the more rapidly, it is vain to bolster up the credit of the colony by false statements; it is even better the mercantile classes of England should be at once acquainted with the reality of the case, that returns cannot possibly be made without circumscribing still further, and draining the colony of what little cash now is, or for some time to come (especially when having to buy not alone luxuries, in the way of clothing, but necessaries in the same way, and even food comes into the scale of consideration) is likely to be possessed of.

Whilst under different circumstances we should hail with pleasure the appearance of our port crowded with vessels from all parts, we cannot in the present day but regret the appearance, conscious that it but betrays the type of a precocious growth, the hectic of an internal consumption. One of the best restoratives for the present condition of trade, would be not to see another ship floating in our ports for two years to come, laden with other than prisoners or emigrants, or the products of domestic industry, which we may export with a profit, at all events without suffering a loss.

The want of ready money is the general complaint now, not the want of real capital; for the colony, thank heaven, is rich and solvent, ten times over in that respect, but of cash, and the same scarcity it is evident, without something extraordinary intervene, must continue, or perhaps grow greater, so long as importation be going on, and money going out of the country as it has gone.—*Australian, Dec. 5.*

Restrictions on Grants of Land.—The *Australian* has the following remarks upon the government notice, that land will not be granted but in proportion to remittable capital, exclusive of live stock purchased in the colony, to emigrants recently arrived.

What mercy, and a thousand pities, too, that this grand discovery was not made ere all these fine patches for a couple of hundred miles round about "the capital" in certain directions, more in some, less in others, had been granted away or reserved; before Colonel Stuart, now a non-resident, had taken up his ten or twelve thousand acre grants; before the company had taken their million, or Mr. M'Leay set eyes upon Bateman's (we shall not include Elizabeth) Bay, and reserves in the cow-pastures; or Colonel Dumaresq had selected three miles of water frontage, or Mr.— had obtained this, or Captaint—that sweet patch in clover, and all (not taking into the account a little tillage) to support flocks and herds of "live stock," as well what might be, as what were "not imported by such applicants!" a thing now, virtually acknowledged inconsistent with the principle respecting land, as established by his Majesty's Government.

What a mercy, what a terrible pity that this inconsistency, so very glaring now, should not have been seen before! Never was the world enlightened with a glimpse of it, till the time had passed when the recently arrived emigrant, could hope to derive from it, not the shadow of an advantage, but the substantial fruition of a direct disadvantage; not so long as land in scites any ways favourable in respect of fertility and contiguity continued unlocated, and the black-faced sheep, and the horned cattle, and other animals partaking

partaking in the denomination of "live stock," were enriching the long-sighted aristocrats of long standing amongst us; but when of enterprize and perseverance there must be no slight exertion to find out where an unoccupied "reserve," much less, a "grant" of ground is to hit upon, so much being in possession by gift of the land board, when live stock happens to be so declining in price, that the emigrant with small capital may have some advantage in purchasing; just as the tide has turned so far in favour of the emigrant recently arrived, the land board makes a grand discovery of inconsistency, and so comes forth the golden egg, which is to keep up the hearts and replenish the purses of our Smithfield jobbing junta.

BIRTHS.

March 30. At Sydney, the lady of Capt. H. Wellman, 57th regt., of a daughter.

31. At Sydney, the lady of the Rev. R. Mansfield, of a daughter.

April 2. On board the *Resource*, on the passage from England, the lady of John Lamb, Esq., of Sydney, of a daughter.

11. At Lake Macquarrie, the lady of the Rev. L. E. Threlkeld, of a daughter.

16. At Sydney, Mrs. Byer, of Charlotte Place, of a son.

20. At Sydney, the lady of D. Poole, Esq., solicitor, of a still-born child.

23. At Chelsea Farm, Baulkham Hills, Mrs. Sutton, jun., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 28. At Sydney, C. Prout, Esq., sub-sheriff of the colony, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late J. H. Garratt, Esq., of Wilts.

April 9. At Sydney, Capt. L. McKinnon, of the Australian Company's ship *City of Edinburgh*, to Catherine, second daughter—and on the 28th, C. McLachlan, Esq., manager for the Australian Company at Hobart Town, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Robert Dick, Esq., merchant, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

March 23. In Cambridge Street, Rocks, Mrs. Charlotte Coss.

— At Bathurst, Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Everden, Esq., police magistrate of that district.

April 1. At Sydney, Mrs. Macleod, relict of the late Mr. Gilbert Macleod.

24. On Bunker's Hill, Geo. Panton, Esq., postmaster for the territory.

28. At Sydney, Fanny, youngest daughter of John James, Esq., aged 10 years.

Mauritius.

DEATH.

March 8. At Port Louis, Lieut. Col. G. Hardinge, 99th regt., aged 52.

China.

Imperial Manifesto.—On the tenth day of the tenth moon (1828) his majesty published at Peking a manifesto addressed to the whole empire, that all the world might hear it. The subject of it is the affair of Prince Changkihur.

The history of Changkihur's ancestors is alluded to; the mistaken clemency of former emperors in not exterminating the race is by implication censured; the divine facility with which the late rebellion was suppressed is lauded; the conduct of the Mahomedan *pihkik* (*qu. pachas?*) throughout Turkistan, in siding with the imperial troops, is praised, and the whole proceedings, from first to last, noticed in the most classical and laconic style that the Chinese language admits of. After that, directions follow for expressions of gratitude by adoration and sacrifice to the whole frame of nature, the circular heavens and the square earth, holy ancestors and divine forefathers; to the bridges which afforded a passage for his majesty's troops, and the hills on which they trod, &c.

On the eighth day of the eleventh moon of the eighth year of Taou-Kwang, the kings, princes, nobles, great officers of state, civilians and military, being all assembled, presented, as a part of this great thanksgiving, on a gem tablet, a new name or title to the holy mother, the empress dowager. The title refers entirely to her virtues as a wife and mother, including veneration for her husband and tenderness to her children, chastity, and benevolence.

Then follow eighteen topics by which gratitude is to be expressed to superior powers, and kindness to inferiors. The five great mountains and four great rivers of China are to be sacrificed to by special personages sent by his majesty. The same is to be done to the tombs of emperors of all preceding generations, and to Confucius, at his native place, in Shantung province. Temples and tombs of ancient emperors and kings are to be sought and repaired by governors of provinces; the deceased parents of civil and military officers are to receive titles of honour; generals and subalterns who have fought for their country are to be forgiven all misdemeanors; students at the national college are to have a month's holiday. All the military in Peking, whether Manshur Tartars, Mungkoos, or Chinese, are to receive a largess of one month's extra pay; the armed police in Peking are to receive an extra month's pay; all local magistrates who were blameable when the grand army passed through, if not guilty of plundering the public stores, are to be forgiven. The troops at Cashgar who owe money for clothing are to be allowed three years to pay it in; wounded and old soldiers are to be rewarded; maimed soldiers who can no longer serve may get a relation to act for them and receive the pay. All offences not capital are to receive a mitigated punishment; Tartar soldiers who may have deserted before the term of service was up, if they did not run away with arms or horses, are to receive mercy. Important roads are to be repaired at the expense of government;

government; and hospitals for widowers, widows, fatherless children, and childless old men, are to be carefully attended to. The manifesto closes with language of gratulation, declaring that the recent happy occurrences diffuse happiness throughout the universe. It then commands that these things be published in such a way that all under the canopy of heaven may hear them.

"Oh, how pleasant," exclaims his majesty, "the blessing of peace and tranquillity which I have received from on high! Throughout the universe, which unites in the perfect number nine all that exists, the glories of the empire are diffused! I inherit the splendours which the illustrious deeds of my ancestors originated, and I have received an ocean of affluence from the triad* of *impartial* powers, *heaven, earth*, and the *light* of sun and moon!"

Small-pox.—The small-pox continues to rage here, and has occasioned a mortality amongst the natives hitherto unprecedented. Several thousands, it is supposed, have fallen victims to the distemper; and in the cases of the adults not one-third of them have survived. The crews of the foreign ships have not escaped, and many deaths have occurred; but the effects would have been much more calamitous were it not for the timely precaution of vaccination. In many instances the disease has assumed the confluent shape, and has proved very severe.—*Canton Reg., March* 16.

Mortgages.—His Excellency Governor Le has published a long document on the law of mortgages. He disallows the mortgages of houses or lands for a longer period than nine years. Then, if the parties wish to continue it, or modify it, a new deed must be made out. Unless they choose thus to act, they must add the word "cut-off" to the deed, and so make the transaction a sale, which alienates for ever the property from the orignal owner. His reason for this decision is, that long mortgages occasion quarrels and litigations when the owner cannot redeem. Perhaps the land increases in value, and then he comes upon the occupier for more money, which appears just, but was not stipulated for. Perhaps he wants to redeem, but the occupier says, I have improved the property, either truly or in pretence, that he may retain it. For these and similar reasons his excellency thinks that no mortgage should be in force more than ten years.

* The whole of this idea is expressed in the original by *San woo*, "Three not." Heaven is *not* partial; earth is *not* partial; and the light is *not* partial.

BIRTH.

March 30. At Macao, the lady of J. Daniell, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

May 3. At Macao, H. A. Leiria, Esq., of Lisbon, to Eugenia Maria, eldest daughter of A. J. Cortella, Esq., of Macao.

DEATH.

March 17. At Macao, aged 50, Cursetjee Framjee, of Bombay, agent of Messrs. Forbes and Co., and nephew of Jamsetjee Bomanjee, the celebrated ship-builder.

Cape of Good Hope.

THE CAFFERS.

Makomo, the son of Gaika the Caffer chief, has been expelled from the tract of country bordering on the eastern frontier of the colony, commonly called the neutral territory, which he had been permitted to occupy temporarily by the commandant. It is supposed that government intends to dispose of locations on this territory to deserving Hottentots, among others, who possess cattle or other capital sufficient to bring the land under cultivation.—*South Afr. Com. Adv. June* 10.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The governor has granted a licence for the formation of a Literary Society at Cape Town. The first monthly meeting was held on the 3d of June, when an excellent paper on the resources of the colony was read, and commented on by the members.

SUPPLEMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

March 24. Mr. G. R. Campbell, principal assistant in southern division of Delhy territory.

Mr. G. W. Bacon, principal assistant in the western division of Delhy territory.

April 2. Mr. J. C. Grant, assistant to commissioner at Delhy.

General Department.

May 1. Mr. Thomas Pakenham, private secretary to Gov. Gen.; to take effect from this date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S TOUR TO THE EASTWARD.

The Governor-general reached Penang on the 6th March; the governor of that presidency

presidency was then at Malacca, whither Lord Wm. Bentinck proceeded on the 8th. His Lordship arrived there on the 10th, dined with the governor, Mr. Fullerton, and proceeded to Singapore on the 11th. He sailed from thence on the 13th, and then proceeded to Tavoy, which he reached on the 23d; thence to Amherst, and after a visit to Moulmein, his Lordship sailed to Akyab, where he stayed but a few hours. A few days prior to the arrival of the Governor-general at Akyab, the commander-in-chief had visited that place. His Lordship landed at the Chandpaul Ghaut on the 5th April.

SICKNESS IN ARRACAN.

The *John Bull* says: "We are sorry to learn by letters from the eastward, that Arracan is again very unhealthy; several officers who had gone in pursuit of some decoits into the interior had been seized by fever, and out of six three had died, and one was not expected to recover. The officers who had fallen victims to this fever are Lieut. Gordon, Dr. Carr, and Capt. Andrews of the barque *Brougham*."

NATIVE JURIES IN ASSAM.

A Calcutta native paper, mentioning Mr. Scott's proceedings in the capacity of judge of the court of circuit in Assam, gives the following account of the working of the native jury system: "Mr. Scott instituted three courts of justice for the decision of civil and criminal cases by jury. The jurors were not formally sworn, but in the present case they respectively took the usual oaths by order of the commissioners, and proceeded on a trial of a murder case. The culprit was a son of the *Gooroo* of the Rajah of this place; he was considered guilty by the presiding magistrate, but the jury being partial to him in consideration of his rank and caste, acquitted him. The commissioner on looking over the proceedings, and seeing plainly that the magistrate was right and the jury wrong, discharged them and appointed another jury. After taking oath and then being thus partial, shows the depravity of the times.—*Sumachur Chundrica, 30th March*, 1829.

INDIGO CROP.

Letters were yesterday received from the adjacent districts, giving but a melancholy account of the progress made by the planters in their sowings, the greater part of whom complain bitterly, whilst others write in apparently good spirits. The truth is that the rains have been very partial, the sowings amount to a half and three fourths of the land in cultivation. This may be said of the sowings generally, but a very few gentlemen have been fortunate enough to complete their sowings, and some complain of having had no rain at all. In Moorshedabad, Kishenagar, Jessore, and Jelalpore, loud complaints are making, and it is the prevailing opinion, that down to the present date, the season promises to be much like that of the past year. Bets are offered that the produce will not exceed 1,10,000 maunds.—*Cal. John Bull, Apr. 17.*

THE MARTIN FUND.

Another instance of the law's delay and imperfection is at present the subject of conversation in Calcutta. Our readers may recollect we have before noticed the very large sums of money bequeathed by the late General Claude Martin to charitable purposes, and how it had furnished the gentlemen of the long robe with subject matter of dispute and some very profitable briefs; and we are now led to understand, that the general's right to dispose of his own property in any way he might please, or even to make a will, is doubted, and is likely to prove a very profitable business to the fortunate in expedients and manufacturing of legal objections. So much so, that it would not surprise us if they should participate more largely in the general's princely fortune than those for whose benefit the bequests were made.—*Mad. Gaz. April 8.*

BIRTHS.

Jan. 17. At Beaur, the lady of Major H. Hall, com. Bhairwara Local Battalion, and superintendent of Bhairwara, of a daughter.

Feb. 12. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. K. Campbell, interp. and qu. mast. 45th N.I., of a daughter.

March 3. At Simla, the lady of G. Govan, Esq., M.D., Bengal medical establishment, of a son.

4. At Chowringhee, the lady of Henry Lushington, Esq., of a daughter.

24. At Calcutta, Mrs. Thomas Payne, of a son.

29. At Mynoorie, the lady of Maj. T. D. Steuart, 10th L.I. Cav., of a son.

30. At Meerut, the lady of R. C. Glynn, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, in Clive Street, Mrs. J. D. Smith, of a son.

April 6. At Berhampore, the lady of the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, of a son.

9. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. James Hall, of a daughter.

11. At Hooghly, the lady of T. A. Wise, Esq., M.D., of a son.

14. At Calcutta, the lady of Aviet Agabeg, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 19. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Sweeting, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. James Wright.

April 3. At Dacca, Lieut. E. K. Hume, 64th N. I., to Mary, widow of the late Michael Aratoon, Esq.

6. At Bogwangolah, Mr. W. C. B. Collins, of Malda, to Miss S. B. Rose, of Bogwangolah, only daughter of the late Mr. C. Rose.

9. At Calcutta, Henry B. Brownlow, Esq., civil service, to Miss Amelia Chester.

Lately. At Dacca, T. V. Lysaght, Esq., lieut. and adj. 2d Europ. regt., to Fanny Sophia, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Hamilton, commanding 64th regt.

DEATHS.

Feb. 28. In camp, on the route to Mhow, Capt. P. Y. Waugh, 10th L.C. Capt. W.'s death was occasioned

occasioned by an accident which he met with a few days before.

— At Calcutta, Mr. S. Hopkins, second master of the free school, aged 24.

Madras.

THE NEILGHERRIES.

The good people at the Neilgherries have been celebrating the anniversary of their sovereign's birth-day with all due honours and loyalty. Every thing contributing to render the day set apart for commemorating his majesty's birth the most suitable for such a service, the presence of the Right Hon. the Governor of Madras, the large assemblage of visitors, invalids and convalescents, together with a large party drawn thither for recreation or amusement, all added their quota towards rendering the day marked upon for such a service particularly appropriate. It will not therefore be matter of surprise to hear that advantage was taken of all these concurring circumstances, for laying the foundation stone of a place of public worship. The ceremony, interesting upon any occasion, but doubly so of the present, was it appears performed by the Right Hon. the Governor, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hallewell and the civil engineer, in the presence of the greater part of the population of Ootacamund. To complete the day, and make it throughout one not easily to be forgotten or erased from the memories of those who participated therein, the Right Hon. the Governor closed it with a ball and supper to the residents of the cantonments.—*Madras Gaz., May 9.*

BIRTHS.

Jan. 28. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Gibby, 33d N.I., of a daughter.

April 5. At Tranquebar, the lady of S. I. Humfreys, Esq., assist. surg. on this establishment, of a son.

6. At Madras, Mrs. Delphina Colkett, of a son.

8. At Secundrabad, the lady of Lieut. W. Yonge, H.M.'s 40th regt., of a son and heir.

10. At Madras, Mrs. Alexander Willard, of a son.

— At Madras, the wife of Mr. P. Engel, of a daughter.

12. At Noemble, near Poonamallee, the lady of Stephen Lazar, Esq., of a daughter.

13. At Royapettah, Mrs. Jane Scott Hudson, of a daughter.

14. At Vepery, Mrs. E. Gordon, of a daughter, still-born.

15. At Arcot, Mrs. M. Morrell, of a daughter.

— At Madras, the lady of Major Paske, of a son.

18. At Bellary, the lady of Brev. Capt. Morphett, H.M.'s 48th regt., of a daughter.

— At Salem, the wife of the Rev. H. Crisp, of a daughter.

— At Cannanore, the wife of Mr. J. B. De Santos, of a daughter.

21. At Madras, Mrs. Greene, the wife of Assist. Apoth. R. Greene, of a son.

22. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Hemming, Cameronian regiment, of a daughter.

23. At Madras, Capt. Robert Gray, 40th N.I., to Thomas Jarrett, Esq.

25. At Madras, Capt. Robert Gray, 40th N.I., to Eliza Walker.

Feb. 28. At Madras, Major of Brigade Sim, to J. Le Geay, H.M. 41st Royal Regt. of cholera, attached to the civil establishment at that station.

— At Trichinopoly, Mrs. A. Gamon, aged 65.

April 9. At Bangalore, W. H. Yule, Esq. 8th regt. N.I., aged 22.

— At Purseawaukum, Mrs. Charlotte Steele, aged 36.

24. The remains of Mrs. O'Neill, (wife of Dr. O'Neill, surgeon of the *Mary Ann*, during the passage from London on the 24th March) were interred in the cemetery of the Roman Catholic chapel.

Bombay.

The ringleader of a Coolie band, named Bhaugay, his three sons, and part of his followers, which consisted of about thirty returning from the end of March, a number of M.N. under the Sons of Pule, in the district of Nassick. They had been plundering the villages in the North-Konkan, and has been in-

BIRTHS.

April 1. At Mazagaon, the lady of Lieut. G. Lang, of the Queen's Royal Regt., of a daughter.

Ceylon.

COMMISSIONERS OF INQUIRY.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival on Saturday last of Major Colebrooke, one of his Majesty's commissioners of inquiry, and Mr. Gregory, secretary to the commission. The Commissioner left the Isle of France in the *Winscales* on the 25th February last, and visited the Seychelles on the passage; at 4 o'clock in the afternoon he landed under the customary salute, and proceeded to the King's house.—We regret to inform our readers that Commissioner Bigge and Commissioner Blair have been prevented by ill health from proceeding to this colony in execution of the commission with which they have been entrusted by his Majesty.—*Ceylon Gaz., April* 18.

COLONEL BIRD.

With sentiments of the deepest regret we communicate the decease, on the 3d instant, of Lieut. col. Bird, of his Majesty's 16th regiment of foot, and deputy

commissary-general in Ceylon.—Col. Bird had seen more hard service than usually falls to the lot of the military profession, having been present with Sir J. Moore's army in Spain, at Walcheren, South America, and throughout the Peninsula campaigns. He was considered a most excellent and gallant officer, and highly esteemed and respected by a very extensive circle of friends and acquaintances. A most amiable widow with four children are left to deplore the loss of an excellent husband and the most affectionate of parents.—*Ibid.*

BIRTHS.

April 2. At Jaffna, the lady of Robert Atherton, Esq., superintendent of the government stud, of a son.

11. At Colombo, the lady of Capt. Brayhrooke, of a son.

DEATHS.

March 5. At Colombo, the Countess Elisabelle Cornelia of Ranzow, consort of August Carel Frederic, Count of Ranzow, aged 56.

11. At Jaffna, Mr. J. D. Hoft, 2d clerk of the cutcherry of Jaffna.

April 10. Capt. Baron A. Mylius, of H. M.'s Ceylon Rifle regt.

Lately. Capt. Dawson, commanding the Royal Engineers in this island; and private secretary to his Excellency the Governor.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

September 29.

On the eve of publication, Madras papers reached us to the 2d May, containing Calcutta intelligence to the middle of April; the Supplement includes the principal items of news which are to be found in these papers.

The heat of the weather at Madras seems to have suspended even recreation: the *Gazette* complains of the universal dullness which prevails. The Governor and many of the European residents of Madras have proceeded to the Neilgherries for a short time.

M. de Melay, the new governor of the French establishments in India, has arrived at Pondicherry, and has been installed in his office.

At Calcutta, fears are entertained that the indigo crop will prove a failure through want of rain. A good deal of the crop has actually been destroyed by the protracted drought.

Some statements are abroad respecting a native being killed by a Company's civilian, but no circumstances are stated.

A petition from the insolvent debtors in the great gaol of Calcutta, signed by 17 Christians, 15 Mahomedans, and 77 Hindoos, was presented to the judges of the Supreme Court on the 9th April, stating that the fees sanctioned by the court were so uncertain and indefinite in amount, as to leave the petitioners without the hope of ever reaping any benefit from the operation of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, which would prove to them a dead letter.

Intelligence from Tehran had reached Bombay, in April, of the massacre of the Russian ambassador at that capital. Several causes were assigned for the popular tumult; but most of the letters concur in stating, that the Russians had offered some violence to females, and conducted themselves with too little circumspection in harbouring a eunuch, who professed to be a convert to Christianity. The eunuch's name is Meerza Yacoob; he was high in authority at the Persian court.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 3, 1829.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 26 8	Remittable	25 8 Prem.
Disc. 1 12	Old Five per ct. Loan ..	1 4 Disc.
Disc. Par.	New ditto ditto	0 6 Disc.
6,000 0	Bank of Bengal Shares	5,800 0

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	8 0
Ditto on government and salary bills	4 0
Interest on loans on deposit	7 0

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10¼d.—to sell 2s. 1d. per Sicca Rupee.

Madras, April 29, 1829.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. .....30 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. .....26 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... Par.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 16th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Prem.

Bombay, April 25, 1829.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8½d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107.9 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 136 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.

Old 5 per cent.—106-2 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

New 5 per cent.—108 to 109 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.

Singapore, May 2, 1829.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.

On Bengal, Government Bills, — none.

On ditto, Private Bills, Sa. Rs. 209 per 100 Sp. Drs.

Canton, April 4, 1829.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. to 4s. 2d. per Sp Dr.

On Bengal, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 200 per 100 Sp Drs.

On Bombay, — no bills.

Sycee Silver — very scarce.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

An account of the annual value of the trade between the subjects of Great Britain and China.

	Value of Exports and Imports between India and China.		Value of Exports and Imports between England and China on Account of the Company.	Value of Trade of Individuals with China.	Value of Trade of Company with China.	Total Value of British Trade with China.
	On Account of Individuals.	On Account of the Company.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1814-15	2,573,940	221,589	2,955,766	2,573,940	3,177,355	5,751,295
1815-16	2,379,026	356,470	4,285,799	2,379,026	4,642,269	7,021,295
1816-17	3,034,031	230,083	2,962,062	3,034,031	3,192,145	6,226,176
1817-18	3,327,770	710,100	2,183,022	3,327,770	2,893,122	6,220,892
1818-19	3,516,332	364,543	2,065,389	3,516,332	2,429,932	5,946,264
1819-20	2,190,137	334,807	3,092,456	2,190,137	3,427,263	5,617,400
1820-21	3,328,039	602,994	2,935,904	3,328,039	3,538,898	6,866,937
1821-22	3,011,010	469,657	2,700,425	3,011,010	3,170,082	6,181,092
1822-23	3,047,792	189,304	2,642,845	3,047,792	2,832,149	5,879,941
1823-24	2,734,509	721,425	2,815,048	2,734,509	3,536,423	6,270,932
1824-25	2,832,191	326,591	2,600,060	2,832,191	2,926,651	5,758,842
1825-26	3,943,729	291,603	2,687,013	3,943,729	2,978,616	6,922,345
1826-27	3,764,404	362,405	3,176,901	3,764,404	3,539,306	7,303,710

Note.—From 1820-21, the value of the trade between England and China, on account of the Company, includes cargoes from China to the Cape, St. Helena, and British North America.

An account of the invoice value of the East-India Company's trade, in merchandise only (exclusive of treasure), between China and England.

	Imports into China from England.	Exports from China to England.	Total.
	£	£	£
1814-15	860,893	1,967,973	2,955,766
1815-16	926,920	2,231,366	4,285,799
1816-17	841,520	2,120,542	2,962,062
1817-18	772,477	1,410,545	2,183,022
1818-19	658,438	1,406,951	2,065,389
1819-20	830,678	1,907,389	3,092,456
1820-21	895,165	2,012,893	2,908,058
1821-22	815,431	1,862,991	2,678,422
1822-23	693,641	1,936,361	2,630,002
1823-24	735,999	2,069,429	2,805,428
1824-25	688,059	1,812,839	2,500,898
1825-26	912,939	1,625,993	2,538,932
1826-27	764,418	2,264,726	3,029,144
1827-28	709,261	1,981,419	2,690,680

Laid before the House of Commons, and ordered to be printed 4th June 1833.

An account of the quantity of registered tonnage belonging to the East-India Company, clearing out annually from the port of Canton for England.

Years. Tons.	Years. Tons.	Years. Tons.
1810—17,274	1816—33,083	1822—29,535
1811—18,988	1817—28,042	1823—29,930
1812—25,331	1818—20,665	1824—28,245
1813—27,233	1819—21,217	1825—26,172
1814—24,470	1820—28,460	1826—26,995
1815—24,898	1821—28,817	1827—37,385

An account of the quantity of registered tonnage employed annually in the country trade between British India and Canton.

	CALCUTTA.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	To Canton.	From Canton.	To Canton.	From Canton.	To Canton.	From Canton.	To Canton.	From Canton.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1813-14	13,198	5,817	5,789	375	10,572	4,476	29,559	10,668
1814-15	13,298	5,478	725	600	10,811	8,581	24,834	14,659
1815-16	13,068	5,348	4,800	342	17,070	6,216	34,938	11,906
1816-17	16,519	13,891	4,671	—	18,022	6,281	39,212	20,172
1817-18	17,762	15,701	2,400	2,101	17,310	9,206	37,472	27,008
1818-19	16,128	10,568	2,767	848	20,850	10,095	39,745	21,511
1819-20	10,141	4,863	2,532	—	16,813	9,010	29,486	13,873
1820-21	18,360	6,691	5,375	1,534	8,476	6,762	32,211	14,987
1821-22	14,323	6,023	2,582	1,782	20,016	13,067	36,871	21,872
1822-23	12,314	6,624	4,107	579	19,862	10,808	36,283	18,011
1823-24	10,753	5,510	2,654	1,074	15,419	6,855	28,836	13,439
1824-25	14,962	4,854	4,054	5,364	18,854	9,856	37,870	20,074
1825-26	8,715	6,822	3,912	2,841	17,383	12,085	30,010	21,748
1826-27	21,724	5,599	667	5,087	26,722	15,738	49,113	26,424

An account of the quantity and prime cost of tea exported from Canton by the East-India Company to England; and of the quantity and sale amount of tea sold in England.

	Exported to England.		Sold in England.	
	Quantity.	Prime Cost.	Quantity.	Sale Amount.
	lbs.	£.	lbs.	£.
1810-11	19,710,737	1,300,321	23,548,468	3,896,291
1811-12	26,164,221	1,738,709	21,527,217	3,534,274
1812-13	28,267,413	1,972,742	23,068,033	3,793,383
1813-14	24,727,436	1,711,899	23,424,832	3,896,817
1814-15	26,195,144	1,743,081	27,820,643	4,794,359
1815-16	33,013,387	2,157,687	26,234,244	4,102,668
1816-17	29,353,973	2,017,746	21,029,843	3,114,479
1817-18	20,151,597	1,322,414	23,491,706	3,502,388
1818-19	21,085,860	1,321,696	26,068,870	3,987,067
1819-20	28,476,231	1,766,539	25,032,484	3,469,385
1820-21	28,545,960	1,874,840	24,483,970	3,324,297
1821-22	25,746,439	1,737,445	23,492,001	3,566,642
1822-23	27,478,813	1,850,035	25,862,329	3,623,924
1823-24	29,761,660	2,000,574	26,206,546	3,713,591
1824-25	27,517,938	1,812,839	26,523,327	3,741,462
1825-26	26,321,545	1,625,993	27,803,668	3,872,685
1826-27	38,567,505	2,264,726	27,700,978	3,485,092
1827-28	31,593,176	1,981,419	28,120,354	3,358,955

An Account of the quantity and sale amount of Tea exported from Canton, and sold by the East-India Company in the North American Colonies, and the Cape of Good Hope.

	North American Colonies.		Cape of Good Hope.	
	Quantity.	Sale Amount.	Quantity.	Sale Amount.
	lbs.	£.	lbs.	£.
1813-14	—	—	90,137	11,506
1814-15	—	—	77,887	11,528
1815-16	—	—	78,890	13,802
1816-17	—	—	79,468	12,541
1817-18	—	—	85,432	13,605
1818-19	—	—	86,349	15,300
1819-20	—	—	92,294	16,086
1820-21	—	—	94,699	15,920
1821-22	—	—	118,237	17,815
1822-23	—	—	113,342	19,046
1823-24	—	—	120,772	20,166
1824-25	—	—	118,993	18,484
1825-26	512,314	74,085	120,172	20,033
1826-27	723,081	82,645	104,545	17,361
1827-28	941,794	109,635	90,538	14,573

Note.—Rates of duty paid by the Company, *viz.* At the Cape, 10 per cent. on the net sale proceeds; at Quebec and Montreal, upon Bohea 2*s.* currency per lb., upon Hyson 6*d.*, upon other teas 4*d.*; at Halifax, 3½ per cent on the invoice cost of the teas.

An Account of the Quantity of Tea put up to Sale in the last three years, the quantity sold (including the private trade of the commanders and officers), and the quantity refused by the buyers.

	Quantity put up to Sale.	Quantity Sold.	Quantity refused by the Buyers.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1826	30,100,000	29,409,251	690,749
1827	30,600,000	30,327,169	272,831
1828	31,300,000	29,982,080	1,317,920

An account of the quantity of tea exported from Canton by the Americans, distinguishing that intended for American consumption from that intended for European consumption.

	For American Consumption.	For European Consumption.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1815-16	4,514,280	2,731,000	7,245,280
1816-17	6,074,100	2,880,000	8,954,100
1817-18	7,535,885	2,086,245	9,622,130
1818-19	8,884,998	3,103,651	11,988,649
1819-20	6,874,847	3,318,156	10,193,003
1820-21	not stated		
1821-22	7,600,667	1,711,600	9,312,267
1822-23	9,926,400	2,216,000	12,142,400
1823-24	8,913,467	1,238,800	10,152,267
1824-25	11,979,467	1,762,000	13,741,467
1825-26	11,441,734	1,360,800	12,802,534
1826-27	8,219,600	357,956	8,577,556

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

An Account of the value of Imports into and Exports from Canton, by the subjects of the United States of America.

	Imports into China.		Exports from China.	Total Imports and Exports.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.		
	£	£	£	£
1815-16	131,192	416,433	914,333	1,461,958
1816-17	230,663	984,750	1,235,650	2,451,063
1817-18	319,762	1,213,550	1,468,350	3,001,662
1818-19	564,016	1,606,367	1,959,046	4,129,429
1819-20	403,425	1,364,350	1,772,770	3,540,545
1820-21	not dated.			
1821-22	666,193	1,110,417	1,529,394	3,306,004
1822-23	443,421	1,363,449	1,630,090	3,436,960
1823-24	480,377	887,467	1,230,049	2,597,893
1824-25	528,134	1,413,642	1,841,910	3,783,686
1825-26	444,346	1,236,127	1,896,389	3,576,862
1826-27	433,886	398,920	945,487	1,778,293

Note.—The dollar has been converted into sterling money at the rate of 4*s.* 4*d.*

An account of the quantity of tea imported into the United States, and the quantity exported from thence to Europe, South America, and other places.

	Imported into the United States.		Exported from the United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£.	lbs.	£.
1826	10,098,000	812,994	2,604,75 2	283,550
1827	9,875,638	371,557	1,626,41 7	167,363

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Sept. 29.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, pursuant to the Charter, at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (John Loch, Esq.) said he begged leave to lay before the Court such papers as had been presented to Parliament since the last General Court.

The titles of the papers were then read, namely—

An account of the civil and military establishments kept up in the island of Ceylon, from the time of its conquest to the year 1828.

A list of warrants or instruments granting any salary, pension, or gratuity to the Company's servants, since the date of the last return.

A list of allowances, compensations, and superannuations, granted to the servants of the Company, under the act of the 55th Geo. III. cap. 155.

Sundry papers relating to the trade with India and China, presented to the House of Lords, by his Majesty's command, on the 5th of June.

Papers relative to the Company's seminaries at Haileybury and Addiscombe:

1. A return of the number of persons sent out to India as writers from the East-India College, and also the number of those who had received similar appointments, but who were not educated at the college, from Midsummer 1828 to Midsummer 1829.

2. A copy of the proceedings of the open Committee of the College, on the 28th May 1829.

3. An account of the number of students admitted into the college from Midsummer 1828 to Midsummer 1829, with the expense of their board, education, &c.

4. An account of the expense incurred by the East-India Company for the board, lodging, and education of the cadets at Addiscombe, from Midsummer 1828 to Midsummer 1829, including salaries to officers, &c.

5. An account of the expense for buildings, repairs, &c. at Addiscombe, from Midsummer 1828 to Midsummer 1829.

6. An account of the number of persons whose petitions for admission into the Military Seminary had been agreed to, and of those whose petitions had been rejected, from Sept. 1828 to Sept. 1829.

Capt. *Mayfield.*—"May I ask whether the

the whole of the accounts, with respect to the Company's trade, have been laid before the Court?"

The *Chairman.*—All the papers which have been laid before Parliament, relative to trade, are now on the table.

BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman.*—"I beg leave to state, that this Court is made special for the purpose of considering a recommendation (contained in the report of the committee of by-laws, presented on the 17th of Jun last) for altering the by-law, cap. 1, sec. 4. The original by-law, and the proposed alteration shall now be read."

The clerk accordingly read—

By-law, cap. 1, sec. 4 (as it at present stands):

Item, it is ordained, that such accounts and papers as may, from time to time, be laid before either House of Parliament by the Court of Directors, shall be laid before the next General Court. And that all proceedings of Parliament which, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, may affect the rights, interests, or privileges of the East-India Company, shall be submitted by them to the consideration of a General Court, to be specially summoned for that purpose before the same shall be passed into a law.

By-law, as now proposed to be altered.

Item, it is ordained, that copies of such accounts and papers as may, from time to time, be laid before either House of Parliament by the Court of Directors, *and copies of all bills or resolutions in either House, in anywise regarding the East-India Company, shall be laid upon the table of the reading-room appropriated to the Proprietors*, and shall be laid before the next General Court, and that all proceedings of Parliament which, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, may affect the rights, interests, or privileges of the East-India Company, shall be submitted by them to the consideration of a General Court, to be specially summoned for that purpose, before the same shall be passed into a law.

The *Chairman.*—"I move that the alteration recommended in the by-law, cap. 1, sec. 4, be approved of, subject to the confirmation of another General Court."

The *Deputy Chairman* (W. Astell, Esq.) seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

PENSION LIST.

General *Thornton* said he rose in consequence of a notice which he had given at the last General Court, to move,

"That a return be printed, for the information of the proprietors, of all persons receiving pensions or retired allowances from the East-India Company, specifying the names of the parties, the date when granted, and the total amount of such pensioner allowances."

He thought, as an attempt was now about to be made to resist the renewal of the Company's charter, that the best possible understanding ought to prevail between the directors and the proprietors; and with that view, it was essential that no information should be withheld from the latter. In his opinion, the proprietors had some reason to complain, that the House of Commons got more information, connected with the Company's affairs, than they did; for he had seen in the hands of members of Parliament various papers of which that Court knew nothing. He could not suppose that any objection would be offered to his motion, which merely called for information with respect to their pension list. Last year a paper was drawn up containing a list of pensions for the two preceding years; and he supposed that the House of Commons had got that list perfected up to the present time. Now, he believed the proprietors had not got such a list, and he was of opinion that they ought not to be without that information which the House of Commons had previously received. He entertained no doubt that all those who received pensions from the East-India Company had deserved them; and, therefore, he could see no grounds for refusing to acquiesce in his motion. He believed it was universally acknowledged, that the East-India Company were always liberal in rewarding those who had served them. Perhaps, indeed, it might be said, in these days, that their liberality had even gone too far; for some individuals, who tasted of their bounty, instead of spending their money here, laid it out in other countries; and, in such cases, he was inclined to think that the liberality of the Company was too great. He thought that the pensions granted to such persons ought to be reduced, because he believed that they were given on an extended scale on account of the expense of living here; but, that ples no longer existed, when they went to other countries, where things were much cheaper. For his part, he was of opinion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to make pensions that were spent out of the country an object of taxation. Individuals receiving pensions ought to be compelled to state, in their affidavits, what time they spent in this country, and what time they passed elsewhere; and, when it was found that they were in the habit of remaining abroad, a deduction of half or a quarter should be made from their salaries; for it was a very great grievance to this country that such large sums were taken out of it. Individuals who possessed private property, could not, of course, be prevented from spending it where they pleased; but, in the case of pensions spent abroad, he thought it would form a very proper subject for a tax. The Duchess of Wirtemberg, who derived her revenue from that country, was not allowed to spend it abroad, and after a short visit here she was compelled to return. Now, though he would not go quite so far with respect to pensioners in this country, still he would, to a certain degree, act upon that principle. He had been told that the Court of Directors granted to the widow of one Bishop of Calcutta, a large pen-

a pension of £400 a-year; but that when the widow of another Bishop, Mrs. James, though not so well off as Mrs. Heber, requested a pension of £250 a-year, she was refused. He supposed that there was some good reason for this distinction, which the hon. Chairman could state; but when he heard that one lady received £400 a-year, while the application of another was met by a refusal, he conceived that some explanation was necessary. He should not farther take up the time of the Court, but move at once for the information to which he had alluded.

The resolution having been read and seconded,

The *Chairman* said, the gallant general is labouring under a mistake with respect to the information granted to Parliament. He seems to think that part of it is withheld from the proprietors. Such, however, is not the fact. Every thing laid before Parliament by the Court of Directors, is also laid before this Court. The lists of pensions, superannuations, gratuities, and allowances, which are presented to Parliament, are likewise regularly laid before the proprietors. If the gallant general will go to the proprietors' room, he will there find returns containing all the information mentioned in his motion. The proprietors are fully acquainted with the whole extent of the pension list. The names of the parties and the amount granted are regularly laid before them. It is quite impossible to give farther information on the subject than they now possess. Under these circumstances, I trust the gallant general will not press a motion which is perfectly unnecessary.

General *Thornton*.—"My motion is for the printing of this account."

The *Chairman*.—"The printed account is laid on your table—on the table of the proprietors."

General *Thornton* then withdrew his motion.

SUTTEES.

Mr. *Lush*.—"Before the Court adjourns, I am anxious to receive information on a matter of great interest. I allude to the subject of suttees. I wish to know, whether the Court of Directors can state that they have recently received any communication from Bengal, with respect to the abolition of the practice of burning widows? That question was ably taken up by an hon. and learned friend of mine (Mr. Poynder) who generally sits on the other side of the court, but who is not now in his place; and, on his motion, the Court some time since came to a resolution on the subject. I am now anxious to be informed, whether any communication has lately been made by you to the Bengal Government, or by that Government to the Court of Directors, on this subject. A publication has recently been sent forth, by the hon. and learned gent. to whom I have alluded, which, if correct, would go the length of shewing, that that abominable custom might be abolished with very little risk. Indeed, we may fairly infer that such is the fact, since we find, that, on a late occasion, two ladies drove away a number of persons who were about to witness the sacrifice of a widow, and saved her life. I am sorry to say, that these suttees are chiefly confined to the neighbourhood of Calcutta, under the eye of the local government, and my request is, to know whether the Court of Directors have taken any decided step to put an end to the revolting practice?"

The *Chairman*.—"We have not received any information on the subject since the last General Court; but we have the opportunity of knowing, that the number of suttees continues to decrease considerably, and that the government are anxiously inquiring into, and making themselves masters of, every circumstance connected with the practice, for the purpose of putting an end to it."

The Court then adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRINCE OF PERSIA AT ST. PETERSBURGH.

On the 22d August, Prince Chosrow Mirza had his first audience of the emperor, on which occasion he made the following speech in the Persian language.

"Most mighty Emperor,—The re-establishment of the tranquillity and prosperity of Persia, the cordial union which the peace between your imperial majesty and the great ruler of Iram, my sovereign and beloved grandfather, had confirmed, irritated the demon of evil. Misled by his fatal influence, a body of furious madmen ventured at Teheran to commit an unheard of crime, of which the Russian legation became the victims; and this deplorable event threw a veil of mourning and profound affliction on the royal house and its faithful subjects. Feth Ali's just and noble heart shuddered at the thought that a band of wretches had, with impious hands, torn the bonds of peace and union which he had just renewed with the great sovereign

reign of Russia. He chose me among the princes of his house, and commanded me to hasten without loss of time to the capital of your empire, convinced that my voice, faithful to truth, would be heard with kindness by your imperial majesty; and that my words might serve to maintain unimpaired the friendship which unites the two greatest and most powerful sovereigns of the earth.

"These are the wishes of which my august sovereign has commanded me to be the organ.

"Deign, most magnanimous emperor, to devote to oblivion an event which has afflicted Persia no less than Russia itself. May the world learn how, in the midst of an unparalleled crisis, the wisdom of two sovereigns, and their reciprocal confidence, succeeded in averting all dangers, in dispelling all suspicion and uncertainty, and in giving to the affair a result agreeable to the wishes of all parties.

"As for myself, chosen for this mission on so remarkable an occasion, I consider myself on the summit of happiness on appearing before your imperial majesty, and, according to the orders of my sovereign, in exerting all my efforts to consolidate constant union between two great nations, which Providence itself destines to maintain a reciprocal and unalterable friendship."

The Vice-Chancellor, in his majesty's name, replied as follows:—

"His majesty the emperor, my august sovereign, commissions me to assure your royal highness, that he receives with the greatest satisfaction the expressions of sorrow which you announce in the name of your sovereign. His generous heart could not but be struck with horror at a crime committed with the wretched intention of increasing the differences between two neighbouring nations but just reconciled with each other. The mission which he has given you is a fresh proof of this truth. It dispels all the clouds with which so lamentable a catastrophe might threaten the relations between Russia and Persia.

"Your royal highness will convey these assurances to his majesty the Shah. You will convince him of the decided will of his imperial majesty to maintain peace, and confirm the relations of friendship and good neighbourhood so happily restored by the treaty of Turkmantschi.

"The emperor commands me to add, that the shah could not have made a choice more agreeable to him than by giving the mission to your highness. I hope you will find the confirmation of this assurance in the feelings I here express to you in the name of my august master."

Letters from Teflis of the 30th July, say that the body of the late Russian ambassador Gribojadow had been brought to that city, and interred with all the honours due to his rank.—*London Paper, Sept. 5.*

DISTINCTIONS ON OFFICERS IN INDIA.

Whitehall, Sept. 16, 1829.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Britain and Ireland, conferring the honours of knighthood upon the following gentlemen, viz.:—

John Hayes, Esq., Commodore in the East India Company's marine service.

Robert Henry Cunliffe, Esq., Lieut. Colonel Commandant in the East India Company's service.

Jeremiah Bryant, Esq., Lieut. Colonel in the East India Company's service.

COLONEL MACDONALD.

The King has been pleased to grant unto John Macdonald, Esq., lieut. colonel in the service of the East India Company on the Madras establishment, and envoy extraordinary from the Supreme Government of India to the Shah of Persia, his royal license and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Order of the Lion and Sun, of the first class, which his Persian majesty has been pleased to confer upon that officer, in testimony of his royal approbation of his services and distinguished conduct before the enemy on the field.—*Lond. Gaz. Sept. 11.*

LORD COMBERMERE.

The *Gazette*, of Sept. 25, announces the appointment of Lord Combermere, G.C.B., to be colonel of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, in the room of the Earl of Harrington deceased.

MONSTROUS STEAM BOAT.

The English newspapers contain an account from "a correspondent in Holland," of a gigantic steam boat, called the *Monster*, which has been some years in preparation; and destined to open a communication with Batavia. It is said to be 250 feet long, and with a breadth of beam only one-eighth of its length. It has four masts. The cost of building is reported to be upwards of £100,000.

SIR MILES NIGHTINGALL.

Died, Sept. 19, at Gloucester, in his 61st year, Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles Nightingall, K.C.B., colonel of the 49th Regiment, and M.P. for the borough of Eye.

The late Lieut. General Sir Miles Nightingall entered the service on the 4th of April 1787, as ensign in the 52d Regiment of Foot, and obtained on the 12th of November 1788, a lieutenancy in the same corps.

This

This officer served as an ensign and lieutenant in the East Indies; he was employed with the army under the late Sir William Medows, in the campaign of 1790, and was present with the grenadiers of the 52d regiment at the assault of Bandegul; immediately after which, being appointed major of brigade to the King's troops, and attached to the 1st brigade, he was present at the siege of Puligantcherry. He served the campaigns of 1791 and 1792, under Lord Cornwallis, in the above capacity, and was present at the siege and assault of the town and fortress of Bangalore; also at the siege and storming of the strong hill fort of Sevendroog. The brigade to which he was attached was principally engaged in the general action near Seringapatam with Tippoo Sultaun, on the 15th of May 1791; he was in the general action of the 6th of February 1792, when the enemy's lines were stormed under the walls of Seringapatam, and at the siege of that capital, which terminated in the peace of the 19th of March following.

During the peace this officer continued to execute the duties of major of brigade to the King's forces serving in India; and on the breaking out of the war with France, in 1793, he was present at the siege and capture of Pondicherry, in the August of that year, and remained employed on various services till August 1794, when, owing to severe illness, he was compelled to return to England.

He obtained, on the 1st of September 1794, a company in the 125th Foot; and on his arrival in England was appointed aide-de-camp to the Marquis Cornwallis, then commanding the eastern district. He was promoted on the 28th of Feb. 1795, to a majority in the 121st Foot, and appointed brigade-major-general to the eastern district. He obtained on the 9th of September 1795, a lieut.-colonelcy in the 115th Regiment, and was removed on the 28th of October 1795, to the 38th regiment of Foot.

He served in 1796 and 1797, with the latter regiment in the West-Indies, and was obliged to return to England from the effects of the yellow fever; but having recovered during the voyage, he was appointed immediately after his arrival deputy adjutant-general to the forces in St. Domingo. Early in January 1798, he sailed for that island, and held his appointment till July, when he was sent home with confidential despatches to government; in February 1799, he was again ordered out to St. Domingo, on an important mission with Lieut. Gen. Maitland to Toussaint; and on his return to England, in July following, was appointed an assistant adjutant-general to the army, under the Duke of York in Holland, where he was present at the actions of the 19th of September and the 2d of October. On the conclusion of this service, he was employed under Lieut. Gen. Maitland, on the coast of France, and in January 1800, sailed for Quiberon Bay. In February he returned to England to take out troops for an attack on Belleisle, and soon after sailed with the 36th Foot from Cork, to take possession of Houat, as a preparatory step; this service, however, was laid aside, and he returned home in July with despatches.

In 1801, Lieut. Colonel Nightingall was appointed assistant quarter master-general to the eastern district, in which situation he continued till the peace, when he accompanied the Marquis Cornwallis to Amiens as secretary; shortly after his return from France he was appointed quarter-master-general to the King's troops in India, and sailed by the first opportunity to Bengal.

On his arrival the army under Lord Lake had taken the field against the Mahrattas; he joined immediately, and was at head-quarters previous to the attack on Agra. He was present at the attack of a body of infantry posted under the walls of the latter place, and at the siege and capture of the fortress; he was afterwards at the general and decisive action at Lasevarris, and continued to serve with the army in the field, until the conclusion of the peace with Scindeah. He was appointed, in 1805, military secretary to the Marquis Cornwallis; and on his Lordship's death he remained in Bengal, in the office of quarter-master general, until February 1807, when his health being much impaired, he returned to England, and soon after resigned his staff situation. In July 1802, this officer was appointed to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 51st Foot, from which he was removed on the 8th of 1806 to the 69th regiment. He received, on the 25th of September 1803, the rank of colonel in the army.

Within four months after his arrival in England, Colonel Nightingall was appointed to serve as a brigadier-general with the forces under Major General Spencer, with whom he proceeded to Gibraltar, and was employed on the coast of Spain under his orders, until his division joined the army, under Sir A. Wellesley, at Mondego Bay, when Brigadier General Nightingall was appointed to command the 3d brigade, with which he served during the campaign of 1808. He was present in the actions of Roliea and Vimiera, and was placed, early in July 1809, on the staff of the Kent district, as brigadier-general. He was raised on the 25th July 1810 to the rank of major-general, and, on the 14th of June 1814, to that of lieutenant-general. He was appointed on the 19th of February 1820, colonel of the 49th Foot.—*London Paper.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

A London paper contains the following paragraph:

Sir John Malcolm, the present Governor of Bombay, is fully intent upon establishing a steam-communication between that place and England, by the way of the Red Sea, Suez, and Alexandria in Egypt. Several interesting communications have lately passed between Sir John Malcolm and Mr. Barker, consul-general in Egypt, upon this interesting subject. It is proposed that passengers from England arriving at Alexandria, shall be conveyed across the Desert to Suez upon dromedaries, where they will embark again in the East-India Company's steam-vessel, and proceed direct to Bombay through the Red Sea and the Straits of Babel-Mandel. Mehemet, Pacha of Egypt, and his son Ibrahim, who will probably succeed to the throne, or rather pachalick, of his father, are both eagerly desirous that such a transit should be established through their dominions, and they have offered to become pledged for the safety of the route to Suez. The greatest difficulty appears to arise from the impossibility of procuring supplies of coal in the Red Sea, or even at Bombay. It has, however, been proposed to establish depots of coal or other fuel at Suez, in the Straits of Babel-Mandel, and at Bombay. Suez can obtain supplies from the Mediterranean *via* Alexandria, by means of dromedaries and camels, a company of Egyptian merchants having already offered to deliver coals at Suez, although at a high price per ton. The depots at Babel Mandel and Bombay must be supplied in large ships from Bengal, coal being found in considerable quantity on the Ganges, some hundreds of miles above Calcutta, whither it is conveyed down the river at a moderate freight. It is understood that arrangements have been made for at least a trial of this bold experiment, and that the *Superb* steam-packet will shortly leave England for Alexandria, to convey passengers to meet the *Enterprize* Indian steamer at Suez. Every person in the kingdom must surely feel interested in the success of this scheme, from its vast importance to our Eastern empire; and although the expenses at the commencement will be so enormous that it will literally be burning rupees for fuel, still the undertaking is worthy a mighty nation, and the perseverance of man has overcome even greater difficulties.

INTERCOURSE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND INDIA.

"*St. Petersburgh, August* 12th.—Mohammed Mustapha, Prince of the Afghans, arrived here on the 7th from Orenburgh.—The Afghans, as well as their neighbour the Rajah of Lahore, who lately had two Ambassadors at St. Petersburgh, are known to be friends to Russia."

MAJOR LAING'S PAPERS.

A French paper contains the following news from Tripoli:

"It was known, some days ago that Baron Rousseau, his Majesty's consul-general and chargé d'affaires at Tripoli, had taken down his flag in consequence of very serious disputes between the Pacha and him relative to the papers of Major Laing. If we may give credit to the private information which we have received, Baron Rousseau is implicated in this affair. The misunderstanding between the Consul and the Pacha having no other cause than the private conduct of the former, we have not thought it necessary to acquaint the public till certain documents, which we are promised very shortly, should have reached us. We believe the merchants have no reason to fear a rupture with Tripoli, because the French government has not been insulted in the person of its consul; and what tends to confirm our opinion is, that the Pacha has repeatedly declared to M. Rousseau that he was going to write himself to the French government, to assure it of his friendship and deference, that if the consul went away, he should, notwithstanding, consider himself at peace with France, and that all the subjects of that nation residing at Tripoli should be the object of his special protection. As soon as the official documents which we expect have reached us, we shall immediately make them public."

(Here follows, under the head of news from Tripoli, a long article extracted from the *Sémaphore* of Marseilles, the substance of which is, that in consequence of the researches made by Mr. Warrington, the English consul, and father-in-law of Major Laing, there was reason to believe that the papers of the Major had been brought to Tripoli by some people of Ghadames, and that a Turk named Hassouna Dghies had received them in a mysterious manner. Mr. Warrington having so far succeeded that the truth was at length on the point of being discovered, Hassouna not daring to wait for the result, took refuge with Mr. Cox, the American consul.)

The Pacha signified to Mr. Cox that he acknowledged the inviolability of the asylum granted to the Turk; but that as his evidence was necessary to the investigation of the assassination of Major Laing, he begged him not to favour his flight. Mr. Warrington wrote in the same manner to his colleague. However, Hassouna left Tripoli in the night of the 9th of August, disguised, as it is said, as an American officer, and took refuge on board the American corvette *Hornet*, Captain Parker, then in the road of Tripoli

poli, and which weighed anchor on the 10th of August in the morning. The Pacha, enraged at the escape of Hassouna, sent for his brother (Mohammed), who, on being threatened, confessed in writing, and upon oath, that Hassouna (his brother) had had the Major's papers in his possession, but had given them up to a person, whom we shall not name, for a deduction of forty per cent. on the debts which he had contracted in France, and of which the latter was endeavouring to obtain payment. Mohammed's declaration, which fills three pages, contains valuable and numerous particulars respecting the Major's papers. However, when he left the palace, fearing that the Pacha might punish him instead of his brother, he went to take refuge with the person of whom we have spoken, and implored his protection. On this the Consuls-General of the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, and Sardinia, went to the person indicated as the receiver, and summoned him in the name of Mr. Warrington, and on the ground of Mohammed's declaration, instantly to deliver up Major Laing's papers. He answered haughtily, that the declaration was a tissue of calumnies, and Mohammed, depending probably on a pretended inviolability, wholly disavowed it, and even denied his own hand-writing. This palinode deceived nobody. The Pacha in a rage sent his own son Sidi-Ali to Mohammed, who being threatened with being seized by the Chiaoux, retracted his retractation, and confirmed in a new declaration, made in the presence of all the consuls, that which he had made in the morning before the Pacha and his principal officers.

"Now the circumstances of this affair are clear, and we will submit them to the attention of France and Europe. Our readers will easily guess what delicacy has obliged us to pass over in silence. One consolatory fact results from these afflicting details: the papers of Major Laing exist, and the learned world will rejoice; but in the name of humanity, in the name of science, in the name of the national honour, compromised, perhaps, by shameful or criminal bargains, we must desire that justice may strike the guilty, whoever he may be."

FAIR AT NEISHNEY NOVOGOROD.

Letters from Neishney Novogorod say, that the fair began on the 14th of August. In a few days 3,094 booths were filled with goods. There were twice as many merchants from Tiflis and Persia as in the last two years; they have already purchased almost all the ordinary and large quantities of fine calicoes of Russian manufacture, and a great quantity of nankin, of which there were 150,000 pieces in the fair: 25,000 chests of tea were sold, of which there were 3,800 chests from Kiachta, and several consignments from Moscow.—*Russian Paper, Aug. 31.*

IRON MOUNTAINS AT MADRAS.

Amongst the stories circulated throughout the country by designing persons, and greedily believed by our poor deluded mechanics, is the following, which appears in many of the provincial journals: we copy it from a Scotch newspaper.

"We hear from good authority, and we state the fact with satisfaction, that in the government of Madras there have lately been discovered inexhaustible supplies of iron ore, of the fine magnetic kind, from which the superior steel of the ancient and eastern nations was manufactured. Mountains in the government of Madras are literally composed of the ore mentioned, and the country abounds with wood, which can form fuel to smelt it. The subject is to be immediately brought before the Board of Trade, and gentlemen of capital and abilities are about to undertake the manufacture of iron in that quarter, for the supply of the British markets."

We are surprised that the inventor of this hoax was contented with making the material of the mountains *iron*; it would have cost him as little effort to make them *gold*, and we have no doubt the bait would have taken.

DINNER AT LIVERPOOL.

An attempt, we are informed, was recently made by the Liverpool antimonopolists, to procure a municipal dinner to be given to Mr. Wolryche Whitmore, the member for Bridgenorth, in compliment to his exertions in their cause, to break up the East-India Company, and let the Liverpool speculators into the China-market. The borough reeve, however, refused to invite the honourable member; he was therefore invited by the "East-India Committee." The dinner took place on the 22d of September, at the Adelphi.

GREEK ANTIQUITIES IN TURKEY.

The Russian authorities have lost no opportunity of instituting researches for antiquities in the places which they have conquered in Turkey. Coins, sculptures, inscriptions, and antiquities of many kinds have been obtained by the Russian Commissioners, which have been deposited in the museum at Odessa.

SCOTTISH MISSIONARY SCHOOL IN INDIA.

In consequence of a suggestion from Dr. Bryce of Calcutta, the general assembly of the Church of Scotland, some time back, took into serious consideration the propriety of adopting measures for the propagation of the Gospel in India, as a body,

body, in imitation of the church of England. Dr. Bryce recommended that two or more probationers of the Scottish church, under the Ecclesiastical Kirk Session of St. Andrew's Church, should be maintained at Calcutta, to be educated under their eye, in the native languages, with the view of addressing the better informed and more respectable class of the natives. The general assembly approved of the proposition; and considering it expedient to make education the primary subject in view, they resolved to establish, in the first instance, a central seminary of education, with branch schools in the surrounding country, for the benefit of the children of the native population, under the charge of a head master, an ordained minister of the Scottish church, and not less than two assistant European teachers, together with a certain number of additional teachers to be selected by the head master from those natives who have previously received the requisite education: the head master to embrace opportunities, as they occur, to recommend the Gospel of Christ to the faith and acceptance of those to whom he finds access. "With this view," say the assembly, "he ought to court the society of those natives more especially, who have already received a liberal education; and, if encouraged by them, ought to put into their hands such tracts, illustrative of the import, the evidences, and the history of our christian faith, as may be sent to him for that purpose, under the authority of the general assembly; and ought also to preach, from time to time, in the hearing of such persons, or others who may be induced to attend him, either in the hall of the seminary over which he presides, or in such other convenient place as may be afforded him." The Assembly, wishing to make this "a general and national undertaking," distributed circulars calling upon the people of Scotland to contribute funds, to be placed under the guarantee of the ecclesiastical establishment of the church of Scotland for this object. In an ably written letter, the general assembly entered into an elaborate examination of the subject, in which they insist upon the obligation to propagate the gospel, and upon the good prospect of success afforded by a judicious union of secular education with religious instruction. They observe:—"the gospel of Christ and its evidences are, no doubt, adapted to the capacities of all men; but, though its leading truths may be both comprehended and received by any mind which makes a fair use of its powers, it is not the less certain that they address themselves to the understanding; and that, in this case, a just exercise of the understanding is greatly facilitated by the removal of those prejudices against pure and undefiled religion, which are encouraged by idolatry in all its bearings; nor can it be doubted that an education, calculated to enlighten and invigorate the mind, is an important means of promoting this blessed effect."

The Rev. Alexander Duff has recently been ordained to the pastoral office by the presbytery of Edinburgh, previous to his embarkation for Calcutta, where he is to be the head of a Missionary school, under the sanction of the General Assembly, in furtherance of the design of that body.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

11th Light Drags. Cornet L. H. French to be lieut. by purch., v. Johnson prom. (20 Aug. 29).

1st Foot. Surg. Wm. Finnie, from 19th F., to be surg., v. Fitzgerald, who rets. (13 Aug.)

6th Foot. Capt. Hon. J. E. K. Erskine, from h. p., to be capt., v. Thos. Duke, who exch., rec. dif. (27 Aug.)

20th Foot. Ens. F. M. Fraser to be lieut. by purch., v. Bayly, who rets.; and W. Welsh to be ens. by purch., v Fraser (both 20 Aug.)

30th Foot. Ens. Aug. Berkeley to be lieut. by purch., v. Coke, who rets.; and B. G. Layard to be ens., v. Berkeley (both 13 Aug.)

57th Foot. Lieut. J. Story, from 87th F., to be lieut., v. J. W. Taylor, who rets. on h. p. 59th F. (20 Aug.)

78th Foot. H. Hamilton to be ens. by purch., v. Webb, who rets. (13 Aug.)

97th Foot. Maj. Gen. Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K.C.B, to be colonel, v. Maj. Gen. Sir Jas. Lyon app. to 24th F. (7 Sept.)

Brevet. Lieut. C. Blood, Hon. East-India Company's service, to have temporary rank of lieut. whilst filling situation of orderly officer at Company's Military seminary at Addiscombe (date 13 Aug. 29).

The following cadets of the Hon. East-India Company's service to have temporary rank as ensigns during period of their being placed under command of Lieut. Col. Pasley, of Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instructions in art of sapping and mining.—H. Rigby, W. Saunders, Thos. Renny, W. G. Hebbert, G. H. Fagan, G. Wingate, and J. H. G. Crawford (all dated 13 Aug. 29.)

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 30. *Susan*, Halliday, from Bengal 17th Feb., and Madras 6th April; at Deal.—*Sept.* 3. *Australia*, Slight, from N. S. Wales 28th April; off Portsmouth.—5. *Laing*, Lusk, from N. S. Wales 7th May; at Gravesend.—5. *Cleopatra*, Young, from N. S. Wales 28th March, and Rio de Janeiro 29th June; at Gravesend.—5. *Calcutta*, Mollen, from Singapore and Batavia 9th May; at Cowes (for Stockholm).—8. *Marquis of Hastings*, Drake, from Singapore 17th Feb., Penang, and Rio de Janeiro; off Dover.—8. *Hymen*, Edington, from Bombay 26th April; at Deal.—8. *Mary Hope*, Blissett, from N. S. Wales 13th April; at Liverpool.—8. *Alexander*, Rabe, from Mauritius 1st June; off Dover (for Copenhagen).—13. *Henry Wellesley*, Ireland, from N. S. Wales 28th March, and Rio de Janeiro 5th July; at Gravesend.—*Colombia*, Wilson, from N. S. Wales 29th April; at Greenock.—15. *Mary*, Shuttleworth, from N. S. Wales 27th April; at Gravesend.—15. *Lord William Bentinck*, Craigie, from China 21st Jan., and Halifax 25th Aug.; at Gravesend.—18. *Preciosa*, Hjelm, from Bengal 3d April; at Cowes (for Stockholm).—19. *Royal Charlotte*, Dudman, from China 24th March, and Singapore 2d May; at Gravesend.—20. *James Grant*, Inglis, from Mauritius 9th June; at Cowes.—21. *James Sibbald*, Cole,

Cole, from Bengal 9d April, and Mauritius 2d June; at Gravesend.—25. *Nautilus*, Nash, from China 12th April; at Cowes.—28. *Coromandel*, Boyes, from Calcutta 28th March, and Madras 3d May; at Deal.

Departures.

Aug. 25. *Agnes*, Ballarney, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—29. *Triumph*, Green, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—30. *Exporter*, Anwyll, for Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius; from Deal.—30. *James Pattison*, Grote, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—30. *Bee*, Wishart, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—30. *Alfred*, Hill, for Madras; from Deal.—31. *Baretto, jun.*, Shannon, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—31. *Samuel*, Brown, Reed, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Sept.* 2. *Thalia*, Biden, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—3. *Wellington*, Evans, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—3. *Egyptian*, Lilburn, for Cape of Good Hope and Swan River; from Deal.—6. *Greenock*, Miller, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Leith.—10. *Indian*, Harding, for Liverpool and Batavia; from Deal.—10. *Elizabeth*, Swan, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—14. *John*, Davey, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—14. *Chatham*, Bragg, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—16. *Sister*, Duke, for New Zealand; from Deal.—16. *Barbara*, Dunn, for Cape of Good Hope; from Liverpool.—19. *Providence*, Ford, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—19. *Resolution*, Goldsworthy, for St. Helena; from Deal.—20. *Minstrell*, Arkcoll, for Cape of Good Hope and Swan River; from Portsmouth.—20. *Francis Watson*, Bragg, for Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius; from Deal.—20. *Eagle*, Pratt, for Swan River; from Deal.—20. *Pacific*, for Cape of Good Hope; from Liverpool.—25. *Boyne*, Warren, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—25. *Clyde*, Oldham, for Bombay; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Susan, from Madras: Capt. Harwood; Mrs Harwood; Lieut. Groves; Surgeon Skirrow; Mr. W. P. Burt; Mrs. Burt; Mr. Pender; Mr. Thos. Johnson.

Per Australia, from N.S. Wales: Dr. Cameron, R.N.; Dr. Clifford, ditto; Capt. Daveney, 57th regt.; Lieut. Sweeney, invalids; Mrs. Sweeney and two children; Mrs. Johnston (wife of Qu. Mast. Johnston, 57th regt.) and child; R. Scott, Esq.; 18 soldiers, women, and children.

Per Malvina, from Bombay (at Liverpool): Capt. Betham; Capt. Jones, Bombay marine; Mrs. Jones.

Per Henry Wellesley, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull and family; Mr. S. Kergh; Lieut. Reid; Mr. Hayes; Mr. Chapman; Mr. W. Blake, wife, and two daughters.

Per Mary, from V.D. Land: Dr. Dixon, R.N.; Mr. Farewell; Mrs. Driver; Mr. Gordon.—From St. Helena: Col. Doveton.

Per James Sibbald, from Bengal: Lieut. Col. Ebrington, C.B., H.M.'s 47th regt.; Capt. J. Pennycuick, ditto; Lieuts. C. Lane, J. Gordon, W. D. Deverill, and A. Campbell, ditto; Ens. R. Allan and Surg. A. Miller, ditto; Lieut. Col. Stoneham, Bengal N.I.; Lieut. W. C. Ormsby, 63d regt.; W. Smith, Esq.; W. P. Stoneham, Esq.; Mrs. Pennycuick; two Misses Pennycuick; Mrs. Miller; three Misses Miller; 149 soldiers H.M.'s 47th Foot; 16 wives of ditto; 3 children of ditto.

Per Coromandel, from Bengal; Mrs. Stacey and three children; Miss A. Stacey and servant; Miss Massingham; Lieut. Col. Gilmour, Bengal estab.; Capt. Speck, ditto; Assist. Surg. Fenders, ditto; Capt. Comor, H.M.'s 14th regt.; Capt. Keily, H.M.'s 13th regt.; Major Fidder, Bengal service.—From Madras; Mrs. Bowes and two children; Mrs. Irving; Lieut. Col. Bowes, Madras service; Mr. Irving, surgeon; Capt. Cuppage, H.M.'s 46th regt.; Lieut. Horn, Madras service; Lieut. Curre; Mrs. Fiddes; 6 servants.—(Mrs. Massingham died at sea, June 13.)

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Alfred, for Madras: Capt. Bell; Capt. Milsom; Capt. Kelly; Lieut. Arbuthnot; Lieut. Campbell; Dr. Macaulay; Mr. Thomas; Mr. Pitcairn; Mr. Domar; Mr. Gearthorpe; Mr. Babbington; Mr. G. Babbington; Mr. Storrock; Mrs. Bell; Mrs. Arbuthnot; Miss Ashton; Miss Morsom; Miss Harris; Miss Cattenberg.

Per Wellington, for Madras: Mrs. Lord; Dr. McCloud; Mr. Cockane; Mr. Williamson; Mr. Elliott; Mr. Durmegue; Mr. and Mrs. Reid; Mr. Barrow; Mr. Lovell; Mr. Shewan; Mr. J. Gill; two Miss Mellors; Miss Moore; Miss Heath; Mr. Heath and family.

Per Triumph, for Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Pelly; two Misses Pelly; Miss Willoughby; Miss Spottiswood; Mrs. Boddam; Lieut. and Mrs. Lukyn; Capt. Seward; Mrs. Dawson; Mr. and Mrs. Pope; Mr. Phillips; Mr. Gore; Mr. Baker; Lieut. Dawson, R.N.; Mr. Massir, cadet.

Per Thalia, for Bengal: Dr. and Mrs. Jackson; Mrs. King; Dr. and Mrs. Browley; Miss Newcomen; Miss Blair; Miss Rogers; Miss Lawrence; Lieut. Robertson; Mr. Alexander; Mr. King; Lieut. Lawrence; Mr. Lawrence; Mr. Campbell; Messrs. Bolton, Appesby, Turnbull, Gray, and Tickle, cadets; Mr. Crow; Mr. Keen.

Per Resolution, for St. Helena: Mr. Blake, cadet; Mr. Solomons.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Hope*, Morce, from Bengal to Mauritius and Liverpool, was lost on the 5th April near Hedgeree. She took the ground on Fisherman's Flat, near Saugor, and fell on her broadside; crew saved, with the exception of one man, the pilot's servant.

BIRTH, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

Lately. At Bonnyglen, near Donegal, the lady of Lieut. Col. Stewart, of the Madras army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 24. At St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Lieut. Robert McMurdo, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Sarah Anne, only daughter of the late H. R. Whitcombe, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, and of Whittern House, county of Hereford.

27. At Whitsbury, Hants, Col. Cock, of the Bengal army, to Georgiana Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thos. Baker, rector of Rollesby, in Norfolk.

29. At Paris, Colin Rogers, Esq., Superintending surgeon Hon. E. I. Company's service, Madras, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Jas. Wimbolt, Esq.

Sept. 1. At St. Pancras New Church, R. Ronald, Esq., late of Calcutta, to Maria Laura, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. G. Hunt, of Hunter Street, Brunswick square.

— At Lee, F. Halliburton, Esq., of Penang, to Isabella Beatrice, daughter of the late Adam Baildon, M.D., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, St. Helena.

8. At Edinburgh, Capt. A. Horsburgh, Hon. E. I. Company's service, second son of Alex. Horsburgh, Esq., of Horsburgh, Peeblesshire, to Ellen Hay, youngest daughter of the late John McLaren, Esq., Leith.

10. At Llangoed, county of Brecon, Capt. Walter, of the Bombay army, son of the late W. Walter, Esq., of Devonshire Place, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late R. Lee, Esq.

15. At Birkhill, Fifeshire, R. M. Isacke, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's naval service, to Matilda Scrymgeour Wedderburn, daughter of H. S. Wedderburn, Esq., of Wedderburn.

— At Bath, Capt. Geo. Fryer, of the Madras army, to Sarah Moore, eldest daughter of the late Rev. E. C. Willoughby, grandson of the late Edw. Willoughby, Esq., of Aspley, Notts.

Lately. At Cork, J. G. Elphinstone, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of the Rev. Rich. Lloyd, of Passage.

DEATHS.

May 3. At sea, on the passage from Singapore to London, Capt. Wm. Eadie, of the brig *Indian*.

July 28. At sea, on board the *Hymen*, on the passage from India, F. H. G. Davenport, Esq., assist. surgeon 50th Madras N.I., aged 34.

Aug. 30.

Aug. 30. At Edinburgh, Miss Jane Emily Craig, daughter of the late Dr. John Craig, of the E. I. Company's service.

Sept. 6. In her 76th year, Anne, relict of the late Robert Hudson, Esq., formerly, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

11. In George Street, Hanover Square, Capt. John Harwood, of the Madras army, in his 59th year.

20. Mrs. Caroline Wattell, widow of the late John Wattell, Esq., late of the Bengal civil service, aged 86.

— At Bath, Lieut. Col. Lawless, 1st Europ. Regt., Madras establishment.

Lately. At Swan Hill, near Oswestry, in his 66th year, General Despard.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 14 October—Prompt 15 January 1830.

Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 26 October—Prompt 19 January.

Company's—Bengal Raw Silk.

Private-Trade.—Bengal and China Raw Silk.

CARGO of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGO of the *Swards*, from *Bengal* and *Madras*.

Company's—Piece Goods—Sugar.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Name.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
	1829.						
Madras & Bengal	Graves. Sept. 30	Lady Holland	445	George Joad	Samuel Snell	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surflen, George-yard.
	Ports. Oct. 5						
	Graves. —	Lord Amherst	507	John A. Meaburn	Robert Thornhill	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun., and Lyall and Greig, Birchin-lane.
	Ports. 10						
	Graves. 25	Cæsar	621	John A. Meaburn	Thos. A. Watt	W. I. Docks	E. Read, Riches'-court, Lime-street.
	Downs. Nov. 7						
	Graves. 1	Moira	650	Henry Templer	Wm. Bugg	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co., & Tomlin & Man.
	Ports. 10						
Cape & Bombay	Ports. Oct. 2	Sesostris	484	Alex. Yates	Alex. Yates	City Canal	Edmund Read.
Bombay	Ports. 1	Bencoolen	420	Wm. Martin	John Martin	W. I. Docks	Lyall and Greig and Wm. Martin.
	15	Lonach	391	Wm. Driscoll	R. B. Cotgrave	W. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man, and Wm. Abercrombie, & Co.
Ceylon	1	Seppings	343	George Joad	William Loader	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surflen.
	10	Ceylon	300	John Bentley	Francis Davison	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun., Birchin-lane.
Madeira & Mauritius	1	Bee	250	J. Buckpitt	J. Buckpitt	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surflen.
Mauritius	—	Hebden	260	Bartholemew Fowler	Henry Fowler	Lon. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
Cape & Mauritius	—	Atlas	411	Chalmers and Guthrie	F. Hunt	W. I. Docks	Buckles and Co.
Cape	—	Peter Proctor	250	I. Allan	John Terrey	Lon. Docks	Charles Home.
	13	Flinn	200	Robert Flinn	E. Philipson	St. Kt. Docks	Cookes and Long.
	15	Pero	190	Wm. Rutter	Wm. Rutter	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
Mauritius	1	Hebe	162	R. Barry	R. Douglas	W. I. Docks	John Masson, Lime-street-square.
Batavia	25	London	360	Thorntons and West	—	W. I. Docks	John S. Brinley, Birchin-lane.
Batavia, W. Coast, and Manilla	10	Batavia	400	Thorntons and West	Peter Blair	W. I. Docks	John S. Brinley, Birchin-lane.
Batavia & Singapore	4	Eagle	200	Josh. Kain and Son	A. Smith	W. I. Docks	W. Buchanan & W. D. Dowson.
	Liverpool 5	Indian	230	Anderson, Wise, and Co.	John Harding	Liverpool	Anderson, Wise, and Co., and John Chapman & Co.
	10	Newton	182	James Jenkins	Robert Rising	Lon. Docks	W. Abercrombie and Co. Cornhill.
New South Wales	—	Kath. Stewart Forbes	457	Aaron Chapman	Thos. Canney	Portsmouth	J. Chapman & Co., Leadenhall-street.
	5	Eliza	390	Thomas Ward	Wm. Doutty	Woolwich	Joseph Lachlan.
	10	Caroline	300	Robert Brooks	J. W. Hewey	St. Kt. Docks	Robert Brooks, Old Broad-street.
Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales	—	Magnet	200	Robert Cheesemont	Wm. Johnstone	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	1	George Canning	414	Nelson and Co.	John Bulley	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
Swan River, West Coast of Australia, &c. &c.	Graves. 1	Hooghley	500	Buckles and Co.	Peter J. Reeves	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	Ports. 5						
	Graves. 3	Minstrel	354	George Brown	Charles Arkcoll	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	Ports. 10						
	—	Warrior	458	Bushell and Jack	John Stone	St. Kt. Docks	Blackhall & Filby, Langbourn-chambers
	15	Arab	290	John Binner	James Ferrier	Lon. Docks	John Binner, Church-row.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1828-9, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	Tonnage Gravesend.	To be in the Downs.	When Settled.
												1829.	1829.	1830.	1830.
7	*Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bombay & China*	18 Nov	9 Dec.	3 Jan	
5	*Duchess of Atholl*	1330	Wm. E. Ferrers	E. M. Daniell	—	—	—	—	—	—					
7	*Dunira*	1325	Geo. Palmer	J. P. Wilson	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bengal & China*				
5	*William Fairlie*	1348	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair	—	—	—	—	—	—					
3	*Abercrombie Robinson*	1330	H. Bonham	John Innes	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bengal & China*	3 Dec.	24 Dec.	20 do.	
5	*Macqueen*	1333	John Campbell	Robert Lindsay	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bombay & China*				
7	*Orwell*	1335	Matthew Isacke	Robt. M. Isacke	—	—	—	—	—	—	*St. Helena, Bombay, & China*				
2	*Reliance*	1416	John F. Timins	C. S. Timins	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bengal & China*	18 do.	1830. 8 Jan.	4 Feb.	
9	*General Harris*	1263	James Sims	Joseph Stanton	—	—	—	—	—	—					
5	*Berwickshire*	1332	S. Marjoribanks	F. Madan	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bombay & China*	1830. 4 Jan.	25 do.	22 do.	
3	*Lord Lowther*	1332	H. Blanshard	Charles Steward	—	—	—	—	—	—	*St. Helena, Stra. of Malacca, & China*				
9	*Marquis Camden*	1261	W. C. Drysdale	Thomas Larkins	—	—	—	—	—	—					
7	*London*	1332	*Company's Ship*	Timothy Smith	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Madras & Bengal*	18 do.	8 Feb.	8 Mar	
9	*Castle Huntly*	1311	J. H. Gledstanes	H. A. Drummond	—	—	—	—	—	—					
5	*Edinburgh*	1325	H. Bonham	Henry Bax	—	—	—	—	—	—	*China*	3 Mar.	24 Mar	21 Apr.	
3	*George the Fourth*	1329	*Company's Ship*	T. W. Barrow	—	—	—	—	—	—					
7	*Canning*	1326	*Company's Ship*	Philip Baylis	—	—	—	—	—	—					
8	*Earl of Balcarras*	1417	*Company's Ship*	B. Broughton	—	—	—	—	—	—					
5	*Sir David Scott*	1348	Joseph Hare	D. J. Ward	—	—	—	—	—	—					

PRICE CURRENT, September 25.

EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.

		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coffee, Java	cwt	1	12	0	—	1	16	0
—— Cheribon		1	12	0	—	1	17	0
—— Sumatra		1	10	0	—	1	14	0
—— Bourbon								
—— Mocha		3	5	0	—	5	18	0
Cotton, Surat		0	9	3	—	0	0	5
—— Madras		0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Bengal		0	0	3	—	0	0	5
—— Bourbon		0	0	6	—	0	0	8
Drugs & for Dyeing.								
Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	10	0	0	—	14	0	0
Annisseeds, Star		5	5	0	—	5	10	0
Borax, Refined		2	10	0	—	2	12	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal		3	10	0	—	3	15	0
Camphire		5	0	0	—	5	10	0
Cardamoms, Malabar	lb	0	6	0	—	0	6	6
—— Ceylon		0	1	6				
Cassia Buds	cwt.	4	0	0	—	5	0	0
—— Lignea		3	5	0	—	3	15	0
Castor Oil	lb	0	1	0	—	0	1	0
Dragon's Blood	cwt.	3	0	0	—	22	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump		2	10	0	—	4	10	0
—— Arabic		1	8	0	—	3	10	0
—— Assafœtida		1	0	0	—	4	0	0
—— Benjamin		2	0	0	—	30	0	0
—— Animi		3	0	0	—	11	0	0
—— Gambogium		22	0	0	—	24	0	0
—— Myrrh		3	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Olibanum		2	0	0	—	4	10	0
Kino		4	0	0	—	11	0	0
Lac Lake	lb	0	1	0	—	0	2	0
—— Dye		0	3	6				
—— Shell	cwt.	5	5	0	—	6	0	0
—— Stick		3	0	0	—	4	0	0
Musk, China	oz.	1	5	0	—	1	15	0
Oil, Cassia		0	0	4				
—— Cinnamon		0	17	0				
—— Cloves	lb	0	0	6	—	0	0	8
—— Mace		0	0	1	—	0	0	2
—— Nutmegs		0	2	0	—	0	3	2
Opium								
Rhubarb		0	2	0	—	0	5	0
Sal Ammoniac	cwt.	3	5	0				
Senna	lb	0	0	9	—	0	1	6
Turmeric, Java	cwt.	1	2	0	—	1	4	0
—— Bengal		0	16	0	—	0	18	0
—— China		1	14	0	—	1	17	0
Galls, in Sorts		3	0	0	—	4	0	0
——, Blue		3	12	0	—	3	14	0

		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Indigo, Blue	lb							
—— Blue and Violet		0	8	6	—	0	9	0
—— Purple and Violet		0	8	3	—	0	8	6
—— Violet		0	6	6	—	0	8	0
—— Violet and Copper		0	5	6	—	0	7	0
—— Copper		0	5	6	—	0	6	3
—— Consuming sorts		0	4	0	—	0	6	0
—— Oude good and fine		0	4	0	—	0	6	2
—— Do. ord. and bad		0	2	9	—	0	3	6
—— Low and bad Oude		0	1	2	—	0	2	6
—— Madras extra fine		0	4	0	—	0	5	3
—— Do. ord. to fine		0	2	6	—	0	3	9
Rice, Bengal White	cwt.	0	16	6	—	0	[illegible]	6
—— Patna								
Safflower		1	10	0	—	7	0	0
Sago		0	12	0	—	1	0	0
Saltpetre		1	5	6	—	1	11	0
Silk, Bengal Skein	lb							
—— Novi		0	10	1	—	0	19	9
—— Ditto White								
—— China		0	12	0	—	0	17	6
Spices, Cinnamon		0	4	0	—	0	8	3
—— Cloves		0	0	9	—	0	1	5
—— Mace		0	3	6	—	0	4	6
—— Nutmegs		0	2	4	—	0	3	2
—— Ginger	cwt.	0	14	6	—	0	15	6
—— Pepper, Black	lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	4
—— White		0	0	5	—	0	0	7
Sugar, Bengal	cwt.	1	4	0	—	1	16	0
—— Siam and China		1	6	0	—	1	10	0
—— Mauritius		2	5	0	—	2	8	0
Tea, Bohea	lb	0	1	6	—	0	1	11
—— Congou		0	2	1	—	0	3	3
—— Souchong		0	3	4	—	0	4	11
—— Campoi		0	2	4	—	0	2	3
—— Twankay		0	2	2	—	0	3	5
—— Pekoe		0	3	10	—	0	4	11
—— Hyson Skin		0	2	2	—	0	3	7
—— Hyson		0	3	8	—	0	5	4
—— Young Hyson		0	3	10	—	0	4	0
—— Gunpowder		0	5	2	—	0	5	10
Tortoiseshell		0	16	0	—	2	10	0
Wood, Sanders Red	ton	8	10	0				

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Oil, Southern	tun	25	0	0	—	30	0	0
—— Sperm		70	0	0				
—— Head Matter		68	0	0				
Wool	lb	0	1	3	—	0	5	6
Wood, Blue Gum	ton	0	0	4	—	0	0	6
—— Cedar		0	0	6				

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from 26 August to 25 September.*

Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	216½ 17	89⅜89⅞	88⅜89	98⅞99	98⅞99	102¾103	20 1/16 20⅛	223	58 59p	68 72p
27	217	89¾90	88⅞89⅛	99¼	99¼	102⅞103⅛	20 1/16 20⅛	—	58 59p	65 69p
28	215½ 16	89¾89⅞	88¾89⅛	98⅞99	99 99¼	102⅞103⅛	20 1/16	224	59 62p	60 64p
29	216	89⅝89¾	88⅞89	—	98⅞99	102¾103	20 1/16	—	60 62p	62 65p
31	—	89⅛89½	88⅜88⅞	—	98⅝98⅞	102¾102⅞	19 15/16 20	—	61p	64 68p
Sept.										
1	216½	89⅜89¾	88⅜89	98¾99⅛	98¾	102¾103	20 20 1/16	224½	—	66 68p
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	216½	—	88⅜88⅞	99	99¼	102¾102⅞	20 1/16 20⅛	—	61 62p	66 68p
4	—	—	88⅜88⅞	98¼	—	102¾102⅞	20 20 1/16	—	61 62p	67 68
5	—	—	88⅜88¾	98⅛	—	102⅝102¾	20 1/16 20	222½	62p	67 68
7	—	—	88⅜89	—	—	102¾102⅞	—	222 23	62p	67 69p
8	—	—	88⅜88⅞	98⅞99	—	102¾102⅞	—	221 1½	62 63p	67 69p
9	—	—	88⅜89	—	—	102¾102⅞	—	221 2½	61 63p	67 69p
10	—	—	88⅞89	—	—	102¾102⅞	—	—	61 63p	67 69p
11	—	—	88¾88⅞	—	—	102⅝102⅞	—	222	61 62p	67 69p
12	—	—	88⅜88⅞	—	—	102¾102⅞	—	—	62 63p	68 69p
14	—	—	88⅜88⅞	—	—	102¾102⅞	—	221	63p	68p
15	—	—	88¾88⅞	—	—	102¾102⅞	—	221½	62 63p	68 70p
16	—	—	88⅜88⅞	—	—	102¾102⅞	—	—	62 63p	67 69
17	—	—	88¾88⅞	—	—	102¾102⅞	—	222	62 63p	68 69
18	—	—	88⅜88⅞	—	—	102¾102⅞	—	—	62p	68 69
19	—	—	88¾88⅞	—	—	102¾102⅞	—	221	62p	69 71p
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	89⅛89½	—	—	102⅞103⅛	—	221 1½	63 64p	71 72
23	—	—	89¼89½	—	—	102¾103	—	—	63p	71 72
24	—	—	89⅜89½	—	—	102⅞103	—	222 2½	60 64	71 72
25	—	—	89⅜89½	—	—	102⅞103	—	221 1½	63p	71 73p

R. Evron, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

NOVEMBER, 1829.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

ON MR. MILL'S "HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA."

No. V.

In conformity with the systematic purpose avowed and pursued by Mr. Mill, to deduce from the religion, the science, the civil and legal institutions, and the manners of the Hindus, a series of what he is pleased to term sure and infallible inferences of the low state of their civilization, he ventures boldly within the circle of their literature. Restrained by none of those unphilosophical misgivings, which might influence the conscientious diffidence of a critic who felt himself to be wholly ignorant of the language in which nearly all the existing monuments of that literature have been preserved, he dogmatises, as much at his ease, upon Sanscrit poetry, as a modern reviewer, employed in the dissection of a contemporary poem in his mother-tongue, —an effusion of Mr. Southey, or Barry Cornwall, or of any artificer of verse, whom the corrupt taste or unexhausted good-nature of the reading public has dignified with the prostituted title of poet; and determined to vindicate the soundness of his own criticism by a severe chastisement of the weak and undiscerning admiration of the multitude. In like manner, upon those who pretend to admire Hindu poetry, even upon those who have earned a pretty admissible right to express their opinion of its beauties or its defects, at the price of a long and laborious application to the niceties, and a slow and progressive triumph over the difficulties, of the most complex and philosophical of unspoken languages, Mr. Mill is not at all sparing of the sarcastic and contemptuous phrases of reprehension so current amongst his sect, foreign, as I willingly allow them to be, from the intrinsic mildness and courtesy of his own manners.

It may, indeed, be safely conceded to Mr. Mill, that they, who have dedicated days and years of toil to the comprehension of a learned language, which is almost inaccessible but through a life of study, are naturally unwilling to admit their time and their labour to have been squandered

upon an acquisition which unfolds no treasures of learning to enlarge their knowledge, and breathes no sweets of fancy to recreate their diligence; and that the sense of difficulties vanquished, and the remembrance of severe toils that are passed, may have often excited, as they may also excuse, even an irrational predilection for the productions which the knowledge of so abstruse a dialect has revealed to them. But enthusiasm is an emotion which cannot be long sustained by the mere love of unrequited labour; and Sanscrit philosophy has been pursued with undiminished ardour by a succession of scholars, in England and on the Continent, from Wilkins to Augustus and Frederic Schlegel. The ardent fancy of Sir William Jones, disciplined to the chaste beauties and the sublime aspirations of the Greek and Roman writers, would have sickened and turned aside from the senseless drudgery of acquiring a language, which embodied no sound philosophy or elegant literature, and whose highest poetical praise, to use the words of Mr. Mill in his denunciation of the poetry of India, is that of dealing in fictions "more extravagant and more unnatural, not only less correspondent with the physical and moral laws of this globe, but in reality less ingenious, more monstrous, with less of any thing that can engage the affections, awaken sympathy, or excite admiration, reverence, and terror, *than the poems of any other, even the rudest people, with whom our knowledge of the globe has brought us acquainted.*"* Such, if we are to believe the historian of British India, is the literature, in the development of which so many absurd blockheads have been idly occupied, and are still occupied, with a zeal which time and successive discoveries have rather quickened than abated;—a literature, for the cultivation of which the India Company, with the characteristic blindness of joint-stock companies, and in the usual tenour of their misplaced liberalities, have provided the most generous endowments; promoting its study not only amongst the candidates for their civil and military employ, but protecting and encouraging its professors, with a munificence which all Europe, with the exception of Mr. Mill, esteems and honours! And such are the invitations held out to the youthful readers of Mr. Mill's history, who are to be told in the vestibule and on the threshold of their oriental studies, that they are wasting their diligence and perplexing their faculties in the acquisition of a literature little surpassing that of the Esquimaux, or the tribes of New Holland! Respect for Mr. Mill urges me to say, what a respect for truth will not permit me to suppress, that it were devoutly to be wished that he had not expressed himself in terms of such harsh and indiscriminate censure upon Oriental literature. It is obviously not his department. He should have played the cynic upon subjects with which he is more familiar; upon political economy, which he has so successfully darkened, and upon the science of government, on which he has more recently exercised his powers, and poured forth, alternately, the truisms and fallacies which have made the critics so merry at his expense. *Illâ se jactet in aulâ.* But it is tasking our patience beyond all possible endurance to see him, within the hallowed circle of poetry, brandishing his club "against the muse's bower," and laying waste the delightful regions of the imagination beneath the worse than Vandal irruption of his harsh and rugged logomachies.

It is unlucky, however, that Mr. Mill should have selected the dramatic poetry of Hindustan for the theme of his unsparing criticism, and by a wayward fatality have fallen upon the beautiful and interesting Sakûntalâ of Kalidas

* Hist. Brit. India, vol. i, p. 365, 4to.

Kalidas* for his specimen, a dramatic author styled by Sir William Jones the Shakespeare of India. He is indeed compelled to acknowledge, that it is by far the most pleasing specimen of Hindu literature yet known to Europeans; but after a frank confession that it is a drama in which the workings of love are naturally and vividly pourtrayed, and bestowing a commendation sufficiently frigid on two passages, one depicting the friendship that existed between three youthful maidens, the heroine of the piece and her two companions, the other containing the pathetic address of Sakûntalá to the domestic animals she had tended, and the flowers and trees in which she had delighted, when about to be torn from them and every other dear and familiar scene for ever,—he stops short, as if he had been more profuse of his approbation than beseemed so stern a logician, and coldly remarks, so inflexibly does he adhere to his theory, that the Hindu literature is that of a rude and unimproved period, that "these,† however, are precisely the ideas and affections which naturally arise in the simplest state of society, as the fables of the golden age and of Arcadia abundantly testify; and in whatever constitutes the beauty of these scenes, they are rivalled by *the Song of Solomon, which is avowedly the production of a simple and unlettered age.* Beyond these few passages, there is nothing in Sakûntalá which either accords with the understanding or can gratify the fancy of an instructed people."

Leaving it to others to settle with Mr. Mill the precise æra of the Song of Solomon, and the state of Jewish civilization at the period of its composition, both rather difficult questions, upon which Mr. Mill appears to be quite at his ease; it is difficult to say whether there is more false philosophy or false taste in his criticism. Does he imagine that if, in simple and rude states of society, ideas and affections breathing so still and tranquil a sweetness could be felt, which is perhaps somewhat doubtful, they would be recorded in their dramatic poetry, supposing that a dramatic poetry could in such a stage of the social progress be supposed to exist, and graced with the artificial decorations of poetical discourse, which abound in Sakûntalá, and which necessarily imply a highly cultured speech and a chaste and subdued fancy? The golden age, and the pictures of Arcadian happiness and pastoral quiet, in which poetry has so often delighted, were the imaginings of comparatively improved periods of the art, and were not copied from the delineations of those who actually experienced what they described, and who, if they could have felt, would have been incompetent to describe them. Human beings, in rude and simple periods, occupied with the rugged duties of providing the means of present subsistence, would have as little leisure as inclination to sing of pastoral scenes of tranquillity, to which they were strangers, or to depict the feelings and affections of that golden age, of which not one type or image could have been present to their senses. Simplicity of feeling and thought is reserved for a more advanced state of the poetical art, for that intermediate state, when it has survived the exaggerations and conceits of its infancy, and has not yet reached the æra of its decline and corruption. It is, therefore, by no means assuming too much to say, that although the author of Sakûntalá has occasionally introduced scenes that breathe the charm of pastoral stillness, they are not the portraitures of what Mr. Mill calls "a simple and unpolished age." They were

* Mr. Mill erroneously supposes that Kalidas composed only two dramatic pieces, whereas he was the author of three; Sakûntalá, Vikrami and Urvasi, and Malivikagnimatra.—See Wilson's Hindu Theatre, Preface, Calcutta 1826.

† Hist. Brit. India, *ut ante.*

to condemn it in the language of Voltaire, as a poem "*sans liaison, sans suite, plein de répétitions, confus, ridiculement métaphorique*," though containing a few passages that breathe simplicity and love?

To contend that the story of the play might have been more skilfully woven, or that the incidents might have been so adjusted as to have the appearance of rising more naturally from each other, is saying nothing. This and much more might be asserted of every drama not executed according to the inexorable law and severe simplicity of the Greek tragedy—to every play of the Spanish, English, and German theatres; in a word, to the whole Romantic Drama of Europe, a class of composition to which the enlightened criticism of modern times assigns an almost unquestionable superiority, and a class which will continue to be paramount so long as genius and nature, instead of art and Aristotle, legislate for the drama. It is to this division of dramatic composition that the Hindu theatre * belongs: a circumstance which ought to exempt the few specimens of Hindu plays that have reached us from the puerile criticism of those who measure poetry by the rule and compass of arbitrary principles; and it is in this class that Sakûntalâ is placed by Augustus Schlegel, the first of dramatic critics. This most accomplished scholar thus speaks of a drama, in which Mr. Mill discovers nothing but a confused mass of incidents, without coherence or dependence. Schlegel was then acquainted with it only through the translation of Sir William Jones. "The drama of Sakûntalá," he says, "presents, through its oriental brilliancy of colouring, so striking a resemblance, upon the whole, to our Romantic Drama, that it might be suspected *the love of Shakespeare* had influenced the translator, if other orientalists had not borne testimony to the fidelity of his translation." Place this opinion of the most philosophical of all critics in juxtaposition to the opinion of Mr. Mill. "There is nothing surely in the invention of the story,"† says the historian of India, "which is above the powers of the imagination in an uncultivated age. *With the scenery and manners* which the Hindu poet has perpetually present to his observation, and the mythology which perpetually reigns in his thoughts, the incidents are among the most obvious, and the most easy to be imagined, which it was possible for him to choose. Two persons of celestial beauty and accomplishments meet together in a solitary place, and fall mutually in love: to the invention of this scene but little ingenuity can be supposed requisite. To create an interest in this love, it was necessary it should be crossed; *surely no contrivance for such a purpose was ever less entitled to admiration than* the curse of a brahman. A ring, with power to dissolve the charm, and that ring at the moment of necessity lost, are contrivances to bring about a great event, which not only *display the rudeness of an ignorant age*, but have been *literally repeated innumerable times in the fables of other uncultivated nations*. To overcome the difficulties which the interest of the plot rendered it necessary to raise, by carrying a man to heaven to conquer giants for a god for whom the god was not a match, is an expedient which requires neither art nor invention, and could not be endured where judgment and taste have been cultured."

Might not Mr. Mill have pronounced the same peremptory sentence upon the noblest product of the genius of Shakespeare? Assuming, for instance, that our great national poet lived and wrote in an unpolished age,—and probably the age of James and Elizabeth was unacquainted with the Bentham philosophy,

* Schlegel's Lectures on the Drama, vol. ii. Black's Translation.

† Hist. Brit. India, vol. i. p. 366.

philosophy, and would therefore be wanting in one criterion of civilization,—might he not have denounced, in the same tone, and with the same spirit, the wild and chastic creation of the Tempest? The *argumentum ad verecundiam* which in ordinary life, as well as in literature, renders us slow to condemn acknowledged merit, and unwilling to dissent from the traditional estimation in which the rest of mankind hold the names and characters of great men, has no place in the logic of the utilitarian school; and the same profound thinker, who could deny to the mighty mind of Burke its most peculiar and characteristic attribute, would hardly be deterred from withholding, even from Shakespeare, the praise which vulgar readers and vulgar spectators have awarded to that most irregular, and, at the same time, that most sublime conception of his fancy. What is there, Mr. Mill might ask, *in the invention of the story*, which might not have been struck out in an unenlightened age? A magician, who had once been the Duke of Milan, but had been wrongfully deposed by his brother, who had usurped his duchy, and had embarked him with his infant daughter in a crazy vessel, is by good luck transported to an enchanted island. Finding by his art, that a ship, with the usurping duke and his son on board, was not many leagues distant from the island, he summons a storm to his aid, and his supernatural ministers, in obedience to his mandates, cause the ship to be wrecked, by which means his enemies are brought within his power. His daughter Miranda, a maiden of exquisite beauty, who had never seen any masculine form but her father, and a strange grotesque being of brutish character and aspect, who was his slave; and Ferdinand, son of the usurper, a young prince of interesting appearance and great accomplishments; these young persons are by an apparent accident brought together and fall mutually in love. Ferdinand is bending under the rude labour imposed on him by Prospëro, and Miranda commiserates the unworthy office that he was doomed to perform. This scene contains, indeed, many beautiful passages, and the courtship of Ferdinand and Miranda is pleasing and poetical. Beyond this, there is nothing in the play that accords with the understanding, or that can gratify the taste of an enlightened age. A storm and a shipwreck to bring about Prospero's restoration to his duchy, and his daughter's marriage, are contrivances that display the rudeness of an ignorant people, and have been repeated innumerable times in the fables of other uncultivated nations. The tricks of Ariel, his trusty spirit, and the masque in which Ceres and other fabled personages are introduced, in honour of the nuptials, could never be endured where judgment and taste have received any considerable culture.

From this petty jurisdiction, the genius both of Kalidas and of Shakespeare may fairly plead their exemption. For, let it be remarked, as the ancient mythology of northern Europe supplied to our immortal poet the machinery on which the plot of that wild and sublime effort of his fancy revolves, in like manner the ancient mythology of the Hindus supplied its machinery to the gifted author of Sakûntalá. Tried by reason and probability, both are absurd contrivances; but by the magic of poetical genius, reason and probability are for awhile laid asleep, and the reader or the spectator resigns himself without a murmur to the resistless dominion and the uncontrollable enchantments of the poet. Investigated by such tests as those adopted by Mr. Mill, the Greek drama itself would be found full of absurd contrivances. The author of Sakûntalá was a Hindu, and he is not to be censured therefore for interweaving the mythological traditions of his country with the incidents of his dramas, unless

Sophocles,

Sophocles, whom Mr. Mill must allow to have written in the most lettered and flourishing period of the Athenian glory, is censurable, upon the same narrow principles of criticism, for the dramatic agencies which he derived from the mythological superstitions of Greece. Dushmanta, in the car of Indra, is not more absurd or less poetical than Medea, ascending over the stage in the chariot of the sun, drawn by winged dragons: with the dead bodies of her children, when she addresses Jason in those exquisite verses:*

Τί τασδε κίνεις κ' αναμοχλευις; κ. τ. λ.

The curse of the brahman, which Mr. Mill, wilfully shutting his eyes to the poetical side of the Hindu superstitions, and opening them so widely to its deformities, condemns as a clumsy contrivance to bring about the leading incidents of the piece, is not perhaps much inferior, in respect of dramatic effect, to the malediction of the Δίκη in the Greek tragedy, which pursues and goads its predestined victim, and throws over the whole poem a certain religious horror, with which the most unpoetical and matter-of-fact reader would scarcely refuse his sympathy. The curse, in like manner, whose dreadful efficacy was recognized and felt by every one who held the Brahminical creed, is skilfully and poetically interposed, in order to augment, by a temporary but fearful suspense, the interest we take in the fate of the young, the beautiful, and innocent Sakûntalá. That curse introduces fear, and disquietude, and sorrow, where all was hope, and love, and congratulation; and the disquietude and sorrow thus introduced are the only ones that could invade the bosom, or destroy the peace, of a maiden who loved virtuously, and merited the full recompense of her pure and confiding affection. Through these scenes, Sakûntalá and her virgin companions discourse the sweetest music of the heart. Those faithful friends, who shared all her counsels, who extorted from her, by their innocent guile, the blushing avowal of the passion she had conceived for her royal visitor, and who overheard the dreadful imprecation which darkened with dread and uncertainty her hopes of bridal bliss, but overheard, at the same time, the charm with which the ring was endued to avert the calamity which threatened her, exhibit a sweet and interesting picture of feminine attachment, so girl-like, so pure, so defecated, so delightful a sketch of

"School-days' friendship, childhood-innocence,"

that he must be the most tasteless of critics, or the most crabbed of philosophers, who does not deem beauties, such as these, an adequate atonement for much more incongruity and confusion than can justly be charged against the author of Sakûntalá. But, in truth, the poet of this interesting drama stands no more in need of indulgence, on this score, than the writers of many of the most admired of that kind of dramatic composition, which Schlegel and other critics call the romantic. The first discovery of Sakûntalá watering her plants by the king, the conversation which he overhears between the heroine and her friends, and which adds new impulse to his passion, the scene in which the passion is declared by Dushmanta, and acknowledged to be mutual by Sakûntalá, proceed with a coherence strictly dramatic; and nothing retards the progress of the action to the marriage contract, which would be the natural termination of the piece but for the skilful interposition of the Brahminical curse and its consequences, which fill us with anxiety and terror for the fortunes of the young bride, till the final solution of all that was problematic

* Eurip. Medea, act v. scene iii.

problematic in her destiny comes in due season to our relief. Aristotle prescribes this change of fortune (περιπετεια) as an essential ingredient in dramatic imitation. With regard to the preternatural agencies with which the drama closes, Mr. Mill ought to have paid some attention to Sir William Jones's suggestion, that the deities introduced are allegorical personages. Whether the opinion be controvertible or not I will not presume to determine; but the soundest Sanscrit scholars have acquiesced in the interpretation of that accomplished orientalist. The machinery, however, is in strict accordance with the Hindu system of mythology, and with the popular feelings and traditionary tenets of the Hindus, and therefore as legitimate in a Hindu drama as the introduction of Hercules and the Furies into the Greek, or elves, fairies, ghosts, and magicians, into those dramas which have borrowed so largely from the superstitions of the north.

And here it must be observed, that the peculiar character of the national drama of the Hindus, the specific idiosyncrasy by which it is distinguished from the drama, whether indigenous or derived, of every country or people, must be considered with some attention before a just estimate, either of its excellencies or defects, can be pronounced. Is Mr. Mill, who deduces his judgment from Sakûntalá, serious when he compares the Hindu theatre to the wretched and grotesque buffoneries of the Chinese?* The question may be brought to a speedy issue. Let the reader of Sakûntalá, with all the graces of that exquisite composition recent in his recollection, proceed to the perusal of the Sorrows of Han, translated by Mr. Davis † (or of Lean Seng-Urh ‡ (an heir in his old age), the only selections from the Chinese drama which have yet appeared in an English dress, and his disgust and impatience will soon enable him to compute the almost immeasurable superiority of the Hindu drama. It were a waste of words to dwell longer on the topic. Of the Hindu drama, indeed, we have not materials to trace the history. This, however, may be safely asserted, that it is self-derived and original. But whether it arrived by slow gradations, and through a long succession of coarse experiments, to the degree of refinement which is exhibited in Sakûntalá, and in the other valuable specimens translated by Mr. Hayman Wilson; whether its progress corresponds to that of the Grecian drama, which, from its first Thespian elements, leaped to sudden maturity and vigour in the tragedy of Æschylus, there is one characteristic by which it is pre-eminently distinguished. It was addressed to the learned portion of the community. The Sanscrit had, to all appearances, ceased to be a living dialect when these plays were produced; and Mr. Wilson § conjectures, with great plausibility, that it was never the vernacular tongue of the whole country. Now plays exclusively composed for a learned and critical audience must necessarily have been executed with considerable attention to those proprieties and principles, the disregard of which would have produced deformities revolting to the cultivated taste of the intelligent judges before whom they were acted. Accordingly, in the literature of no country have dramatic rules been laid down with more precision and minuteness: innumerable treatises and commentaries upon the dramatic

* As a specimen of Mr. Mill's reasoning, his indefatigable zeal for the depreciation of every thing Hindu, and of the hazardous assertions into which a love of his system or theory may betray even an enlightened understanding, I quote the passage: "The Chinese, too, are excessively fond of theatrical entertainments, and they excel in poetry as well as the Hindus; yet our British ambassador and his retinue found their dramatic representations very rude and dull entertainments."—Hist. British India, vol. i. p. 369.

† Published by the Oriental Translation Committee, 1829.

‡ Published for Murray, 12mo. 1817.

§ Specimens Hind. Theat., vol. i. p. 5.

matic art have been written in India, and the Hindu critics have divided their drama into so many classes, as to afford no faint presumption in favour of the somewhat hyperbolical remark of Sir Wm. Jones, that "the Hindu theatre would fill as many volumes as that of any nation in ancient or modern Europe."* A national drama thus rich and multifarious, regulated by a severe critical code, by technical systems and precepts drawn from the practice of established authors, and comprehending † not less than twenty-eight distinct kinds, could not surely be *the drama of a rude and uninstructed state of society*. The birth of criticism is necessarily long posterior to that of poetry; and the highest specimens of the art are those only from which critical rules can be deduced. What then are we to think of Mr. Mill's hypothesis, which assimilates the Hindu drama to the rude theatrical essays of China, Peru, and Mexico?‡

It may serve to shew the degree of cultivation at which dramatic literature had arrived amongst the Hindus, to advert only to the two highest classes of their drama, and the rules laid down for the construction and conduct of the plays which belong to them. First, the *Nâtaka* is the play, *par excellence*, and comprises all the elements of dramatic composition; the others being rather inferior varieties, than partaking of its characteristics. It is peremptorily required that the subject should be celebrated and important. According to some authorities, the fable should be drawn from mythology or authentic history. The rule, however, is relaxed by other critics, who permit the story to be fictitious or mixed, or partly resting on tradition, and partly derived from the imagination of the author, of which kind is Sakûntalá. The Nâtaka, however, is to represent worthy and exalted personages, like those of the Greek Tragedy, and the hero must be a monarch as Dushmanta, a demigod as Rámah, or a divinity as Indra. The passion should be but one; the plot should be simple, the incidents consistent; the business should spring from the story "as directly as the plant from its seed," and, above all, it should be free from unnecessary episodes and interruptions. The duration of an act, according to the early authorities, must not exceed a day; but other commentaries extend it to a few days, and sometimes to a year. The diction of a Nâtaka should be perspicuous and polished. The piece is to consist of not fewer than five acts, and not more than ten. The unity of action is strictly enjoined, and that of time is curiously modified, conformably to a principle strongly inculcated, "that the time required for the fable elapses invariably between the acts." In one piece, indeed, twelve years are supposed to pass between the first and second acts; a necessity to which Shakespeare was driven by the nature of his story in the Winter's Tale. The Hindus have no tragedy, properly so called; and, in this respect, they may be classed with much of the Spanish and English drama, to which, according to Schlegel, "the terms *tragedy* and *comedy*, in the sense in which they were used by the ancients, are wholly inapplicable:" but their purpose is to excite terror and pity, and they exercise, by turns, all the emotions of the human bosom. The tragical termination, however, of a drama is prohibited by a positive rule, and the death of the hero or the heroine is never to be announced. "With that regard to decorum," says Mr. Wilson,§ "which even Voltaire thought might be sometimes dispensed with, it is not lawful, in any manner, *ensanglanter la scène*, and death must invariably be inflicted out of the view of the spectators.

Attention

* Preface to Sakûntalá. † Wilson's Preface to Specimens of the Hindu Theatre.

‡ Mr. Mill quotes Garcilasso de la Vega and Clavigero, to shew that dramatic poetry was greatly in repute amongst the Peruvians and Mexicans!

§ See Mr. Hayman Wilson on the dramatic system of the Hindus, p. 12.

Attention to *bienséance* is carried even to a further extent, and a number of interdictions are peculiar to the system of the Hindus. The excepted topics of a serious nature are hostile defiance, solemn imprecations, exile, degradation, and national calamity; whilst those of a less grave or comic character are biting, scratching, kissing, eating, sleeping, the bath, inunction, and the marriage ceremony. Dramatic writers, especially those of a modern date, have sometimes violated these precepts; but, in general, the conduct of what may be called the classical drama of the Hindus is exemplary and dignified. Nor is its moral purport neglected; and one of their writers declares, in an illustration familiar to ancient and modern poetry, that the chief end of the theatre is to disguise, by the insidious sweet, the unpalatable but salutary bitter of the cup."

The second species of the Hindu drama is the *Prakarana*, which is only distinguished from the Nâtaka by its taking a range less elevated. It is a pure fiction, drawn from real life in a respectable class of society, and its principal topic is love. The principal male personage must be of high rank, a brahmin, or a merchant of respectable dealings and character. The heroine must be a virgin of pure character, or a courtezan: a designation, by which we are not to understand a female who has thrown off all regard to the decencies of the feminine condition, but a person in whom the principles of virtue remain perfect and unobliterated, although living in a state of manners that forbade the admission of married women into familiar intercourse, and opened it only to those who had cultivated the accomplishments to which, by her necessary domestic seclusion, the married matron was a stranger. This frail, though cultivated being, corresponds as nearly as possible to the courtezan or Ἑταίρη of the Greeks; but she is neither an Aspasia, nor a Lais. She is a tender, and an affectionate creature, framed by her education to be the solace and delight of the other sex, not only by her external attractions, but by that softness and refinement of manners, by which she is endeared to those who at once admire the charms of her person and the polished graces of her intellect. Such are the principal divisions of the Hindu drama; descending through successive gradations to those farcical or comic satires, levelled in general at the sanctified and privileged orders of the community, some of them so full of an exuberant gaiety, and rioting so wildly in the license of an unrestrained imagination, as to remind us of the luxuriancy, the sarcasm, and humour of the Aristophanic comedy.

The precise period, when the Hindu drama flourished in the hands of its best masters, cannot indeed be fixed; but it had evidently passed into its decline before the fourteenth or fifteenth century, when the first feeble and rude theatre arose amongst the nations of Europe. The stern genius of the Mussulman governments, and the bigotry of the Mussulman sovereigns, extinguished its latest spark, and after the establishment of those conquerors in Hindustan, scarcely any traces of a national drama can be discerned. But that for a long cycle of years the Hindu drama maintained its proud and "palmy" state, sustained by poets of vigorous powers and creative genius, there is no reason to doubt. Sir William Jones places the ingenious author of Sakûntalá about fifty-six years before the Christian æra. But whether prior or subsequent to Christianity, the best dramatic compositions are of considerable antiquity. Of this, their style, which is in general simple and inartificial, offers undeniable evidence; for they were unquestionably produced before an elaborate richness and diffuseness of writing, and a taste for fantastic and meretricious ornaments, had begun to deface the majestic simplicity of Sanscrit

Sanscrit literature, a corruption which Mr. Wilson assigns to the ninth century of our æra.

To the second or lighter class of Hindu dramas belongs the Mrichchakati, or the Toy Cart, which Mr. Hayman Wilson has translated with his accustomed elegance and fidelity. Its literary merits would entitle it to a high place in the drama of any nation whatsoever; but it is very valuable as a curious and interesting picture of national manners, free from all exterior influence and adulteration, and presenting a portrait purely Indian. "It represents," remarks the accomplished translator, "a state of society sufficiently advanced in civilization to be luxurious and corrupt, and is certainly very far from offering a flattering similitude, though not without many attractive features." The analysis of the story, and the insertion of a scene or two of this most entertaining comedy, would be a triumphant refutation of the degrading, but ill-considered hypothesis of Mr. Mill concerning the dramatic compositions of India.* Our limits, however, will only permit the following extract, which will probably remind the classical scholar of the sententious morality of Euripides. Servillaka, the lover of Madanikâ, thus addresses his mistress in a vehement style of reproach, to which he was excited by jealousy of her attentions to another.

Ser. (with jealous warmth.)
You seem to take strange interest in this business.
Twas love of you that urged me to the act,—
Me, sprung of virtuous and of pure descent.
Spurred by my passion, I have offered you
A life of credit and a faithful heart;
And this is my reward: to be reviled,
And find your cares devoted to another.
In vain the lofty tree of flowering youth
Bears goodly fruit, the prey of harlot birds.
Ah, what a fool is man, to place his trust
In woman or in fortune, slippery both,
As serpents! always is it woman's trick
To spurn the fond, the faithful heart that loves her.

* * * *

——— Oh then let virtuous youth
Beware the wanton's charms, that baleful blow,
Like flowers on charnel ground; the ocean waves
Are less unsteady, and the dying glow
Of eve, less fleeting than a woman's fondness.
Wealth is her aim; as soon as man is drained
Of all his goods, like a squeezed colour-bag
She casts him off. Brief as the lightning's flash
Is woman's love. Nay, she can look devotion
To one man, whilst another rules her heart;
And even whilst she holds in fond embrace
One lover, for his rival breathes her sighs.
But why expect what nature has withheld?
The lotus blooms not on the mountain's brow,
Nor bears the mule the burthen of the horse;
The grain of barley buds not into rice,
Nor dwells one virtue in the breast of woman.†

Fool

* The reader may find an analysis of and copious extracts from this play in this Journal, vol. xxiii. p. 48.

† "In generalizing," observes Mr. Wilson, "some of these asperities, the author is made to appear more of a misogynist than he really is. Some of the aspersions are, however, addressed to the whole sex, and the application of the rest is not without countenance. The Hindu poets very rarely disparage women; they generally represent them as amiable and affectionate."

Fool that I was, to let that wretch escape!
Tis not too late, and Chárudatta dies. (*Going.*)

Madi (*Catching hold of him*)—You have talked a great deal of stuff, and are angry without rhyme or reason.

Ser.—How, without reason!

Mad.—These ornaments are, in truth, the property of Vasantasena.

Ser.—Indeed!

Mad.—And were left by her in deposit with Chárudatta.

Ser.—For what purpose?

Mad.—I will tell you. (*Whispers.*)

Ser.—I am overcome with shame; the friendly branch
That gave me shadow, when oppressed with heat,
My heedless hand has shorn of its bright leaves!

And such is the drama which Mr. Mill likens to the rude theatrical conceits of China, Peru, and Mexico—even to those of "the rudest people with whom our knowledge of the globe has yet brought us acquainted!" To say nothing of the right unjustly usurped by the historian, of pronouncing, from one specimen, upon the entire system of the Hindu drama, of which more than sixty plays are extant, and concerning the merits of which, it was his duty to make some inquiries amongst those who are conversant with the Sanscrit; his assertion is completely negatived by internal evidence, the force of which will be irresistibly felt by every reader endued with taste and judgment, and qualified to pronounce an opinion upon works of taste and imagination.

PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE.*

BY JOHN BOWRING, LL.D.

I MUSED while I turned on a feverish bed,
Recalling the changes I've seen;
"There is so much of grief and of grievance," I said,
"In the things and the thoughts that have been,
That they canker the budding of hope with their blight,
And o'ershadow the future with memory's night."

Then I counted the joys, and the beautiful dreams,
Of the sunshine and stars of the past,
In the glory-gilt twilight of youth-time, which seems
To echo back bliss to the last;
And I said, "Life's a blessing, and man should be blest,
And the sorrows of life are but shadows at best."

It seemed that I stood on the verge of the tomb;
While the flapping of ravens I heard
I felt the sweet calm between gladness and gloom,
And patiently waited the word—
The word that should bid me descend; but my breast
Was still as the snows on the mountains that rest.

Too much I've enjoyed on life's journey, to close
My pilgrimage free from regret;
And I've suffered too much from its wants and its woes,
Their scourgings and stings to forget:
So come when it will the decree from on high,
I am willing to live—but contented to die.

* From Ackermann's "Forget-Me-Not" for 1830.

TRISTAN D, ACUNHA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: The islands of Tristan d, Acunha appear to be so advantageously situated for the formation of a depôt for the supply of vessels bound to India, Australia, &c. with water and provisions, that it appears rather surprising that no settlement for that purpose has hitherto been made; but I hope the period is not far distant when a small colony shall be established at these islands.

At the present time, a settlement might be made at a very moderate expense; the offer of a free passage would induce many able farmers and skilful artizans to become settlers, and a single ship would afford sufficient accommodation for the conveyance of twenty or thirty families, by whom a commencement might be made: three or four civil officers, and a handful of troops, would be all that would be required, for some time, for the government and protection of the settlement.

Stone adapted for building abounds, and though the timber on the islands is generally of small size, yet enough might doubtless be found for domestic purposes. Limestone has not yet been discovered: but an efficient substitute might be procured, as in New South Wales, from the shells of oysters, &c. Some wild pigs and goats yet harbour in the woods; an immense quantity of birds frequent the peaked mountain in the centre of the main island, and a boat can at all times procure an ample supply of fish: so that, with a little assistance in the outset, the settlers would soon be able to maintain themselves, and to begin to dispose of their surplus produce to those vessels who, wishing to make a quick voyage, should make for these islands instead of touching at St. Helena or the Cape. The fertility of the soil, in many parts of the principal island, appears to be very great, and large quantities of grain, fruit, and eaculent vegetables, might no doubt be procured, under an able system of farming, from the lands near the shore; while horned cattle and sheep would increase and multiply in the interior vallies, and upon the slopes of the mountain and the smaller hills which surround it.

If these islands be not speedily claimed by the English government, the French or Dutch, or perhaps even the Americans, will most probably proceed to establish a settlement among them; and therefore the speedy formation of a British colony seems desirable, upon this if upon no other account. But when it is considered that vessels might, if they could procure supplies at Tristan d, Acunha, proceed at once to India, without touching at any intermediate port, surely they become of sufficient importance to render them worthy of attention, especially as the object in view might be accomplished at an expense almost nominal. A sufficient number of settlers might be obtained if it were wished, who would defray the expense of their own passage, and support themselves upon their arrival, till their own farms should afford them subsistence, and the cost of the settlement would then be reduced to the maintenance of the civil officers and the military detachment, and of the erection of the requisite public buildings; an expense hardly worth comparing with the benefits to be derived, and that too almost immediately, from the settlement.

A lieutenant-governor, a surgeon, a surveyor, and a storekeeper, would be the only officers absolutely necessary for the formation of a settlement upon a limited

a limited scale. Other appointments might be made when the increase of the colony in population and importance rendered it necessary.

A lieutenant, one sergeant, one corporal, and ten or twelve marines, would suffice as a military protection to the settlement; and these might be furnished from any man-of-war upon the station, and relieved when the vessel to which they belonged was ordered homewards.

And thirty families would commence a colony, which would rapidly increase in numbers when the nature of the settlement, and the encouraging prospects it offered to the industrious farmer, became generally known.

Let the heads of these families be either men accustomed to agriculture, or masons, bricklayers, carpenters, smiths, &c.: a sufficient number of well-qualified persons would offer their services, if government were to resolve to colonize these islands, where the fertility of the soil would offer an ample return for the labours of the husbandman, and the resort of shipping a ready market for its disposal, and where a continually-increasing population would give full employment to the artizans connected with buildings. Many families are now proceeding to Swan River, at their own expense, and many others are preparing to follow their example, who would willingly, nay gladly, become settlers at Tristan d, Acunha, if the British government should resolve to make any establishment there (these persons possess sufficient capital to pay the cost of their own passage, and of their support when arrived, consequently would not become a burthen upon government); the consideration that a shorter voyage lay before them, and that the market for their produce was at their very doors, would far overbalance any dissatisfaction at the small extent of the grants of land they could expect to obtain, when compared with those offered to their acceptance at Swan River.

If a colony were established at Tristan d, Acunha, it would in a short time become of considerable commercial importance; it would become a resort for the vessels engaged in the whale-fishery; and an opinion long since entertained might be realized, namely, that an advantageous exchange of the commodities of India for those of South America might be carried on from these islands. But the main object to be answered is, the founding a settlement where British ships may be supplied with provisions, when bound either upon the southern whale-fishery, to India, or to Australia: for this purpose, these islands appear to be extremely well adapted, from their situation, their climate, and their soil. They are almost in the direct track of vessels bound to some parts of India, and might be visited by every Indiaman with less sacrifice of time than is incurred by putting into St. Helena or the Cape; and other vessels employed in those seas would experience a similar advantage. The climate is very healthy, and well-adapted for the production of vegetables of all kinds; temperate and mild, warm but not hot; and the soil is a rich loamy earth, at least upon the sea-coast and in the adjoining vallies.

It may be objected that these islands are destitute of any port or shelter for vessels; but it may be answered, that the purposes for which ships would visit these islands can be effected without a harbour. Water-casks may be filled in a boat without removal, by means of a hose; and the surf is seldom sufficiently high to prevent easy intercourse with shipping: the whole coast of the islands presenting good anchorage for ships close under the cliffs, besides which, it appears that a port does exist on the S. E. side of the main island, although the entrance is concealed by masses of gigantic sea-weed. This port is stated to be about half a mile in width, and three-quarters in depth, with several

repaid. M. Csoma showed me his labours with eagerness and pride. He has read through forty-four volumes of the Thibetian Encyclopædia, and they have fully rewarded his perseverance. He has discovered part of the *Mahábharat*, a poetical work which (at least great part of it) is supposed to be lost. His learned companion, the lama, has informed him that lithographic printing has flourished for ages in the ancient cities of Teshoo Loompo and Lahassa; and that, at the former place, the anatomy of the human body is represented in sixty different positions in cuts or prints. The *Kanjur*, or work in Thibetian which treats of sciences and arts, has five volumes devoted to medicine. The geography of Thibet promises to receive very considerable illustration from the printed records deposited in the monasteries. Mansarowr being considered the central source of several great rivers, is a mere figurative position, as indicating the highest level or point from which the waters are drawn off in all directions; for the Hindoos, as well as the Thibetians, know as well as we do, that two rivers cannot flow out of the same lake in opposite directions.

"On the retrogression of literature in India, and before it, learning fled to Thibet, and there found an asylum; and on this account we are warranted to look to that country for literary riches. The very fact of printing and printed works of gigantic magnitude argues favourably, and M. Csoma's discoveries are far from the least estimable part of this vast *terra incognita*. M. Csoma's abode in Kunáwur is particularly favourable to any object of enterprize; and if I could but once establish vaccination amongst the lamas, I might get access to new and strange countries. M. Csoma's intelligent companion, being superior to prejudice, and possessing a modest confidence of this superiority, even offered to be vaccinated; but as I could hardly depend upon the effect, and could not have stopped to abide the result, the lama considerately thought it better to forego operation than risk a failure, which, in my absence, would likely have proved fatal to the cause. I should wish to make another trip this year, but I will not undertake it without some encouragement."

M. Csoma de Körös is a Transylvanian by birth, but of Hungarian origin; he is the individual referred to by Bishop Heber, in one of his letters, as a person "calling himself a Transylvanian, but who is shrewdly suspected of being a Russian spy:" one of those hastily-written passages which maturer knowledge and experience would have induced the bishop to expunge. A very full account of the travels of M. de Körös was given in our journal, vol. xxi. p. 763, as from the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris, not being then aware (for it was not so stated) that it was merely a translation from the *Oriental Magazine* of Calcutta for March 1825.

M. de Körös left Nagy Enyed, in Transylvania, in November 1819, traversed Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Romania, and thence proceeded to Egypt and Syria. Staying a short time at Aleppo, he set out for Persia by way of Bagdad, and remained some months at Tehran. He then proceeded to Khorasan, and travelled through Bokhara, Kalm, and Bamian, to Cabul, thence to Peshawer, Cashmire, and Lei, the capital of Ludak, where he arrived in June 1822. He subsequently met with the late Mr. Moorcroft, in Tibet, who aided him in his views of studying the Tibetan language and literature, with what success the above interesting communication, and some papers transmitted to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, afford a satisfactory criterion.

LIVES OF FERDOUSI AND HAFEZ,

BY A PERSIAN AUTHOR, DOULETSHAH-AL-SAMARCANDI.*

Life of the Poet Ferdousi.

All the learned agree that, since the establishment of Islamism, no poet has appeared whose talents are equal to those of Ferdousi, or who can be compared with him in respect to eloquence and beauty of composition. His poem entitled *Shah Nameh* is the least equivocal proof of his superiority, since, during a period of 500 years, no writer has yet been found capable of composing a work comparable to this master-piece of Ferdousi. Azazi has remarked: "there are three men who have elevated themselves by poetry to the rank of prophet, although Mahomet said there would be no prophet after him: the epic, the ode, and the song, have conferred this rank upon Ferdousi, Anwari, and Saadi." It may be observed, in respect to these verses of Azazi, that the odes of Khacani may be placed in competition with those of Anwari, and the songs of Khoja Khosrou with Saadi's; Khosrou, indeed, may deserve the preference; but there is no poet whatever whose descriptions and narratives bear away the palm from those of Ferdousi. Some one may not, perhaps, admit the superiority of this poet over Nazami, to whose works he may be tempted to assign the pre-eminence. The poems of Nazami, it is true, discover much dignity; they are full of sentiment, and written in a bold and well-sustained style: the author cannot be denied to possess distinguished talents. I leave the reader to decide this point: let him read the works of the two poets with attention, and then deliver a considerate and impartial judgment.

The proper name of Ferdousi was Hassan,† son of Ishak Sherefshah. In some of his works he takes the name of Sherefshah alone. He was of a family of peasants, belonging to the territory of Toos, in Khorasan. Some say he was born in a village named Rizan, a dependency of this city; others that his father was in the service of Soori-ben-Moazz, surnamed Amid Khorasan, as gardener, and employed in cultivating an estate which Soori possessed in the suburbs of Toos, and that this estate, which consisted of a canal and four gardens, bore the name of *Ferdousi*,‡ whence our poet derived his name. Whether this be the case or not, Ferdousi, having experienced some oppression on the part of the governor of Toos, went to Ghazni, in order to prefer his complaint to the court and obtain redress. He remained for some time at the court of Sultan Mahmoud without being able to bring his affair to a termination; and as he had no resource for the supply of his daily expenses, he employed himself in making verses for any persons who wanted them, and he thereby gained what was necessary for his subsistence.

He desired ardently to form an acquaintance with the poet Ansari; but the elevated station which this person occupied at court precluded Ferdousi from obtaining access to him. Upon one occasion, however, he succeeded in dexterously obtruding himself into the house of Ansari, at the very time when the poets Asjedi and Ferrakhi, both disciples of Ansari, were present with him. The latter perceiving Ferdousi, was struck with surprise at the appearance of a man

* From an extended analysis, by M. de Sacy, of the *Tezkirat-al-Shoara*, or "History of the Poets," by the above Persian author, written A.D. 1487.—*Notices des Manuscripts du Roi*, tom. iv.

† His name was Aboulcassem Hassan ben Mohammed.

‡ *Ferdousi* is equivalent to *paradisaical*.

man in a peasant's dress, and addressing him, said: "Friend, it is not decorous for any but poets to mix in the society of poets." — "I have already made some progress in the art," was Ferdousi's reply. Whereupon, Ansari having recited this verse:—

The lustre of thy cheeks eclipses that of the moon;

Asjedi said:—

The rose in the midst of a parterre discovers nothing comparable to thy cheeks;

and Ferrakhi added:—

Thine eye-lashes pierce a breast-plate, and penetrate the very heart;

Ferdousi instantly took up the subject, and completed the quatrain by this verse:—

Like the victorious lance of Kiu at the battle of Peshen.

All present were delighted with this happy impromptu, and Ansari, addressing himself to Ferdousi, said, "your reply is admirable: have you read the history of the ancient kings?" — "Yes," returned Ferdousi, "I carry the history of the ancient monarchy of Persia along with me." Ansari thereupon proposed to him, as a trial, some more difficult verses, and discovering his talents, apologized for the manner in which he had treated him before he knew his merit, and admitted him into their society.

Some time previous, Sultan Mahmoud had urged Ansari to put into verse the history of the ancient kings of Persia; the poet, however, always excused himself with the plea that his engagements were too numerous; he perhaps did not feel that he possessed sufficient strength or skill to undertake so great a work. Having hitherto found no person competent to perform the office, he determined, one day, to propose it to Ferdousi, who readily consented to attempt the task. Ansari hastened to acquaint the Sultan with the circumstance; he expatiated upon the rare qualifications of the young poet, and upon the prospect they held out that he would be able to execute the work successfully. "Desire him to make some complimentary verses upon me," said Mahmoud. Ansari executed the Sultan's commands, and Ferdousi immediately composed the following distich:*

As soon as the infant's lips are moistened with its mother's milk,
The first word it articulates in the cradle is the name of "Mahmoud."

This distich gave much pleasure to Mahmoud, who no longer hesitated to entrust Ferdousi with the execution of the work which he had offered to undertake; and he provided him with apartments in the interior of the palace, assigned him a pension, and ordered that he should be furnished with whatever was necessary for his support and convenience.

Ferdousi passed four years at Ghazni, occupied with the composition of the *Shah Nameh*. He then obtained permission to revisit Toos, his native place; and after passing four years there, without intermission of his toil, he returned

* This distich is but a part of the panegyric; the whole of it is as follows:—
Beneath his reign, so universal is justice, that the lamb and the wolf drink at the same stream.
From Cashmere to the China sea, every nation acknowledges his glory.
As soon as the infant's lips are moistened with its mother's milk,
The first word it articulates is the name of "Mahmoud."
In the banquet, Mahmoud is a heaven of liberality; in battle, a lion or a dragon.
When he walks in the garden of roses, lilies spring up beneath his feet.
His splendour causes objects to smile, like a grove in spring: it makes the air soft, and the earth prolific.
The dew of his generosity, falling on the ground, renders it like the flowery bowers of Iram.

turned to Ghazni, and presented to the Sultan four parts of his poem, which were finished. Mahmoud was highly pleased with them; and Ferdousi continued his labour with the same ardour as before: the Sultan bestowing upon him, from time to time, fresh tokens of his regard and satisfaction.

Ferdousi composed, besides, some verses in honour of Khoja-Ahmed-ben-Hassan Meïmendi, who was charged with the duty of supplying him with what he needed; but he took no pains to ingratiate himself with Ayyar, one of the persons most intimately in the confidence of Mahmoud.* Ayyar conceived a dislike to the poet on this account; and in order to be revenged upon him for his neglect, he insinuated to the Sultan that Ferdousi was attached to the sect of Rafadhites (or Shyites), to which Mahmoud was a determined enemy: there was no greater object of horror to him than this sect. He began immediately to change his sentiments towards Ferdousi; and at length, sending for him, he reproached him bitterly, observing, "I know you are a Carmathian, and I will order you to be trampled to death by my elephants, as an example to all Carmathians." The poet fell at Mahmoud's feet, protesting that he was no Carmathian, but an orthodox Sunnite, and that some calumniator had wronged him in the Sultan's opinion. Mahmoud replied: "The city of Toos has always given birth to the most zealous partizans of this impious doctrine:† I am willing to pardon you, provided you consent to renounce your errors."

Henceforward, Ferdousi lived in perpetual apprehension of the effects of the Sultan's prejudice; and Mahmoud never recovered his good opinion of him. The poet, however, having completed the *Shah Nameh*,‡ presented it to the Sultan, full of the flattering hope of being richly rewarded, of obtaining some estate with an appointment in the Sultan's household, and of being admitted to his society. But, owing to the prejudice which Mahmoud had conceived against him, the Sultan contented himself with ordering that the poet should receive 60,000 pieces of silver, being at the rate of one piece for every verse (distich) of the *Shah Nameh*.§

Ferdousi considered that this recompense was far inferior to that which he had a right to expect; nevertheless he took the 60,000 drachms, and proceeding to the bath, he gave 20,000 in payment to the proprietor of the baths, he purchased some glasses of the liquor called *fukka*‖, for which he also paid 20,000 drachms, and he distributed the remaining 20,000 in charity. He then concealed himself in the city of Ghazni, and having contrived to obtain, by artifice, from the library of Mahmoud, the copy of the *Shah Nameh* which he had presented to him, he inserted therein some verses which contain a severe satire against the Sultan. Among these verses occur the following:

I have employed many years in the composition of this poem,
And I expected from the Sultan's magnificence that a crown and wreath would be the reward of my toil.
If this king had been the son of a king,¶ he would have placed a crown upon my head;
But as there is no nobility in his blood, he is incapable of heroic sentiments.

The

* He was the chief vizier.

† This doctrine, it is well known, is an acknowledgment that Aboubekr, Omar, and Othman were legitimate successors of Mahomet.

‡ Some writers state that he was sixty-five years of age when he finished the work, on which he had been employed thirty, others say forty, years.

§ He had promised him, it is said, a *piece* (of gold) for each verse.

‖ A kind of beer, made from barley and dried raisins. The name of beer in modern Greek is φυκας.

¶ Mahmoud was the son of Subectegin, who had been a slave.

The rest of the satire is so well known, that it is useless to transcribe it entire.*

Ferdousi remained four months in concealment at Ghazni; he then proceeded privily to Herat, and took up his abode for some time in the house of Aboulmaali, a bookseller. Mahmoud having despatched some persons in search of him, who spread abroad the object they had in view in every city they came to, Ferdousi reached Toos not without great difficulty and anxiety. Finding that he could not continue long in safety there, he bade adieu to his relatives and family, and took refuge in Rostamdar. The lieutenant of the province of Georgan, for Minochehr, son of Cabous, was at that time governor of Rostamdar. Ferdousi having sought his protection, he received him with kindness, and offered him 160 mithcals of gold if he would expunge from the *Shah Nameh* the satire he had written against Mahmoud. Ferdousi consented to the proposal, and returned to Toos, where he continued to dwell till he was old, living all the while in obscurity.

It happened that Mahmoud, in the course of one of his expeditions into India, writing a letter to the king of Dehli, turned towards Ahmed ben-Hassan Meïmendi, and observed to him: "If this Indian does not comply with my orders and reply conformably to my wishes, what course will it be best for me to take?" Meïmendi answered the Sultan in the following verse from the *Shah Nameh*:

> If the reply is not agreeable to my wishes, beware, Afrasiab, of wielding thy club and of entering the lists.

Mahmoud immediately called to mind, with regret, the injustice of which he had been guilty towards Ferdousi, and inquired what had become of him? Meïmendi seized the favourable opportunity, and replied that he was old and infirm, and that he lived in poverty and obscurity at Toos, his native place. The Sultan forthwith commanded that twelve camels should be laden with indigo, and despatched as a present to Ferdousi. When the camels reached the gate of Toos, which is on the side of the river, the corpse of Ferdousi, which

* According to other authors, this satire was transmitted to Ayyar by Ferdousi, upon his leaving Ghazni, with a direction that it should be delivered to the sultan when he was pensive and low-spirited, through some troublesome affair of state, as it would serve to divert him. Sir Wm. Jones has given a translation of part of it (in French) in his *Traité sur la Poésie Orientale*: Works, vol. v. p. 478. After detailing the promises of Mahmoud, and complaining of their violation, the poet breaks out:

> But what virtues can be expected from Mahmoud, whose soul is barred against generosity,
> What can be hoped for from a king without judgment, morality, or religion?
> The son of a slave, though adorned with a diadem, eventually reveals the baseness of his origin.
> Plant, even in the garden of paradise, a tree whose fruit is bitter,
> Water it with the streams from the fountain of Eternity, and bedew its roots with honey,
> Its natural qualities will always appear, and bitter, after all this care, will still be its fruit.
> Place beneath the heavenly peacock the egg of a raven formed in infernal darkness,
> When it is hatched, feed the young one with fig-seeds from the fig tree of Eden,
> Cause it to drink of the water of Salsebil, and let the angel Gabriel breathe upon it;
> All this will not avail: a raven's egg will produce nothing but a raven.
> Put a young viper upon a bed of roses; and nourish it with drops from the fountain of life;
> It will, notwithstanding, never become tame, and will infect you with its venom.
> Transport an owl from the forest to the charming retreats in your garden, let it perch, during the night, upon rose-trees and sport amongst hyacinths;
> When the day expands its radiant wings, the owl will stretch out its own pinions to return to its native forest.
> Consider these words of our prophet: every thing returns to its source.
> Pass the shop of a perfumer, and your habit will imbibe the scent of ambergris.
> Approach the forge of a blacksmith, and the smoke of the fire will soil your dress.
> Be not surprised, then, at the evil deeds of a wicked man: can night change her hue?
> Look not for liberality from a base mind: can the face of an Ethiop become white?
> Far better it is to cast dust into your own eyes than to praise an avaricious prince.
> O king, if thou hadst been noble and generous, and hadst walked in the path of virtue,
> Thou hadst not thus overturned my hopes, but regarded me with a different aspect.

which was at that moment being conveyed to the grave, met them as they entered.

The present was carried to his sister; but she declined accepting it, observing, "I know not what to do with the wealth of kings."

Ferdousi died in the year 411 (A.D. 1020-21); his tomb is at Toos, near the spot named Mazar Abussia, which is, at present, much frequented by pilgrims. It is said that the Sheikh Aboulcassem Korkani refused to offer the customary prayers for Ferdousi, because the poet had sung the praises of the magi; that on the succeeding night he saw Ferdousi in Paradise, exalted to a wonderful degree of glory, and that having asked him how he had merited this distinguished rank, the poet replied, "On account of this verse, in which I celebrated the greatness and the unity of God; '*Thou art whatsoever is greatest and best in the universe; I know not exactly what thou art; but thou art that that thou art.*'"

Life of Khoja Hafez.

Hafez is generally acknowledged to be a prodigy of eloquence. His works include a multitude of matters beyond the comprehension of man.* He always affects enigmatical expressions, and his style bears the impression of the sentiments of a fakir: hence he has had the surname of *Lessan-al-gaib*, or "mysterious language." His mode of writing is simple and familiar; but it always conceals a vast depth of reflection and a sublimity of thought. Poetry was the least of the accomplishments of Hafez: he excelled in many sciences, in the knowledge of the *Coran*, and in all external and internal knowledge. The Seyyud Cassem-al-Anwar, who was himself a treasury of learning, held Hafez in high esteem, and read without intermission his collection of odes; they have always constituted the delight of the greatest men and the most enlightened scholars.

The proper name of Khoja Hafez is Shemseddin Mohammed. He was celebrated in the province of Fars and at Shiraz under the reign of the family of Mozaffer; but he always felt the utmost contempt for the world, and for the goods of fortune, and lived without ambition and unconstrained; as he says himself:

> O thou who art drunk with wine, and clad in a habit glittering all over with gold,
> In passing, give a kiss to Hafez, covered with a garment of wool.

The ordinary society of Hafez consisted of dervishes and ascetics: he mixed sometimes, however, with the great and persons of quality; by his amenity and pliancy of character, he could even partake of the amusements of the young and the gay; in short, his society was delightful to persons of every class. His poems consist only of lyrical pieces; they were collected after his death by his disciples and friends.†

It

* "Persia," says the late M. Langlès, "boasts no poet who can rival Hafez in the freshness and vivacity of the colours which he has spread over his odes. Opinions are singularly divided in respect to him. His partisans understand, in the most voluptuous images with which his poetry abounds, only allegories under which were concealed the most sublime mysteries; austere Musulmans, on the contrary, discover therein all the phrenzy of unbridled passion. These two opinions appear equally exaggerated; for from the nature of his odes, some of which breathe a spirit of heavenly love, but most of which are visibly inspired by a terrestrial passion, we ought to conclude that Hafez, by turns devotee and debauchee, gave his odes that complexion of thought which prevailed at the moment of composition."—"The odes of Hafez," says Sir John Malcolm, "are chanted as songs to excite the young and dissipated to pleasure, and recited as hymns to remind the old and devout of the rapture of divine love."

† The Persian author here inserts two of the odes of Hafez, as specimens of the rest. The English reader may be referred to Sir Wm. Jones's exquisite versification of the gazel referred to by the Persian author by and bye, "*Egher an Turki Shirazi*" of Hafez (Works, vol. iv. p. 448), as a better example than a prose translation.

It is related that Sultan Ahmed, who reigned at that time at Bagdad, was extremely desirous of seeing Hafez at his court; but notwithstanding all his solicitations, the poet could never be prevailed upon to quit his own country in order to reside at Bagdad: he preferred, he said, a morsel of dry bread, at the place where he had been accustomed to dwell, and had no desire to visit a foreign country. He sent, however, to Bagdad, a copy of verses in compliment to Sultan Ahmed, wherein he tells the Sultan "that he might be justly designated as the soul of the universe; that he was the most precious gift of divine bounty; that the splendour of birth, the excellency of all the virtues, with whatsoever conciliated affection, centered in him; and that the power of the Chosroes of Persia and the glory of Gengiskhan had united to give birth to Ahmed of Bagdad."

Hafez had, moreover, a lively wit, which abounded with sprightly sallies and agreeable jests, a vast number of which are preserved. It may be acceptable to insert one by way of example.

The emir Timoor Koorkan, having made himself master of the province of Fars, in the year 795 (A.D. 1392-3), caused Shah Mansoor to be put to death.* Hafez was then alive. Timoor desired him to be sent for; and when he arrived in the presence, Timoor said to him: "I have subjected with this sword the greatest part of the earth; I have depopulated a vast number of cities and provinces in order to increase the glory and wealth of Samarcand and Bokhara, the ordinary places of my residence and the seat of my empire; yet thou, an insignificant individual, hast pretended to give away both Samarcand and Bokhara, as the price of a little black spot setting off the features of a pretty face; for thou hast said in one of thy verses:

"If that fair maiden of Shiraz would accept my love,
I would give, for the dark mole which adorns her cheek, Samarcand and Bokhara."†

Hafez bowed to the ground before Timoor, and said to him: "Alas! O prince, it is this prodigality which is the cause of the misery in which you see me."

* "There can be no doubt," observes M. de Sacy, in a note upon this passage, "that the second expedition of Tamerlane, into the province of Fars, is here referred to, since it was in that war that Shah Mansoor perished: wherefore I prefer the reading of one of the MSS. 795; the other copies bear different dates. Sherefeddin Ali places this expedition and the death of Shah Mansoor in the year 795. But if Hafez died, as Doulet Shah tells us, in 794, what he relates above must have taken place at the first conquest of Shiraz. The prince who possessed that city having fled, it surrendered to Timoor, who entered it, according to Sherefeddin, A.H. 789. One of the MSS. of Doulet Shah has the date of 790, which is near enough. Probably the author confounded together the two expeditions of Timoor."

† Sir Wm. Jones has exquisitely *paraphrased* the entire ode (to which we have already referred) from whence this verse is taken. The lines above quoted are thus rendered by him, without allusion to the *mole*:

Sweet maid, if thou would'st charm my sight,
And bid these arms my neck infold;
That rosy cheek, that lily hand,
Would give thy poet more delight,
Than all Bokhara's vaunted gold,
Than all the gems of Samarcand.

The verse in the original is as follows:

اگر آن ترک شیرازی
بدست آرد دل مارا
بخال هندویش بخشم
سمرقند و بخارارا

me." This repartee delighted Timoor so much, that instead of finding fault with him, he treated him with kindness.*

Sultan Ahmed, whom we have already spoken of, had inherited the crown of Bagdad from his father, Sultan Aweis Jelaher. After the death of Aweis, Ahmed, having fully established his authority in Bagdad, and removed his brother, Sultan Hossaen, from his government, obtained once more possession of Aderbijan, which gave him the sovereignty of a vast state, his rule extending as far as the frontiers of the empire of the Greeks. He was a learned prince, and a great patron of the fine arts; he was conversant with Arabic and Persian poetry, and composed verses in both these languages. He possessed, moreover, talents of another kind: he succeeded very well in painting, he excelled in the art of preparing bows and arrows, in engraving seals, and in a variety of other pursuits. He could write in six different characters. Ahmed was likewise very skilful in music and in musical compositions: he wrote several treatises upon this science. It is said that Abdulcader, who belonged to his court, was his instructor. The musicians of the present day still sing, and perform upon their instruments, pieces of this prince's composition. With all these excellent qualities, he was inclined to cruelty, and no one could place confidence in him. He used a great quantity of opium, and his excessive indulgence in this drug sometimes threw him into fits of frenzy. Without the slightest reason, he would treat the noblest persons with contempt and indignity; and he caused innocent individuals to be put to death, without any pretext whatever. His severity rendered him intolerable to his army and his subjects; so that his emirs and principal officers wrote to Timoor to invite him to come into the kingdom, in the year 791 (A.D. 1389). The conqueror accordingly entered with his army into the province of Bagdad.† Ahmed fled, and sought a retreat in the territories of the Greeks, abandoning his capital and kingdom to Timoor. This prince gave the government of Bagdad to Khoja Massoud Sarbadal, the nephew of Khoja Ali Muyad, by his sister, and he appointed Khoja Ali, of Toos, to receive the tribute from this city: he then quitted the country. After his departure, Sultan Ahmed applied for succour to the Greek emperor, and having procured troops from him, he advanced to Bagdad, which Khoja Massoud, being unable to resist him, evacuated. Timoor being engaged in the war with Toctamesh Khan, the king of Desht Kipchak, Sultan Ahmed recovered possession of the throne of Bagdad, and retained it several years. In the sequel, he experienced reverses, and was sometimes at peace, sometimes at war, with Timoor. This, however, is not the place to enter into the detail of these transactions. At length, in the year 808 (A.D. 1405-6), Ahmed was slain by a Turcoman, named Cara Yussuf, who had kept his father's flocks. This event deprived the family of Jelaher of the crown, which was transferred to the Turcomans. We shall relate, hereafter, the history of these Turcoman princes, their origin and career.‡

Khoja Hafez Shirazi died in the year 794 (A.D. 1391-2), and was buried in the musalla (oratory) of Shiraz.§ When Sultan Aboulcassem Baber Bahader took this city, Mohammed Mamaï, one of his principal officers, erected a magnificent edifice over the tomb of Hafez.‖

* The answer of Hafez, according to other authorities, was, "Can the gifts of Hafez ever impoverish Timoor?"—Malcolm's Persia, vol. i, p. 447.

† Here follows an account of a conflict, in poetry, between Timoor and Ahmed, which has no connexion whatever with Hafez.

‡ This digression is retained as an example of the manner of the Persian author, who frequently deserts his subject to relate the history of a prince or a dynasty of which he has occasion to speak.

§ Adjoining the great cities of Persia are oratories, where the Musulmans assemble on certain occasions for public prayer.

‖ The tomb of Hafez is still one of the most attractive curiosities of Shiraz.

M. DE KÖRÖS, THE TRAVELLER IN TIBET.

The following letter, apparently written by Mr. J. G. Gerard, of the Company's medical establishment, whose name is familiar to our readers from his travels, in company with his brother, Capt. Gerard, in the Himalaya country, has appeared in the Calcutta *John Bull*. It is dated from Soobathoo, January 13th, 1829.

"I am only lately arrived from a trip through the old tract, viz. Kunawar, which I had hoped would reward me with some consoling recompense for the sacrifice I made for its accomplishment; but I failed entirely in my object of establishing the vaccine, owing to the folly and timidity of the Besaher Rajah. However, I have obtained some particulars in my journey, which, if not equivalent to the pecuniary losses I suffered, are at least interesting. The fossils and shells which occurred in my route are very strange objects. They are chiefly valuable from having myself seen them *in situ*. They comprise cockles, muscles, and pearl fish, univalves, and long cylindrical productions, which are most singular objects. I found them lying upon the high land at 15,500 feet, in a bed of granite and pulverized slate; the adjacent rocks being at the same time of shell-limestone. All the shells are turned into carbonate of lime, and many are crystallized like marble. I came upon a village at a height of 14,700 feet; are you not surprised that human beings could exist at such an elevation? It was yet the middle of October, and the thermometer on two mornings was 17°: what it is, at this season of the year, I cannot guess; yet the sun's rays felt oppressive, and all the streams and lakes which were sheeted with ice during the night, were free and running by two o'clock. The finest crops of barley are reared here, and to irrigation and solar heat are the people indebted for a crop. The barometer gave for the highest field 14,900 feet of elevation; this verifies the observations, or rather inferences, on the limit of cultivation in the upper course of the Sutluj; and I think it quite possible, and even probable, that crops may vegetate at 16,000 and 17,000 feet. The yaks and shawl goats at this village seemed finer than at any other spot within my observation. In fact, both men and animals appear to live on and thrive luxuriantly, in spite of Quarterly Reviewers and Professor Buckland, who had calmly consigned those lofty regions, and those myriads of living beings, to perpetual ice and oblivion. What would have become of the beautiful shawl goats, which furnish those superb tissues that adorn the ivory shoulders of our fair countrywomen, had the Professor and the Quarterly the management of these matters their own way?

"On the north-eastern frontier of Kunawar, close to the stone bridge, I attained a height of more than 20,000 feet, without crossing snow, the barometer showing 14,320, thermometer 27° at 1 P.M. Notwithstanding this elevation, I felt oppressed by the sun's rays, though the air in the shade was freezing. The view from this spot was grand and terrific beyond the power of language to describe. I had anticipated a peep into China itself, but I only beheld its lofty frontier, all arid, and bare, and desolate. It was a line of naked peaks, scarce a stripe of snow appearing; yet every point had an angle of altitude of a few minutes, some half a degree, and at a very considerable distance; this argues at least 21,000 feet.

"I found Chinese guards stationed at all the passes, partly in consequence of Lord Amherst's visit to Simla, but chiefly on account of some mandarins from China itself, who were moving slowly along the table-land, and taking the

the whole country. They have been settling the affairs of Ludak, and I fancy, not much to the advantage of the rajah who sought their advice. At Dankur, I had a most friendly interview with the Ludak wuzeer, who gave me a dinner, accompanied by buttered tea, in the Tartar fashion, stamped biscuits, and dried fruits. The tea, as you may imagine, was not very grateful, and I had much apprehension for its fate, after I thought it was safely lodged. On leaving the Ludak (Spiti) territory, I was most agreeably surprised by a visit from a Chinese officer, who had travelled day and night to meet me. He was a very strange figure, dressed out in a cloak of woollen broad-cloth, trimmed with fur, a head-dress crowned by a trident, a knife in his girdle, and boots of Bulgar or Russian leather. He was a man of medicine, and received many drugs from me, the uses of which he wrote down, and a pair of lancets which he seemed to know how to use: there was much of character in this personage. He drank a liquor which tasted to me like bad beer, and each time he emptied his silver cup, he filled up my tumbler much against my own wishes. There was a great deal of apparent openness manifested in all his actions; but I cannot view so unusual a departure from their accustomed suspicious vigilance, without some doubts of the sincerity of the part which this man performed. On taking leave of me, he shook both my hands, and assured me of an invitation to Lake Mansarawur next season. He had heard of my searching for fossils and curiosities, and presented me with a petrification from Lake Mansarawur; it seems a species of Medusa.

"But perhaps the most interesting circumstance of my tour was my meeting with the Hungarian traveller, M. Csoma de Körös, at the monastery of Kanam, in Kunawar. I found him, with his learned associate the lama, surrounded with books, and in the best health. He has made great progress with his literary studies, having nearly finished his grammar and dictionary of the Thibetian language, which he has pledged himself to government to fulfil; but his objects are vast and comprehensive, and the works he is now engaged in will form but a prelude to further researches. He wishes to invite learned men from Teshoo Loompoo and Lahassa, and by their assistance study the Mongol language, which he considers the key to Chinese literature, and through it get access to Mongolia, where he expects to discover much interesting knowledge; but, unfortunately, he wants resources. The lama receives twenty-five rupees a month, a servant costs him four, his house-rent one, and his writing materials a proportion; so that he has not actually twenty rupees left for the necessaries and comforts of life in that cold region of the mountains. It would be liberality well bestowed to render him the little aid he stands in need of; but he is so tenacious of his independence, and carries his nicety of feeling to such a degree, that he will accept of nothing but from a public source, and from that, only because he finds himself able to make a suitable return in his works. The only things he has ever accepted from me, are a Latin dictionary and a Greek lexicon, which are useful in the arrangement of his materials. I offered him some rice and sugar, which I knew he was in want of; but he returned them, and sent me sixteen rupees to purchase some articles at this place, which I have done and despatched to him. He is much in want of ancient authors to consult; for instance, Pliny, Ptolemy, Quintus, Diodorus Siculus, &c. The Asiatic Society might perhaps supply his wants, and this small boon could not possibily be bestowed upon a brighter object of their patronage: indeed, my humble opinion is that, if his allowance were made up to one hundred rupees a month, either by the Society or by Government, it would be a well-earned tribute, and one which would be amply repaid.

repaid. M. Csoma showed me his labours with eagerness and pride. He has read through forty-four volumes of the Thibetian Encyclopædia, and they have fully rewarded his perseverance. He has discovered part of the *Mahabharat*, a poetical work which (at least great part of it) is supposed to be lost. His learned companion, the lama, has informed him that lithographic printing has flourished for ages in the ancient cities of Teshoo Loompo and Lahassa; and that, at the former place, the anatomy of the human body is represented in sixty different positions in cuts or prints. The *Kanjur*, or work in Thibetian which treats of sciences and arts, has five volumes devoted to medicine. The geography of Thibet promises to receive very considerable illustration from the printed records deposited in the monasteries. Mansarowur being considered the central source of several great rivers, is a mere figurative position, as indicating the highest level or point from which the waters are thrown off in all directions; for the Hindoos, as well as the Thibetians, know as well as we do, that two rivers cannot flow out of the same lake in opposite directions.

"On the retrogression of literature in India, and before it, learning fled to Thibet, and there found an asylum; and on this account we are warranted to look to that country for literary riches. The very fact of printing and printed works of gigantic magnitude argues favourably, and M. Csoma's discoveries are far from the least estimable part of this vast *terra incognita*. M. Csoma's abode in Kunáwur is particularly favourable to any object of enterprize; and if I could but once establish vaccination amongst the lamas, I might get access to new and strange countries. M. Csoma's intelligent companion, being superior to prejudice, and possessing a modest confidence of this superiority, even offered to be vaccinated; but as I could hardly depend upon the effect, and could not have stopped to abide the result, the lama considerately thought it better to forego operation than risk a failure which, in my absence, would likely have proved fatal to the cause. I should wish to make another trip this year, but I will not undertake it without some encouragement."

M. Csoma de Körös is a Transylvanian by birth, but of Hungarian origin; he is the individual referred to by Bishop Heber, in one of his letters, as a person "calling himself a Transylvanian, but who is shrewdly suspected of being a Russian spy:" one of those hastily written passages which maturer knowledge and experience would have induced the bishop to expunge. A very full account of the travels of M. de Körös was given in our journal, vol. xxi. p. 763, as from the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris, not being then aware (for it was not so stated) that it was merely a translation from the *Oriental Magazine* of Calcutta for March 1825.

M. de Körös left Nagy Enyed, in Transylvania, in November 1819, traversed Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Romania, and thence proceeded to Egypt and Syria. Staying a short time at Aleppo, he set out for Persia by way of Bagdad, and remained some months at Tehran. He then proceeded to Khorasan, and travelled through Bokhara, Kulm, and Bamian, to Cabul, thence to Peshawer, Cashmire, and Lei, the capital of Ludak, where he arrived in June 1822. He subsequently met with the late Mr. Moorcroft, in Tibet, who aided him in his views of studying the Tibetan language and literature, with what success the above interesting communication, and some papers transmitted to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, afford a satisfactory criterion.

THE RAMAYANA.*

BOOK I. SECTION I. INTRODUCTION.

The Words of Naráda.

Ham Ráma! monarch! hero! Brahmens' friend!
Of Raghu's stock, great Dasaratha's son,
And lovely Sita's lord! Benign and just,
With virtues multiform, a noble race
Ennobling with high deeds,—Raghava,(1) hail!
Destroyer of the many headed fiend,
Foul Rávana! (2) O thou, whose azure hue (3)
And lotus-eye the wandering world adores!
Valmíki (4) hail! thou bird of matchless song,
That vocal mak'st the grove, the live-long day,
With Ráma's praise! O mighty master, hail!

"Where is the spotless man? Can one be found
"Firm, faithful, eloquent, heroic, kind;
"Soft to the meek; in vengeance like a god;
"The triple world (5) upholding with his might,
"Whom gods themselves revere?" Valmíki thus
Naráda, seer and sage divine, addressed.
Whereto he thus replied; "Such gifts are found
"Rarely in beings of immortal mould.
"Yet there is one on earth in whom not these
"Alone, but brighter, meet: his soul is formed
"For regal duties and heroic deeds;
"Temp'rate, magnanimous, undaunted, wise;
"In war and council great; at home beloved;
"His vast capacious mind is richly fraught
"With sacred lore from holy books; to him,
"Védas, Védángas, Sástras, yield their stores,
"As rivers pour their tributes to the deep.
"Gigantic force is his: arms long, chest full,
"With neck shell-formed, front wide, and lengthened eyes,
"For manly beauty famed (6) Dreadful to foes;
"Protector of the weak; friend of the just;
"Helper of all that help or succour need.
"Patient as earth; in wrath like raging fire.
"His father's pride, his mother's joy (7) by all
"Admired

* This is an attempt to familiarise the English reader with the great Hindu epic poem, on the history of Ráma. The literal prose translation by Carey and Marshman, accompanying their edition of the original (Serampore, 1803, 3 vols. 4to.), is necessarily harsh, and unreadable for pleasure. The present essay professes to be no more than a free paraphrase of the literal version.

(1) Raghava, a patronymic of Ráma, descended from Raghu, by which name he is sometimes called. (2) Rávana, king of the Rácshasas, or gigantic fiends; a being with ten heads and twenty arms. (3) The images of Rama are generally painted blue. (4) Valmíki is the author of the poem: in the original he is called "the kokila," or Indian cuckow. (5) Swerga, Martya, and Patala, heaven, earth, and hell; the Hindu universe. (6) The person of Ráma, as described in the original poem, is not eminently beautiful, according to our notions: "ample shoulders, brawny arms, neck shell-formed, and rising cheeks, arms extending to the knees, of hyacinthine hue, eyes elongated, chest circular and full, imprinted with auspicious marks, &c." (7) A frequent epithet of Ráma is "increaser of his mother's happiness." His mother's name was Kausalyá.

" Admired, respected, loved, revered, adored—
" RAMA his name!" Here paused the holy sage.

" This perfect man," Narada then resumed,
" His sire, king Dasaratha, would confer
" With him in equal power, but in vain
" A rash and fatal pledge the king had given
" That Bháratá(8) should take his elder's right,
" And Ráma be an exile in the woods.
" This harsh decree the unmurmuring prince obeyed.
" With him went Lakshmana,(8) the brave, the wise;
" And lovely Janaki,(9) the young and fair,
" Endowed with outward charms and inward grace,
" Sharing with joy her banished husband's doom.
" The aged monarch and his people led,
" With many sighs, to Ganga's sacred stream,
" The princely exile. Forests, rivers, lakes,
" Deserts and wildernesses wild, were passed,
" Ere a retreat, on Chitrakoota(10) found,—
" A rustic bower,—received the wanderers:
" Here dwelt they, as the gods on Meru's mount,(11)
" Whilst sorrowing Desaratha ceased to live.

" The virtuous Bháratá, deep-moved, deplored
" His sire's departure and his brother's fate.
" Scorning a throne, gained by another's wrong,
" He sought the hero and proclaimed him king;
" But Ráma's upright soul recalled the vow
" Sealed by a parent's lips: 'Be thine the throne,'
" The skin-clad prince (12) replied; and Bháratá
" Returned, to sway a sceptre moist with tears."

" Ráma, meanwhile, heroic deeds performed;
" And from the fiery god(13) a sword received,
" A heavenly bow, and quivers filled with shafts
" Unerring, that obsequiously returned,
" Their fatal task fulfilled. To Panchávati,
" From Chitrakoota, his abode he changed.

" To Ráma straight, in sylvan Dandaka,
" The holy sages fled, vexed by the fiends,(14)
" Whose ever-varying shapes no mortal glance,
" Not ev'n Raghava's lotus eye, can pierce.
" Their doom he fixed. In mighty force they came,
" By mightier overwhelmed and trod to dust—
" Ráma, alone, prevailed.(15) Revenge possessed
" The demon-king, renowned for daring feats,
" Grim Rávana, the monster: pale with rage,
" He sought the rural bower where Sita dwelt,
" And whilst her hero chased some airy form,

" Raised

(8) The younger brother of Ráma. (9) Sita, daughter of Janaka. (10) A certain mountain. (11) Meru, or Seomera, the Olympus of the Hindus. (12) Ráma, Sita, and Lakshmana were clothed in skins, during their abode at Chitrakoota. (13) Indra, the god of the firmament: the gifts were presented by the sage Agastya. (14) The Rácshásas, who could take any shape they pleased. (15) The number of the Rácshásas who advanced against Ráma was 14,000; their chiefs were Khara, Dooshána, and Trishira. They were all destroyed by Ráma alone.

" Raised by a Rácshás' art ;(16) his treacherous foe
" Bore off that lovely one,—a prize for gods.
" O, who shall tell what anguish pierced the soul
" Of Ráma, when, from vain pursuit returned,
" He found untenanted his lowly cot,
" Robbed of its only ornament ! But wrath
" Extinguished grief. With Lakshmana the brave,
" The hero southward turned his eager steps,
" Emerging from the wild, and Danu's son,
" Kábándha, first he slew, and burned the corpse,
" Which, strange to tell, became oracular.(17)
" On Pampa's banks, great Hánuman (18) appeared,
" The valiant ape, with Sugriva, his chief.
" A mutual cause the potent trio formed,
" By solemn contract, ratified with fire.
" A deadly feud great Sugriva maintained
" With Vali, monarch of the monkey-tribe,
" Usurper of his rights. To crush this foe,
" His new ally, heroic Ráma, vowed ;
" And to confirm his pledged word, straight hurled
" Aloft, with one slight touch, Dundubhi's corse,
" (Vast as a mountain), whirring through the air,
" Beyond the reach of vision ;(19) whilst a shaft
" Shot by Raghava's hand, plunged deep in earth,
" E'en to Patála (20). Sugriva was mute
" With wild amazement at the doughty feat.
" To Vali's cave (21) the associate chiefs repaired ;
" Loud bellowed Sugriva ; the monkey-prince
" Rushed forth, and fell : the unerring arrow, sped
" From Ráma's bow, transpierced the royal ape.
" Sugriva, re-installed, with grateful speed,
" His benefactor's aid, with aid returned,
" On every side this earthly octagon,(22)
" He skilful spies despatched. Bold Hánuman,
" Meanwhile, o'erleaped the watery boundary (23)
" That washes Lanka's shore. Within that isle,
" Rávana's curst retreat, Sita he found,
" A pensive captive in Ashoka's walls.(24)
" The valorous monkey many a Rácshás slew,
" And wasted Lanka with vindictive flame ;
" Then hasted to Raghava. Mad with joy,
" The heroic prince buckled for instant war
" With the foul ravisher. The briny god,
" Sámádra,(25) stayed the impetuous chief's career ;
" Till,

(16) Maricha, one of the Rácshásas, attending Rávána, assumed an illusive form, which drew Ráma to a distance from his home ; but the hero destroyed him. (17) Kábandha advised Ráma to seek the female devotee Sávári, and he did so ; but for what object, the poem says not here. (18) Hánuman, the monkey god of India. He is a considerable agent in the poem. (19) The distance to which Ráma *kicked* the body of Dundubhi, with one stroke of his foot, was 100 yojans, or about 800 miles. (20) The world of serpents. Before the wonderful arrow went to the end of its journey, it pierced seven palmyra trees, and cleaved a mountain. (21) The cave of Kiskindya. (22) The Hindus reckon eight *deags* or sides in the earth. (23) The strait which separates Ceylon (Lanka) from the continent. (24) Ashoka, the scene of Sita's confinement, was a garden. (25) Samadra is the Hindu mythological name of the sea.

" Till, by his arms divine, great Ráma quelled
" His pride: a bridge, badge of subjection, thrown
" By Nála's art, across the foaming surge,(26)
" Conducted Ráma to the giant's haunt,
" Whose death the victor's matchless prowess crowned.
" Whilst sages, genii, gods, his deeds extolled,
" Ráma, the victim of some traitor's art,
" On Sita's purity suspicion cast:
" Whereat, the indignant fair, her spotless fame
" Proved by a dreadful test—through glowing flames,
" Urged by the jealous winds, the chaste one passed
" Untouched,(27) 'midst heavenly strains and falling flowers.
" Once more the hero pressed her to his heart,
" The gods themselves rejoicing; in his car,(28)
" By friends encircled and allies, the prince
" In triumph sought his own paternal state,
" Ayodia.(29) There great Ráma reigned in peace;
" Blest in his Sita, honoured by the gods,
" His people joyful, virtuous, free, unknown
" Were sickness, famine, battle, fire, and flood;
" A second Sátya Yuga.(30) Plous, rich,
" Raghava's bounty showered upon the good,
" And priests were wealthy when great Ráma reigned.(31)
" This, O Valmíki, is the perfect man
" Ráma boasts all the excellence you seek!"
Here ended wise Narada. "Sage divine,"
Valmíki spake, "well hast thou said, most true,
" Ráma, and none but he, can win the meed."(32)

(26) The supposed remains of the causeway, in the strait of Manar, are still called "Ráma's bridge." (27) The fiery ordeal is still recognised as a test of female chastity by the Hindus. (28) Named *Pooshpa*. (29) The modern Oude; the capital of Ráma's kingdom. (30) Equivalent to "golden age." (31) In the original, we are told of his performing a hundred aswamedhas (the sacrifice of a horse, one of the most important and solemn acts of a pious monarch), and of his giving much gold and many hundred thousand cows to brahmens. (32) After this, the poet tells us that "the reader imparts life, and fame, and strength to those who hear it. Whoever reads the story of Ráma will be delivered from all sin. He who constantly peruses this section, in the hearing and repetition of which consists holiness, shall, together with his whole progeny, be for ever delivered from all pain, disease, and sorrow. He who in faith reads this section, amidst a circle of wise men, will thereby obtain the fruit which arises from perusing the whole *Ramáyana*, secure to himself the blessings connected with all the states of men, and, dying, be absorbed into the deity. A brahman reading this, becomes mighty in learning and eloquence. The descendant of a Chatriya reading it will become a monarch. A Vaisya reading it will obtain a most prosperous degree of trade, and a Soodra *hearing* it (he is not permitted to *read* it) will become great."—*Carey and Marshman's Translation.*

CHINESE NOVELS.

THE HAOU-KEW-CHUEN.

In giving an analysis of the *Yüh-keaou-le*, a Chinese novel, translated by M. Abel Rémusat,* we took occasion to throw out a few observations upon this department of Chinese literature, and upon the abundant resources which the cultivation of it offers, for obtaining a familiar acquaintance with the manners of China, and the diversities and modifications which time must produce, at different epochs, in national character, even in a country which abhors all change.

Mr. Davis has renewed his claim to our acknowledgments, by presenting us, in an English dress, with another novel,† or romance, the *Haou-kew-chuen*, "A Tale of the Fortunate or Appropriate Union." Our present intention is to lay before our readers an epitome of this interesting work; and in doing so, we think it unnecessary to add any further remarks upon the subject of Chinese novels in general, which, we trust, with other branches of that literature, will, in a few years, be tolerably well known in Europe, by the aid of our own scholars and those of France.

The advantages enjoyed by Mr. Davis, in having studied the singular language of China in the country where it is spoken, have imparted to that gentleman qualifications for the office of translator, possessed by none of the able sinologists in a neighbouring country. Besides the want of information in Europe with regard to a multitude of allusions and obscurities, which present themselves incessantly, to the grievous perplexity of the student, in the writings of Chinese authors, the correct knowledge of a dialect so defective and imperfect, in very important points, as the Chinese undoubtedly is, can only be acquired by colloquial intercourse with those who speak it. Dictionaries and vocabularies are uncertain guides to the exact knowledge of European tongues; how much less are such aids to be relied upon, for catching the delicate shades of meaning which custom and convention assign to terms in the peculiar language of China!

To the want of these advantages are doubtless attributable, as much as to another cause assigned by Mr. Davis in his preface, the mistakes and misapprehensions of Professor Rémusat, in his version of the *Yüh-keaou-le*, which Mr. Davis does not advert to without a candid and liberal acknowledgment of the singular talents of that able and amiable scholar.

In the preface to the novel before us, Mr. Davis has elucidated one point regarding which the popular opinion in Europe is altogether erroneous. It is generally supposed that polygamy is permitted by the laws of China; this is not the fact, as clearly appears from the *Leuh-le*, or ordinances of the reigning family in China. Mr. Davis says: "A Chinese can have but one *tse* or wife, properly so called, who is distinguished by a title, espoused with ceremonies, and chosen from a rank of life totally different from his *tsiëë* or handmaids, of whom he may have as many or as few as he pleases. Any Chinese fiction, therefore (and of these there are many), which describes a man espousing two wives, is, in this respect, no truer picture of existing manners, than in respect to any other silly or amusing extravagance which it may happen to contain." In the *Yüh-*

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxiii. p. 789.

† The *Fortunate Union*, a romance, translated from the Chinese original, with notes and illustrations. By John Francis Davis, F.R.S., &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1829. London: Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund.

Yüh-keaou-le, the hero, we remember, was a bigamist; and M. Rémusat is jocular upon the topic, remarking the facilities which "sentimental bigamy" affords to a novel-writer in China, who can "make every one happy at the end of the tale, without those expedients which European scribes must have recourse to, in order to dispose of a supernumerary heroine, whom our fastidious notions will allow neither to surmount nor survive a misplaced passion." This misapprehension tends to disseminate a very erroneous opinion upon a material point in the moral history of China.

Of the *Haou-kew-chuen*, the novel under consideration, a slight knowledge had previously been possessed in England. A tale, called the "Pleasing History," was published by Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, whose taste led him to collect such specimens from every accessible source. This "Pleasing History," which, Mr. Davis tells us, is little better than a copious abstract of the Chinese romance, the Bishop procured from a manuscript, partly English and partly Portuguese, dated more than a century ago: the tale is, consequently, so deformed and interpolated, that it requires some discernment to ascertain its identity. To suppose that the interest of Mr. Davis's work is likely to be impaired by such a circumstance, would be about as reasonable as to conclude that the lost books of Livy would be uninteresting, because we already know the subjects of them.

The hero of the "Fortunate Union" is a young student, named Teihchungyu, who lived at Taming, one of the chief cities of the province in which Peking is situated. He was beautiful in person, but his disposition was harsh and inflexible, and his temper irritable. He had one good quality, however; he was kind to people in distress. His father was of the highest literary order, upright and bold in his advice to the sovereign.

On account of his violent temper, Teihchungyu was not taken to the court, but remained at home, where he made great proficiency in his studies, and indulged his taste for rural pleasures, not without wine.

When he reached the age of fifteen or sixteen, his parents determined to choose him a wife; but the youth pleaded that this was a serious matter; and as he was hard to please, it would be better, he said, to give him time to think about it maturely; to which they consented.

He went on till twenty, reading and drinking, without a thought of marriage; when, one day, happening to peruse the history of a personage who fell a victim to the honesty wherewith he reproved his sovereign, he considered that his father, with equal fidelity, might experience a similar fate. He, thereupon, determined to quit his rural retreat, and proceed to Peking.

Missing his way, owing to his eagerness to reach the capital, he put up at an inn, at the hamlet of Wei, where he hears the pathetic account of a young student, named Weipei, who had lost his youthful bride through the treachery of a "great man," belonging to one of the five grades enjoying hereditary nobility. This grandee made use of a "palace of retirement," granted to him by the emperor, for the purpose of concealing the lady.

On his road, he fell in with the distressed student, whom he consoled as well as he could, and promised to take charge of a memorial of his complaint to the emperor. The scholar acknowledged that our hero's kindness was "like the influence of spring on a dying tree," and returned, by advice of Teihchungyu, to his village, which was but a short distance from the capital.

On arriving at Peking, our hero hurried to his father's house, with his client's memorial against the unjust *tajin*, whose name was Takwae; when to his grief he found that his fears were realized: his father, who, actuated by a sense

sense of duty, was continually presenting memorials, and had given umbrage to the emperor, and his life was in jeopardy.

Upon inquiry, he found that the subject which had exasperated the imperial mind against his father was the very matter which he had in charge to communicate. The faithful minister had been applied to by the parents of the affianced bride of Weipei, who detailed the atrocious proceedings of the nobleman and prayed for justice. The minister, moved by the story, petitioned the emperor to degrade and punish the ravisher. The matter was referred to the criminal tribunal; but Tak was contriving, by his wealth and influence, to remove the old man, who was a scholar, and his wife, out of the way, when the trial came on no prosecutor appeared. The villain took advantage of this to accuse the minister of slandering himself and deceiving the emperor; and by corrupting the judges, he procured a sentence of degradation and imprisonment against his enemy.

Teihchungyu, when he learned from his mother the circumstances, and perceived the obvious enormity of Takwae's guilt, with the characteristic feelings of an inexperienced mind, which relies upon the assumption that all mankind are interested in the discovery and punishment of crime, made light of his father's misfortune. It was nothing more than his duty, said he, to notice the affair; and as to the difficulty of tracing out the parties, "when robbers and malefactors, in spite of their various tricks and disguises, are discovered in the remotest districts, what difficulty," he asked, "can there be in finding this scholar and his family?" Nothing can be more consistent with nature than these sentiments of the youth.

Teihchungyu paid a visit to his imprisoned parent; and the dialogue between them is so excellent that it must not be epitomized:

When Teihchungyu arrived at the prison, the officer in charge of it knew who he was, and received him with civility. "Your father is within," said he, leading him towards the interior, "you can go in and see him; and as you may wish for some private conversation, I will not accompany you."

The youth thanked him, and entered the apartment, where he saw his father sitting up in a dignified manner, unencumbered with fetters. Having paid the customary respect, "Sir," said he, "I have been guilty of great negligence in not coming sooner to wait upon and assist you."

The censor arose from his seat with surprise, and said, "I am here in my proper character, as a faithful minister—what is the reason that I see you in this place, at a time when you should be attending to your studies at home?"

"I heard," replied his son, "that your loyalty had involved you in trouble: how was it possible for me to remain at a distance?"

Teihying paused.—"Your coming," said he, "was certainly an act of duty—I perceived there were abuses, and deemed it right to speak my mind: but whether I be listened to or not—whether I live or die—must remain with the emperor, and your presence can do me no good whatever."

"Sir," replied Teihchungyu, "it is doubtless the business of your station to speak your mind: but it is prudent, at the same time, to select occasions, when remonstrance may be attended with effect. Those who, without regarding such opportunities, satisfy themselves with the mere boldness of their interference, are like the inconsiderate mortals who, continually chasing the wind and catching at shadows, think to get themselves a name by the mere loudness of their outories. Do such deserve the name of faithful and useful ministers, or is this the object of his majesty in instituting their office?"

"When I reported the affair," said Teihying, sighing, "I had every reason to suppose there was sufficient evidence; nor was it possible to foresee the wiles which have been practised by that villain. When Hanyuen and his wife openly called on me for protection, I represented their case; and it was equally impossible to divine that when the

the criminal tribunal had received orders to apprehend all persons concerned, the chief accusers should be secreted out of the reach of inquiry;—thus throwing all the responsibility on myself. Events have turned out in direct variance with my expectations: I may, therefore, be acquitted of the charge of 'persecuting the wind and catching at shadows,' no less than of a wish to deceive my sovereign."

"It is true," observed his son, "that we cannot foresee every contingency; but we should adopt all the precautions in our power. Instead, however, of dwelling on what is past, let us consult on a remedy for the evil, lest a further delay produce further mischief. As long as there is hope, sir, why should you lose your time in inactivity, while your enemies are plotting against you?"

The youth then communicated the facts in his own knowledge relating to the affair, including the important one, that he was acquainted with the place where the witnesses were concealed. The old minister, jealous of the honour of his class, and knowing that the criminal court had searched, or pretended to search, for these persons in vain, told his son that he was "a prating, self-sufficient boy." The youth, not daunted, produced the draught of a memorial to the emperor from his father, praying for a warrant to apprehend the parties, which was adopted and despatched.

A secret reply was received from the emperor, granting his request; and Teihying, after erecting a table of incense, and offering up thanks in front of the imperial order (an indispensable ceremony, on receiving any writing from the emperor of China), took measures for executing the order. He was for setting out instantly, and seizing the parties at once. His son, with more sagacity, recommended caution and dexterity; and undertook himself to "explore the tiger's den."

Taking a band of attendants, and with a brazen mace in his hand, he sallied forth, in a military garb, covered with an ordinary dress, to the "palace of retirement," which he found to be somewhat difficult of access. He at length discovered a small gate, not bolted within, though beside it were written in large characters: "take notice, his imperial majesty has declared this place sacred from intrusion; none, whatever be their condition, may approach or look in, without incurring the severest penalties." Shewing his military dress, and assuming the importance of an imperial messenger, Teihchungyu obtained admission, not, however, till he knocked off the padlock with his mace; and he strode in with a lofty air, the terrified servants flying at his approach.

At that very moment, Takwae was proceeding to torture poor Hanyuen, with the hope of inducing compliance with his views; when Teihchungyu walked into the hall. Takwae, hearing that he was the bearer of an imperial order, after recovering from his alarm, asked why he had not notice given him, that he might have prepared a table of incense? Teihchungyu replied by grasping the querist with his left hand, whilst he brandished his brazen mace with his right. Meanwhile he extracted from the trembling Hanyuen, one of the witnesses he was in search of, a statement of the place where his wife and daughter were confined, and directed his people to proceed thither and liberate them. Takwae, feeling himself uneasy in the grasp of our hero, called upon his servants to aid him, and some of the boldest advanced; but Teihchungyu, swinging the magnate round by the middle (which made him "sick, dizzy, and out of breath"), tumbled all his assailants over one another.

Some of Takwae's order, the nobles who resided near him, alarmed at these proceedings, made their appearance, protesting against the treatment their fellow-noble had received; and matters were proceeding rather unfavourably for Teihchungyu, when his father arrived with the warrant, the reading of which,

which, in the presence of two magistrates, summoned by the friends of Takwae, settled the question. The nobles retired, and even the domestics quietly slunk off.

In the sequel, Teihying was restored to liberty and promoted; Takwae, although his conduct was attempted to be palliated by the criminal court, on the ground that his motive was to obtain an heir, was confined to his palace for three years, mulcted in one year's revenue, which was given to Hanyuen, and his daughter was united to her lover. The criminal board was amerced in three months' salary.

The fame of Teihchungyu became so notorious in Peking, that his father, dreading the effects of flattery and of envy, recommended him to leave the capital; which he did, and met with another adventure.

This is the principal story; it is remarkably well told, and abounds in traits of character, manners, and customs.

In Leiching, a hëen in the province of Shantong, lived a person of rank named Shueykeuyih, a member of the military board at Peking. He had no son, but a daughter of exquisite beauty; "her eyebrows were like the slender leaflet of the willow in spring, and her whole aspect that of a delicate autumnal flower." To her he entrusted the management of his house and estate, his wife being dead, and being himself compelled to reside at the court. A worthless brother of Shueykeuyih, named Shueyun, who had three sons and a daughter, cast a longing eye on his large estate, the management of which, through the want of a male heir, would go to Shueyun on the marriage of his brother's daughter. Shueyun, accordingly, endeavoured to forward this event: but the young lady was averse to all the matches he proposed. At length, a debauched young libertine, named Kwoketsu, son of a minister of state, struck with her extraordinary charms, leagued with Shueyun in a plot to gain Shueypingsin in marriage. As she rejected his proposals, he applied to the chief district magistrate, the Chefoo, who would not join in the plot through fear of the influence possessed by the lady's friends. In a little time, however, her father fell into disgrace, and was exiled to the frontier: an occurrence too common in China not to be one of the most probable expedients a novellist can devise. This event altered the magistrate's feelings; and sending for Shueyun, he recommended him, as his niece's father was civilly defunct, to act the part of a parent, and provide a suitable match for her; adding, as a sort of *congé d'élire*, a good word for young Kwoketsu. Shueyun went to his niece, and employed persuasion and intimidation to induce her to comply; the young lady, feeling her unprotected situation, and fully aware of her uncle's baseness, as well as of his openness to cajolery (both traits are admirably developed by the Chinese author), pretends to comply, and by a series of consummately dexterous contrivances, availing herself of the various forms and preliminaries of a Chinese courtship, she makes her designing uncle impose upon Kwoketsu his own daughter, her cousin, who was abominably ugly and ignorant. The dupes were advised by the Chefoo (his conduct forms a pretty severe comment upon the character of the magistracy) that the lady had contrived her plan so well, that *they*, not *she*, had acted informally, and therefore illegally; and therefore they must endeavour to combat fraud by fraud. Whereupon, Shueyun, with characteristic villany, suggests a scheme whereby the defenceless Shueypingsin shall be entrapped into the possession of Kwoketsu, claimed as his wife, and the real wife be reduced to a concubine: two rascally magistrates readily offering to co-operate. This scheme was so plausibly contrived, that the poor young lady was nearly "falling

repaid. M. Csoma showed me his labours with eagerness and pride. He has read through forty-four volumes of the Thibetian Encyclopædia, and they have fully rewarded his perseverance. He has discovered part of the *Mahabharat*, a poetical work which (at least great part of it) is supposed to be lost. His learned companion, the lama, has informed him that lithographic printing has flourished for ages in the ancient cities of Teshoo Loompo and Lahassa; and that, at the former place, the anatomy of the human body is represented in sixty different positions in cuts or prints. The *Kanjur*, or work in Thibetian which treats of sciences and arts, has five volumes devoted to medicine. The geography of Thibet promises to receive very considerable illustration from the printed records deposited in the monasteries. Mansarowur being considered the central source of several great rivers, is a mere figurative position, as indicating the highest level or point from which the waters are thrown off in all directions; for the Hindoos, as well as the Thibetians, know as well as we do, that two rivers cannot flow out of the same lake in opposite directions.

"On the retrogression of literature in India, and before it, learning fled to Thibet, and there found an asylum; and on this account we are warranted to look to that country for literary riches. The very fact of printing and printed works of gigantic magnitude argues favourably, and M. Csoma's discoveries are far from the least estimable part of this vast *terra incognita*. M. Csoma's abode in Kunáwur is particularly favourable to any object of enterprize; and if I could but once establish vaccination amongst the lamas, I might get access to new and strange countries. M. Csoma's intelligent companion, being superior to prejudice, and possessing a modest confidence of this superiority, even offered to be vaccinated; but as I could hardly depend upon the effect, and could not have stopped to abide the result, the lama considerately thought it better to forego operation than risk a failure which, in my absence, would likely have proved fatal to the cause. I should wish to make another trip this year, but I will not undertake it without some encouragement."

M. Csoma de Körös is a Transylvanian by birth, but of Hungarian origin; he is the individual referred to by Bishop Heber, in one of his letters, as a person "calling himself a Transylvanian, but who is shrewdly suspected of being a Russian spy:" one of those hastily-written passages which maturer knowledge and experience would have induced the bishop to expunge. A very full account of the travels of M. de Körös was given in our journal, vol. xxi. p. 763, as from the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris, not being then aware (for it was not so stated) that it was merely a translation from the *Oriental Magazine* of Calcutta for March 1825.

M. de Körös left Nagy Enyed, in Transylvania, in November 1819, traversed Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Romania, and thence proceeded to Egypt and Syria. Staying a short time at Aleppo, he set out for Persia by way of Bagdad, and remained some months at Tehran. He then proceeded to Khorasan, and travelled through Bokhara, Kulm, and Bamian, to Cabul, thence to Peshawer, Cashmire, and Lei, the capital of Ludak, where he arrived in June 1822. He subsequently met with the late Mr. Moorcroft, in Tibet, who aided him in his views of studying the Tibetan language and literature, with what success the above interesting communication, and some papers transmitted to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, afford a satisfactory criterion.

THE RAMAYANA.*

BOOK I. SECTION I. INTRODUCTION.

The Words of Naráda.

Ham Ráma! monarch! hero! Brahmens' friend!
Of Raghu's stock, great Dasaratha's son,
And lovely Sita's lord! Benign and just,
With virtues multiform, a noble race
Ennobling with high deeds,—Raghava,(1) hail!
Destroyer of the many-headed fiend,
Foul Rávana!(2) O thou, whose azure hue (3)
And lotus-eye the wandering world adores!
Valmíki(4) hail! thou bird of matchless song,
That vocal mak'st the grove, the live-long day,
With Ráma's praise! O mighty master, hail!

"Where is the spotless man? Can one be found
"Firm, faithful, eloquent, heroic, kind;
"Soft to the meek; in vengeance like a god;
"The triple world (5) upholding with his might,
"Whom gods themselves revere?" Valmíki thus
Naráda, seer and sage divine, addressed.
Whereto he thus replied; "Such gifts are found
"Rarely in beings of immortal mould.
"Yet there is one on earth in whom not these
"Alone, but brighter, meet: his soul is formed
"For regal duties and heroic deeds;
"Temp'rate, magnanimous, undaunted, wise;
"In war and council great; at home beloved;
"His vast capacious mind is richly fraught
"With sacred lore from holy books; to him,
"Védas, Védángas, Sástras, yield their stores,
"As rivers pour their tributes to the deep.
"Gigantic force is his: arms long, chest full,
"With neck shell-formed, front wide, and lengthened eyes,
"For manly beauty famed (6). Dreadful to foes;
"Protector of the weak; friend of the just;
"Helper of all that help or succour need.
"Patient as earth; in wrath like raging fire.
"His father's pride, his mother's joy (7) by all
"Admired

* This is an attempt to familiarize the English reader with the great Hindu epic poem, on the history of Ráma. The literal prose translation by Carey and Marshman, accompanying their edition of the original (Serampore, 1803, 3 vols. 4to.), is necessarily harsh, and unreadable for pleasure. The present essay professes to be no more than a free paraphrase of the literal version.

(1) Raghava, a patronymic of Ráma, descended from Raghu, by which name he is sometimes called. (2) Rávana, king of the Rácshasas, or gigantic fiends; a being with ten heads and twenty arms. (3) The images of Rama are generally painted blue. (4) Valmíki is the author of the poem: in the original he is called "the kokila," or Indian cuckow. (5) Swerga, Martya, and Pátála, heaven, earth, and hell; the Hindu universe. (6) The person of Ráma, as described in the original poem, is not eminently beautiful, according to our notions: "ample shoulders, brawny arms, neck shell-formed, and rising cheeks, arms extending to the knees, of hyacinthine hue, eyes elongated, chest circular and full, imprinted with auspicious marks, &c." (7) A frequent epithet of Ráma is "increaser of his mother's happiness." His mother's name was Kausalyá.

" Admired, respected, loved, revered, adored—
" RAMA his name!" Here paused the holy sage.

" This perfect man," Narada then resumed,
" His sire, king Dasaratha, would confer
" With him in equal power, but in vain
" A rash and fatal pledge the king had given
" That Bhárata (8) should take his elder's right,
" And Ráma be an exile in the woods.
" This harsh decree the unmurmuring prince obeyed.
" With him went Lakshmana, (8) the brave, the wise;
" And lovely Janaki, (9) the young and fair,
" Endowed with outward charms and inward grace,
" Sharing with joy her banished husband's doom.
" The aged monarch and his people led,
" With many sighs, to Ganga's sacred stream,
" The princely exile. Forests, rivers, lakes,
" Deserts and wildernesses wild, were passed,
" Ere a retreat, on Chitrakoota (10) found,—
" A rustic bower,—received the wanderers:
" Here dwelt they, as the gods on Meru's mount, (11)
" Whilst sorrowing Desaratha ceased to live.

" The virtuous Bhárata, deep-moved, deplored
" His sire's departure and his brother's fate.
" Scorning a throne, gained by another's wrong,
" He sought the hero and proclaimed him king;
" But Ráma's upright soul recalled the vow
" Sealed by a parent's lips: 'Be thine the throne,'
" The skin-clad prince (12) replied; and Bhárata
" Returned, to sway a sceptre moist with tears."

" Ráma, meanwhile, heroic deeds performed;
" And from the fiery god (13) a sword received,
" A heavenly bow, and quivers filled with shafts
" Unerring, that obsequiously returned,
" Their fatal task fulfilled. To Panchávati,
" From Chitrakoota, his abode he changed.

" To Ráma straight, in sylvan Dandaka,
" The holy sages fled, vexed by the fiends, (14)
" Whose ever-varying shapes no mortal glance,
" Not ev'n Raghava's lotus eye, can pierce.
" Their doom he fixed. In mighty force they came,
" By mightier overwhelmed and trod to dust—
" Ráma, alone, prevailed. (15) Revenge possessed
" The demon-king, renowned for daring feats,
" Grim Rávana, the monster: pale with rage,
" He sought the rural bower where Sita dwelt,
" And whilst her hero chased some airy form,

" Raised

(8) The younger brother of Ráma. (9) Sita, daughter of Janaka. (10) A certain mountain. (11) Meru, or Seomera, the Olympus of the Hindus. (12) Ráma, Sita, and Lakshmana were clothed in skins, during their abode at Chitrakoota. (13) Indra, the god of the firmament: the gifts were presented by the sage Agastya. (14) The Rácshásas, who could take any shape they pleased. (15) The number of the Rácshásas who advanced against Ráma was 14,000; their chiefs were Khara, Dooshána, and Trishira. They were all destroyed by Ráma alone.

" Raised by a Rácshás' art; (16) his treacherous foe
" Bore off that lovely one,—a prize for gods.
" O, who shall tell what anguish pierced the soul
" Of Ráma, when, from vain pursuit returned,
" He found untenanted his lowly cot,
" Robbed of its only ornament! But wrath
" Extinguished grief. With Lakshmana the brave,
" The hero southward turned his eager steps,
" Emerging from the wild, and Danu's son,
" Kábándha, first he slew, and burned the corpse,
" Which, strange to tell, became oracular.(17)
" On Pampa's banks, great Hánuman (18) appeared,
" The valiant ape, with Sugriva, his chief.
" A mutual cause the potent trio formed,
" By solemn contract, ratified with fire.
" A deadly feud great Sugriva maintained
" With Vali, monarch of the monkey-tribe,
" Usurper of his rights. To crush this foe,
" His new ally, heroic Ráma, vowed;
" And to confirm his pledged word, straight hurled
" Aloft, with one slight touch, Dundubhi's corse,
" (Vast as a mountain), whirring through the air,
" Beyond the reach of vision; (19) whilst a shaft
" Shot by Raghává's hand, plunged deep in earth,
" E'en to Patála.(20) Sugriva was mute
" With wild amazement at the doughty feat.
" To Vali's cave (21) the associate chiefs repaired;
" Loud bellowed Sugriva; the monkey-prince
" Rushed forth, and fell: the unerring arrow, sped
" From Ráma's bow, transpierced the royal ape,
" Sugriva, re-installed, with grateful speed,
" His benefactor's aid, with aid returned.
" On every side this earthly octagon,(22)
" He skilful spies despatched. Bold Hánuman,
" Meanwhile, o'erleaped the watery boundary (23)
" That washes Lanka's shore. Within that isle,
" Rávana's curst retreat, Sita he found,
" A pensive captive in Ashoka's walls.(24)
" The valorous monkey many a Rácshás slew,
" And wasted Lanka with vindictive flame;
" Then hasted to Raghává. Mad with joy,
" The heroic prince buckled for instant war
" With the foul ravisher. The briny god,
" Sámádra,(25) stayed the impetuous chief's career;

" Till,

(16) Maricha, one of the Rácshásas, attending Ravána, assumed an illusive form, which drew Ráma to a distance from his home; but the hero destroyed him. (17) Kábandha advised Ráma to seek the female devotee Sávári, and he did so; but for what object, the poem says not here. (18) Hánuman, the monkey god of India. He is a considerable agent in the poem. (19) The distance to which Ráma *kicked* the body of Dundubhi, with one stroke of his foot, was 100 yojans, or about 800 miles. (20) The world of serpents. Before the wonderful arrow went to the end of its journey, it pierced seven palmyra trees, and cleaved a mountain. (21) The cave of Kiskindya. (22) The Hindus reckon eight *deegs* or sides in the earth. (23) The strait which separates Ceylon (Lanka) from the continent. (24) Ashoka, the scene of Sita's confinement, was a garden. (25) Samadra is the Hindu mythological name of the sea.

The selfish Shueyun now cast about to effect his object by promoting the marriage of his niece with Teihchungyu, which he bluntly proposed to the latter, instead of, *selon les régles*, employing a go-between, or negociator. Shocked at the indelicacy (*i.e.* the informality) of the proposal, the youth "flapped his sleeve in the old fellow's face," and departed from the house. He paid a visit to the monastery, to obtain his baggage, and the impudent priests begged he would just step in and take one cup of tea; but the youth declined the pleasure of being poisoned again.

He left the place, and soon met with another adventure, which having but a slender connexion with the main story, and possessing subordinate interest, we shall not epitomize.

Escaping from this adventure, and ruminating upon Shueypingsin, he feared that his present rambling life might give her the idea that he was an unsettled vagabond. He accordingly determined to hasten home, and prepare for the next general examination of graduates in literature.

Shueypingsin, meanwhile, was concerned at his departure, especially as she soon heard, from the exaggerated representations of her uncle, some false tales disparaging the character of Teihchungyu, which were, by the aid of Kwoketsu, manufactured into a satirical poem, many of the images of which, the translator says, are so gross as to be absolutely untranslatable.

Her persecutor, Kwoketsu, profiting by the arrival of a new commissioner, a friend of his father, determined to adopt the mode of espousal called *jöchuy*, wherein the lady is married at her own house. The warrant for this object is curious:

The commissioner's order. Marriage, being the source of all the human relations, and possessing the greatest influence on the public morals, should not be delayed beyond the fit period. It is stated that Kwoketsu, son of the minister, has been long contracted to the daughter of Shueykeuylh, member of the military tribunal. The Chehëen, it appears, was engaged as negociator, and by him the six ceremonials were duly observed. These preliminary rites being fulfilled, it is proper to conclude the marriage forthwith. But as the father of the bride is absent, let her be espoused at her own house. I request the Chehëen to convey my instructions to both parties; let them chuse a fortunate day without loss of time, and proceed to conclude the joyful rites. Delay not the favourable period, to the detriment of so auspicious a union. A month is limited for the completion of the nuptials, and let none of the parties be dilatory, at their peril.

Shueypingsin appealed in public to the commissioner himself; and on his refusal to aid her, she presented a copy of a petition she had despatched to the emperor by a private emissary, the perusal of which threw his lordship "into a cold sweat," and induced him to countermand the nuptials. The remark of Kwoketsu on this change shows of what materials the ministers of China are made: "If he behaves to me with such contempt, I must send a letter to Peking; we will then see how long he retains his office." Upon learning the nature of the memorial, he caught the shivering sensations of the commissioner. The phrase in it "seeking favour with his patron," the imputed motive of the commissioner, operated as a cabalistic sentence on both. Kwoketsu, however, resolves to send an emissary to Peking to interest his father in his project.

Teihchungyu, meanwhile, was studying fast for his honours. Being induced to visit the capital, from seeing in the *Gazette* that his father had petitioned to retire from office on account of sickness, he set out thither, and on his way fell in with the domestic whom Shueypingsin had despatched on her affair.

CHINESE NOVELS.

THE HAOU-KEW-CHUEN.

In giving an analysis of the *Yüh-keaou-le*, a Chinese novel, translated by M. Abel Rémusat,* we took occasion to throw out a few observations upon this department of Chinese literature, and upon the abundant resources which the cultivation of it offers, for obtaining a familiar acquaintance with the manners of China, and the diversities and modifications which time must produce, at different epochs, in national character, even in a country which abhors all change.

Mr. Davis has renewed his claim to our acknowledgments, by presenting us, in an English dress, with another novel, or romance, the *Haou-kew-chuen*, "A Tale of the Fortunate or Appropriate Union." † Our present intention is to lay before our readers an epitome of this interesting work; and in doing so, we think it unnecessary to add any further remarks upon the subject of Chinese novels in general, which we trust, with other branches of that literature, will, in a few years, be tolerably well known in Europe, by the aid of our own scholars and those of France.

The advantages enjoyed by Mr. Davis, in having studied the singular language of China in the country where it is spoken, have imparted to that gentleman qualifications for the office of translator, possessed by none of the able sinologists in a neighbouring country. Besides the want of information in Europe with regard to a multitude of allusions and obscurities, which present themselves incessantly, to the grievous perplexity of the student, in the writings of Chinese authors, the correct knowledge of a dialect so defective and imperfect, in very important points, as the Chinese undoubtedly is, can only be acquired by colloquial intercourse with those who speak it. Dictionaries and vocabularies are uncertain guides to the exact knowledge of European tongues; how much less are such aids to be relied upon, for catching the delicate shades of meaning which custom and convention assign to terms in the peculiar language of China!

To the want of these advantages are doubtless attributable, as much as to another cause assigned by Mr. Davis in his preface, the mistakes and misapprehensions of Professor Rémusat, in his version of the *Yüh-keaou-le*, which Mr. Davis does not advert to without a candid and liberal acknowledgment of the singular talents of that able and amiable scholar.

In the preface to the novel before us, Mr. Davis has elucidated one point regarding which the popular opinion in Europe is altogether erroneous. It is generally supposed that polygamy is permitted by the laws of China; this is not the fact, as clearly appears from the *Leuh-le*, or ordinances of the reigning family in China. Mr. Davis says: "A Chinese can have but one *tse* or wife, properly so called, who is distinguished by a title, espoused with ceremonies, and chosen from a rank of life totally different from his *tsiëë* or handmaids, of whom he may have as many or as few as he pleases. Any Chinese fiction, therefore (and of these there are many), which describes a man espousing two wives, is, in this respect, no truer picture of existing manners, than in respect to any other silly or amusing extravagance which it may happen to contain." In the *Yüh-*

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxiii. p. 789.

† The *Fortunate Union*, a romance, translated from the Chinese original, with notes and illustrations. By John Francis Davis, F.R.S., &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1829. London; Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund.

Yüh-keaou-le, the hero, we remember, was a bigamist; and M. Rémusat is jocular upon the topic, remarking the facilities which "sentimental bigamy" affords to a novel-writer in China, who can "make every one happy at the end of the tale, without those expedients which European scribes must have recourse to, in order to dispose of a supernumerary heroine, whom our fastidious notions will allow neither to surmount nor survive a misplaced passion." This misapprehension tends to disseminate a very erroneous opinion upon a material point in the moral history of China.

Of the *Haou-kew-chuen*, the novel under consideration, a slight knowledge had previously been possessed in England. A tale, called the "Pleasing History," was published by Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, whose taste led him to collect such specimens from every accessible source. This "Pleasing History," which, Mr. Davis tells us, is little better than a copious abstract of the Chinese romance, the Bishop procured from a manuscript, partly English and partly Portuguese, dated more than a century ago: the tale is, consequently, so deformed and interpolated, that it requires some discernment to ascertain its identity. To suppose that the interest of Mr. Davis's work is likely to be impaired by such a circumstance, would be about as reasonable as to conclude that the lost books of Livy would be uninteresting, because we already know the subjects of them.

The hero of the "Fortunate Union" is a young student, named Teihchungyu, who lived at Taming, one of the chief cities of the province in which Peking is situated. He was beautiful in person, but his disposition was harsh and inflexible, and his temper irritable. He had one good quality, however; he was kind to people in distress. His father was of the highest literary order, upright and bold in his advice to the sovereign.

On account of his violent temper, Teihchungyu was not taken to the court, but remained at home, where he made great proficiency in his studies, and indulged his taste for rural pleasures, not without wine.

When he reached the age of fifteen or sixteen, his parents determined to choose him a wife; but the youth pleaded that this was a serious matter; and as he was hard to please, it would be better, he said, to give him time to think about it maturely; to which they consented.

He went on till twenty, reading and drinking, without a thought of marriage; when, one day, happening to peruse the history of a personage who fell a victim to the honesty wherewith he reproved his sovereign, he considered that his father, with equal fidelity, might experience a similar fate. He, thereupon, determined to quit his rural retreat, and proceed to Peking.

Missing his way, owing to his eagerness to reach the capital, he put up at an inn, at the hamlet of Wei, where he hears the pathetic account of a young student, named Weipei, who had lost his youthful bride through the treachery of a "great man," belonging to one of the five grades enjoying hereditary nobility. This grandee made use of a "palace of retirement," granted to him by the emperor, for the purpose of concealing the lady.

On his road, he fell in with the distressed student, whom he consoled as well as he could, and promised to take charge of a memorial of his complaint to the emperor. The scholar acknowledged that our hero's kindness was "like the influence of spring on a dying tree," and returned, by advice of Teihchungyu, to his village, which was but a short distance from the capital.

On arriving at Peking, our hero hurried to his father's house, with his client's memorial against the unjust *tajin*, whose name was Takwae; when to his grief he found that his fears were realized: his father, who, actuated by a

sense

sense of duty, was continually presenting memorials, and had given umbrage to the emperor, and his life was in jeopardy.

Upon inquiry, he found that the subject which had exasperated the imperial mind against his father was the very matter which he had in charge to communicate. The faithful minister had been applied to by the parents of the affianced bride of Weipei, who detailed the atrocious proceedings of the nobleman and prayed for justice. The minister, moved by the story, petitioned the emperor to degrade and punish the ravisher. The matter was referred to the criminal tribunal; but Takwae was contriving, by his wealth and influence, to remove the old man, who was a scholar, and his wife, out of the way, when the trial came on no prosecutor appeared. The villain took advantage of this to accuse the minister of slandering himself and deceiving the emperor; and by corrupting the judges, he procured a sentence of degradation and imprisonment against his enemy.

Teihchungyu, when he learned from his mother the circumstances, and perceived the obvious enormity of Takwae's guilt, with the characteristic feelings of an inexperienced mind, which relies upon the assumption that all mankind are interested in the discovery and punishment of crime, made light of his father's misfortune. It was nothing more than his duty, said he, to notice the affair; and as to the difficulty of tracing out the parties, "when robbers and malefactors, in spite of their various tricks and disguises, are discovered in the remotest districts, what difficulty," he asked, "can there be in finding this scholar and his family?" Nothing can be more consistent with nature than these sentiments of the youth.

Teihchungyu paid a visit to his imprisoned parent; and the dialogue between them is so excellent that it must not be epitomized:

When Teihchungyu arrived at the prison, the officer in charge of it knew who he was, and received him with civility. "Your father is within," said he, leading him towards the interior, "you can go in and see him; and as you may wish for some private conversation, I will not accompany you."

The youth thanked him, and entered the apartment, where he saw his father sitting up in a dignified manner, unencumbered with fetters. Having paid the customary respect, "Sir," said he, "I have been guilty of great negligence in not coming sooner to wait upon and assist you."

The censor arose from his seat with surprise, and said, "I am here in my proper character, as a faithful minister—what is the reason that I see you in this place, at a time when you should be attending to your studies at home?"

"I heard," replied his son, "that your loyalty had involved you in trouble: how was it possible for me to remain at a distance?"

Teihying paused.—"Your coming," said he, "was certainly an act of duty—I perceived there were abuses, and deemed it right to speak my mind: but whether I be listened to or not—whether I live or die—must remain with the emperor, and your presence can do me no good whatever."

"Sir," replied Teihchungyu, "it is doubtless the business of your station to speak your mind: but it is prudent, at the same time, to select occasions, when remonstrance may be attended with effect. Those who, without regarding such opportunities, satisfy themselves with the mere boldness of their interference, are like the inconsiderate mortals who, continually chasing the wind and catching at shadows, think to get themselves a name by the mere loudness of their outories. Do such deserve the name of faithful and useful ministers, or is this the object of his majesty in instituting their office?"

"When I reported the affair," said Teihying, sighing, "I had every reason to suppose there was sufficient evidence; nor was it possible to foresee the wiles which have been practised by that villain. When Hanyuen and his wife openly called on me for protection, I represented their case; and it was equally impossible to divine that when

M. DE KÖRÖS, THE TRAVELLER IN TIBET.

The following letter, apparently written by Mr. J. G. Gerard, of the Company's medical establishment, whose name is familiar to our readers from his travels, in company with his brother, Capt. Gerard, in the Himalaya country, has appeared in the Calcutta *John Bull*. It is dated from Soobathoo, January 13th, 1829.

"I am only lately arrived from a trip through the old tract, viz. Kunawar, which I had hoped would reward me with some consoling recompense for the sacrifice I made for its accomplishment; but I failed entirely in my object of establishing the vaccine, owing to the folly and timidity of the Besáher Rajah. However, I have obtained some particulars in my journey, which, if not equivalent to the pecuniary losses I suffered, are at least interesting. The fossils and shells which occurred in my route are very strange objects. They are chiefly valuable from having myself seen them *in situ*. They comprise cockles, muscles, and pearl fish, univalves, and long cylindrical productions, which are most singular objects. I found them lying upon the high land at 15,500 feet, in a bed of granite and pulverized slate; the adjacent rocks being at the same time of shell-limestone. All the shells are turned into carbonate of lime, and many are crystallized like marble. I came upon a village at a height of 14,700 feet; are you not surprised that human beings could exist at such an elevation? It was yet the middle of October, and the thermometer on two mornings was 17°: what it is, at this season of the year, I cannot guess; yet the sun's rays felt oppressive, and all the streams and lakes which were sheeted with ice during the night, were free and running by two o'clock. The finest crops of barley are reared here, and to irrigation and solar heat are the people indebted for a crop. The barometer gave for the highest field 14,900 feet of elevation; this verifies the observations, or rather inferences, on the limit of cultivation in the upper course of the Sutluj; and I think it quite possible, and even probable, that crops may vegetate at 16,000 and 17,000 feet. The yaks and shawl goats at this village seemed finer than at any other spot within my observation. In fact, both men and animals appear to live on and thrive luxuriantly, in spite of Quarterly Reviewers and Professor Buckland, who had calmly consigned those lofty regions, and those myriads of living beings, to perpetual ice and oblivion. What would have become of the beautiful shawl goats, which furnish those superb tissues that adorn the ivory shoulders of our fair countrywomen, had the Professor and the Quarterly the management of these matters their own way?

"On the north-eastern frontier of Kunáwar, close to the stone bridge, I attained a height of more than 20,000 feet, without crossing snow, the barometer showing 14,320, thermometer 27° at 1 P.M. Notwithstanding this elevation, I felt oppressed by the sun's rays, though the air in the shade was freezing. The view from this spot was grand and terrific beyond the power of language to describe. I had anticipated a peep into China itself, but I only beheld its lofty frontier, all arid, and bare, and desolate. It was a line of naked peaks, scarce a stripe of snow appearing; yet every point had an angle of altitude of a few minutes, some half a degree, and at a very considerable distance; this argues at least 21,000 feet.

"I found Chinese guards stationed at all the passes, partly in consequence of Lord Amherst's visit to Simla, but chiefly on account of some mandarins from China itself, who were moving slowly along the table-land, and taxing the

the whole country. They have been settling the affairs of Ludak, and I fancy, not much to the advantage of the rajah who sought their advice. At Dankur, I had a most friendly interview with the Ludak wuzeer, who gave me a dinner, accompanied by buttered tea, in the Tartar fashion, stamped biscuits, and dried fruits. The tea, as you may imagine, was not very grateful, and I had much apprehension for its fate, after I thought it was safely lodged. On leaving the Ludak (Spiti) territory, I was most agreeably surprised by a visit from a Chinese officer, who had travelled day and night to meet me. He was a very strange figure, dressed out in a cloak of woollen broad-cloth, trimmed with fur, a head-dress crowned by a trident, a knife in his girdle, and boots of Bulgar or Russian leather. He was a man of medicine, and received many drugs from me, the uses of which he wrote down, and a pair of lancets which he seemed to know how to use: there was much of character in this personage. He drank a liquor which tasted to me like bad beer, and each time he emptied his silver cup, he filled up my tumbler much against my own wishes. There was a great deal of apparent openness manifested in all his actions; but I cannot view so unusual a departure from their accustomed suspicious vigilance, without some doubts of the sincerity of the part which this man performed. On taking leave of me, he shook both my hands, and assured me of an invitation to Lake Mansarawur next season. He had heard of my searching for fossils and curiosities, and presented me with a petrification from Lake Mansarawur; it seems a species of Medusa.

"But perhaps the most interesting circumstance of my tour was my meeting with the Hungarian traveller, M. Csoma de Körös, at the monastery of Kanam, in Kunawar. I found him, with his learned associate the lama, surrounded with books, and in the best health. He has made great progress with his literary studies, having nearly finished his grammar and dictionary of the Thibetian language, which he has pledged himself to government to fulfil; but his objects are vast and comprehensive, and the works he is now engaged in will form but a prelude to further researches. He wishes to invite learned men from Teshoo Loompoo and Lahassa, and by their assistance study the Mongol language, which he considers the key to Chinese literature, and through it get access to Mongolia, where he expects to discover much interesting knowledge; but, unfortunately, he wants resources. The lama receives twenty-five rupees a month, a servant costs him four, his house-rent one, and his writing materials a proportion; so that he has not actually twenty rupees left for the necessaries and comforts of life in that cold region of the mountains. It would be liberality well bestowed to render him the little aid he stands in need of; but he is so tenacious of his independence, and carries his nicety of feeling to such a degree, that he will accept of nothing but from a public source, and from that, only because he finds himself able to make a suitable return in his works. The only things he has ever accepted from me, are a Latin dictionary and a Greek lexicon, which are useful in the arrangement of his materials. I offered him some rice and sugar, which I knew he was in want of; but he returned them, and sent me sixteen rupees to purchase some articles at this place, which I have done and despatched to him. He is much in want of ancient authors to consult; for instance, Pliny, Ptolemy, Quintius, Diodorus Siculus, &c. The Asiatic Society might perhaps supply his wants, and this small boon could not possibily be bestowed upon a brighter object of their patronage: indeed, my humble opinion is that, if his allowance were made up to one hundred rupees a month, either by the Society or by Government, it would be a well-earned tribute, and one which would be amply repaid.

repaid. M. Csoma showed me his labours with eagerness and pride. He has read through forty-four volumes of the Thibetian Encyclopædia, and they have fully rewarded his perseverance. He has discovered part of the *Mahabharat*, a poetical work which (at least great part of it) is supposed to be lost. His learned companion, the lama, has informed him that lithographic printing has flourished for ages in the ancient cities of Teshoo Loompo and Lahassa; and that, at the former place, the anatomy of the human body is represented in sixty different positions in cuts or prints. The *Kanjur*, or work in Thibetian which treats of sciences and arts, has five volumes devoted to medicine. The geography of Thibet promises to receive very considerable illustration from the printed records deposited in the monasteries. Mansarowur being considered the central source of several great rivers, is a mere figurative position, as indicating the highest level or point from which the waters are thrown off in all directions; for the Hindoos, as well as the Thibetians, know as well as we do, that two rivers cannot flow out of the same lake in opposite directions.

"On the retrogression of literature in India, and before it, learning fled to Thibet, and there found an asylum; and on this account we are warranted to look to that country for literary riches. The very fact of printing and printed works of gigantic magnitude argues favourably, and M. Csoma's discoveries are far from the least estimable part of this vast *terra incognita*. M. Csoma's abode in Kunáwur is particularly favourable to any object of enterprize; and if I could but once establish vaccination amongst the lamas, I might get access to new and strange countries. M. Csoma's intelligent companion, being superior to prejudice, and possessing a modest confidence of this superiority, even offered to be vaccinated; but as I could hardly depend upon the effect, and could not have stopped to abide the result, the lama considerately thought it better to forego operation than risk a failure which, in my absence, would likely have proved fatal to the cause. I should wish to make another trip this year, but I will not undertake it without some encouragement."

M. Csoma de Körös is a Transylvanian by birth, but of Hungarian origin; he is the individual referred to by Bishop Heber, in one of his letters, as a person "calling himself a Transylvanian, but who is shrewdly suspected of being a Russian spy:" one of those hastily-written passages which maturer knowledge and experience would have induced the bishop to expunge. A very full account of the travels of M. de Körös was given in our journal, vol. xxi. p. 763, as from the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris, not being then aware (for it was not so stated) that it was merely a translation from the *Oriental Magazine* of Calcutta for March 1825.

M. de Körös left Nagy Enyed, in Transylvania, in November 1819, traversed Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Romania, and thence proceeded to Egypt and Syria. Staying a short time at Aleppo, he set out for Persia by way of Bagdad, and remained some months at Tehran. He then proceeded to Khorasan, and travelled through Bokhara, Kalm, and Bamian, to Cabul, thence to Peshawer, Cashmire, and Lel, the capital of Ludak, where he arrived in June 1822. He subsequently met with the late Mr. Moorcroft, in Tibet, who aided him in his views of studying the Tibetan language and literature, with what success the above interesting communication, and some papers transmitted to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, afford a satisfactory criterion.

THE RAMAYANA.*

BOOK I. SECTION I. INTRODUCTION.

The Words of Naráda.

Hail Ráma! monarch! hero! Brahmens' friend!
Of Raghu's stock, great Dasaratha's son,
And lovely Sita's lord! Benign and just,
With virtues multiform, a noble race
Ennobling with high deeds,—Raghava,(1) hail!
Destroyer of the many-headed fiend,
Foul Rávana!(2) O thou, whose azure hue (3)
And lotus-eye the wandering world adores!
Valmiki(4) hail! thou bird of matchless song,
That vocal mak'st the grove, the live-long day,
With Ráma's praise! O mighty master, hail!

"Where is the spotless man? Can one be found
"Firm, faithful, eloquent, heroic, kind;
"Soft to the meek; in vengeance like a god;
"The triple world (5) upholding with his might,
"Whom gods themselves revere?" Valmiki thus
Naráda, seer and sage divine, addressed.
Whereto he thus replied; "Such gifts are found
"Rarely in beings of immortal mould.
"Yet there is one on earth in whom not these
"Alone, but brighter, meet: his soul is formed
"For regal duties and heroic deeds;
"Temp'rate, magnanimous, undaunted, wise;
"In war and council great; at home beloved;
"His vast capacious mind is richly fraught
"With sacred lore from holy books; to him,
"Védas, Védángas, Sástras, yield their stores,
"As rivers pour their tributes to the deep.
"Gigantic force is his; arms long, chest full,
"With neck shell-formed, front wide, and lengthened eyes,
"For manly beauty famed (6). Dreadful to foes;
"Protector of the weak; friend of the just;
"Helper of all that help or succour need.
"Patient as earth; in wrath like raging fire.
"His father's pride, his mother's joy (7) by all
"Admired

* This is an attempt to familiarise the English reader with the great Hindu epic poem, on the history of Ráma. The literal, prose translation, by Carey and Marshman, accompanying their edition of the original (Serampore, 1803, 3 vols. 4to.), is necessarily harsh, and unreadable for pleasure. The present essay professes to be no more than a free paraphrase of the literal version.

(1) Raghava, a patronymic of Ráma, descended from Raghu, by which name he is sometimes called. (2) Rávana, king of the Rácshasas, or gigantic fiends; a being with ten heads and twenty arms. (3) The images of Rama are generally painted blue. (4) Valmiki is the author of the poem; in the original he is called "the kokila," or Indian cuckow. (5) Swerga, Martya, and Patala, heaven, earth, and hell; the Hindu universe. (6) The personal Rama, as described in the original poem, is not eminently beautiful, according to our notions: "ample shoulders, brawny arms, neck shell-formed, and rising cheeks, arms extending to the knees, of hyacinthine hue, eyes elongated, chest circular and full, imprinted with auspicious marks, &c." (7) A frequent epithet of Ráma is "increaser of his mother's happiness." His mother's name was Kausalyá.

" Admired, respected, loved, revered, adored—
" RAMA his name!" Here paused the holy sage.

" This perfect man," Narada then resumed,
" His sire, king Dasaratha, would enjoin
" With him in equal power, but in vain,
" A rash and fatal pledge the king had given
" That Bhárata (8) should take his elder's right,
" And Ráma be an exile in the woods.
" This harsh decree the unmurmuring prince obeyed.
" With him went Lakshmana, (8) the brave, the wise;
" And lovely Janaki, (9) the young and fair,
" Endowed with outward charms and inward grace,
" Sharing with joy her banished husband's doom.
" The aged monarch and his people led,
" With many sighs, to Ganga's sacred stream,
" The princely exile. Forests, rivers, lakes,
" Deserts and wildernesses wild, were passed,
" Ere a retreat, on Chitrakoota (10) found,—
" A rustic bower,—received the wanderers:
" Here dwelt they, as the gods on Meru's mount, (11)
" Whilst sorrowing Desaratha ceased to live.

" The virtuous Bhárata, deep-moved, deplored
" His sire's departure and his brother's fate.
" Scorning a throne, gained by another's wrong,
" He sought the hero and proclaimed him king;
" But Ráma's upright soul recalled the vow
" Sealed by a parent's lips: 'Be thine the throne,'
" The skin-clad prince (12) replied; and Bhárata
" Returned, to sway a sceptre moist with tears."

" Ráma, meanwhile, heroic deeds performed;
" And from the fiery god (13) a sword received,
" A heavenly bow, and quivers filled with shafts
" Unerring, that obsequiously returned,
" Their fatal task fulfilled. To Panchávati,
" From Chitrakoota, his abode he changed.

" To Ráma straight, in sylvan Dandaka,
" The holy sages fled, vexed by the fiends, (14)
" Whose ever-varying shapes no mortal glance,
" Not ev'n Raghava's lotus eye, can pierce.
" Their doom he fixed. In mighty force they came,
" By mightier overwhelmed and trod to dust—
" Ráma, alone, prevailed. (15) Revenge possessed
" The demon-king, renowned for daring feats,
" Grim Rávana, the monster: pale with rage,
" He sought the rural bower where Sita dwelt,
" And whilst her hero chased some airy form,

" Raised

(8) The younger brother of Ráma. (9) Sita, daughter of Janaka. (10) A certain mountain. (11) Meru, or Seomeru, the Olympus of the Hindus. (12) Ráma, Sita, and Lakshmana were clothed in skins, during their abode at Chitrakoota. (13) Indra, the god of the firmament: the gifts were presented by the sage Agastya. (14) The Rácshásas, who could take any shape they pleased. (15) The number of the Rácshásas who advanced against Ráma was 14,000; their chiefs were Khara, Dooshána, and Trishira. They were all destroyed by Ráma alone.

" Raised by a Rácshás' art; (16) his treacherous foe
" Bore off that lovely one,—a prize for gods.
" O, who shall tell what anguish pierced the soul
" Of Ráma, when, from vain pursuit returned,
" He found untenanted his lowly cot,
" Robbed of its only ornament! But wrath
" Extinguished grief. With Lakshmana the brave,
" The hero southward turned his eager steps,
" Emerging from the wild, and Danu's son,
" Kábándha, first he slew, and burned the corpse,
" Which, strange to tell, became oracular.(17)
" On Pampa's banks, great Hánuman (18) appeared,
" The valiant ape, with Sugriva, his chief.
" A mutual cause the potent trio formed,
" By solemn contract, ratified with fire.
" A deadly feud great Sugriva maintained
" With Valí, monarch of the monkey-tribe,
" Usurper of his rights. To crush this foe,
" His new ally, heroic Ráma, vowed;
" And to confirm his pledged word, straight hurled
" Aloft, with one slight touch, Dundubhi's corse,
" (Vast as a mountain), whirring through the air,
" Beyond the reach of vision; (19) whilst a shaft
" Shot by Raghava's hand, plunged deep in earth,
" E'en to Patála.(20) Sugriva was mute
" With wild amazement at the doughty feat.
" To Vali's cave (21) the associate chiefs repaired;
" Loud bellowed Sugriva; the monkey-prince
" Rushed forth, and fell: the unerring arrow, sped
" From Ráma's bow, transpierced the royal ape.
" Sugriva, re-installed, with grateful speed,
" His benefactor's aid, with aid returned.
" On every side this earthly octagon,(22)
" He skilful spies despatched. Bold Hánuman,
" Meanwhile, o'erleaped the watery boundary (23)
" That washes Lanka's shore. Within that isle,
" Rávana's curst retreat, Sita he found,
" A pensive captive in Ashoka's walls.(24)
" The valorous monkey many a Rácshás slew,
" And wasted Lanka with vindictive flame;
" Then hasted to Raghava. Mad with joy,
" The heroic prince buckled for instant war
" With the foul ravisher. The briny god,
" Sámádra,(25) stayed the impetuous chief's career;

" Till,

(16) Maricha, one of the Rácshásas, attending Rávána, assumed an illusive form, which drew Ráma to a distance from his home; but the hero destroyed him. (17) Kábandha advised Ráma to seek the female devotee Sávári, and he did so; but for what object, the poem says not here. (18) Hánuman, the monkey god of India. He is a considerable agent in the poem. (19) The distance to which Ráma *kicked* the body of Dundubhi, with one stroke of his foot, was 100 yojans, or about 800 miles. (20) The world of serpents. Before the wonderful arrow went to the end of its journey, it pierced seven palmyra trees, and cleaved a mountain. (21) The cave of Kiskindya. (22) The Hindus reckon eight *deags* or sides in the earth. (23) The strait which separates Ceylon (Lanka) from the continent. (24) Ashoka, the scene of Sita's confinement, was a garden. (25) Samadra is the Hindu mythological name of the sea.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE "ARABIAN NIGHTS."

BY BARON DE SACY.*

ORIENTAL literature contains no work whatever which has experienced a more favourable reception in Europe than the "Fables of Bidpai," and the tales of the "Thousand and One Nights." What book has been translated into so many different languages, and attracted so many readers, as these collections of stories, especially the latter, which delighted our younger years, and even in a maturer and more reflective age, still affords us an agreeable relaxation and a resource against ennui? The antiquity and the wisdom of the Laws of Menu, the solemn and sententious obscurity of the sacred books of the Chinese, the majestic and super-human eloquence of the *Coran*, the divine epic poem of Valmiki, the sublime strains of Homer himself, and the celestial meditations of Plato, may be vaunted in their turn; but not one of these monuments of human intellect is capable of sustaining a comparison, in the respect just mentioned, with two works which have, nevertheless, produced no revolution in the world, have caused no bloodshed, nor armed sect against sect, or nation against nation.

The fate of these two works, similar as it is under this general aspect, presents some remarkable discordancies. The former, like the pyramids of Egypt, seems to have wearied out the destructive energies of ages: its native country is known, and we are even permitted to suppose that the date of its composition can be traced to the beginning of the historical epoch. More than twelve centuries ago, a powerful monarch of Persia lavished his wealth in order to abstract it from India, the sovereigns of which country guarded it with religious jealousy, as one of the most precious and antique jewels of their crown. Since that time, wherever the knowledge of it has reached, in Asia as well as Europe, it has been devoured with the same eagerness by the learned and the vulgar, by men of all creeds, Hebrews, Christians, and Musulmans. In the most polished ages of European literature, writers of celebrity have not disdained to borrow apologues from thence, and to enrich their works with its spoils. We may add that, in many respects, the "Fables of Bidpai" are not unworthy of the attention of the philosopher, the moralist, and even the statesman.

The other work, the "Thousand and One Nights," without having taken a distinguished station in the literature of the East, unfit, even, owing to its style, to be classed amongst the models of eloquence and of correct taste, unknown to us till the age which preceded our own, offering no object of moral or philosophical interest, and detailing stories merely for the pleasure of telling them, has, nevertheless, in the course of a few years filled Europe with its fame. Its success, which increases daily, suffers no deterioration from the vicissitudes of fashion or the change of customs. The drama of Schiller has supplanted the antiquated tragedy of Sophocles and Corneille; a mass of ill-digested *recollections*, either frivolous in themselves, to say no more, or put together under the influence of feeling, has silenced the impartial and severe muse of history; the science of our Bodins and our Montesquieus, and the art of our Sullys and our Colberts, now become the common right of all, and henceforward, divested of all mystery, reign in books as in our saloons,

* This memoir was read at the public meeting of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, 31st July last.

CHINESE NOVELS.

THE HAOU-KEW-CHUEN.

In giving an analysis of the *Yŭh-keaou-le*, a Chinese novel, translated by M. Abel Rémusat,* we took occasion to throw out a few observations upon this department of Chinese literature, and upon the abundant resources which the cultivation of it offers, for obtaining a familiar acquaintance with the manners of China, and the diversities and modifications which time must produce, at different epochs, in national character, even in a country which abhors all change.

Mr. Davis has renewed his claim to our acknowledgments, by presenting us, in an English dress, with another novel, or romance, the *Haou-kew-chuen*, "A Tale of the Fortunate or Appropriate Union."† Our present intention is to lay before our readers an epitome of this interesting work; and in doing so, we think it unnecessary to add any further remarks upon the subject of Chinese novels in general, which we trust, with other branches of that literature, will, in a few years, be tolerably well known in Europe, by the aid of our own scholars and those of France.

The advantages enjoyed by Mr. Davis, in having studied the singular language of China in the country where it is spoken, have imparted to that gentleman qualifications for the office of translator, possessed by none of the able sinologists in a neighbouring country. Besides the want of information in Europe with regard to a multitude of allusions and obscurities, which present themselves incessantly, to the grievous perplexity of the student, in the writings of Chinese authors, the correct knowledge of a dialect so defective and imperfect, in very important points, as the Chinese undoubtedly is, can only be acquired by colloquial intercourse with those who speak it. Dictionaries and vocabularies are uncertain guides to the exact knowledge of European tongues; how much less are such aids to be relied upon, for catching the delicate shades of meaning which custom and convention assign to terms in the peculiar language of China!

To the want of these advantages are doubtless attributable, as much as to another cause assigned by Mr. Davis in his preface, the mistakes and misapprehensions of Professor Rémusat, in his version of the *Yŭh-keaou-le*, which Mr. Davis does not advert to without a candid and liberal acknowledgment of the singular talents of that able and amiable scholar.

In the preface to the novel before us, Mr. Davis has elucidated one point regarding which the popular opinion in Europe is altogether erroneous. It is generally supposed that polygamy is permitted by the laws of China; this is not the fact, as clearly appears from the *Leuh-le*, or ordinances of the reigning family in China. Mr. Davis says: "A Chinese can have but one *tse* or wife, properly so called, who is distinguished by a title, espoused with ceremonies, and chosen from a rank of life totally different from his *tsiĕ* or handmaids, of whom he may have as many or as few as he pleases. Any Chinese fiction, therefore (and of these there are many), which describes a man espousing two wives, is, in this respect, no truer picture of existing manners, than in respect to any other silly or amusing extravagance which it may happen to contain." In the *Yŭh-*

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxiii. p. 789.

† The *Fortunate Union*, a romance, translated from the Chinese original, with notes and illustrations. By John Francis Davis, F.R.S., &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1829. London; Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund.

Yüh-keaou-le, the hero, we remember, was a bigamist; and M. Rémusat is jocular upon the topic, remarking the facilities which "sentimental bigamy" affords to a novel-writer in China, who can "make every one happy at the end of the tale, without those expedients which European scribes must have recourse to, in order to dispose of a supernumerary heroine, whom our fastidious notions will allow neither to surmount nor survive a misplaced passion." This misapprehension tends to disseminate a very erroneous opinion upon a material point in the moral history of China.

Of the *Haou-kew-chuen*, the novel under consideration, a slight knowledge had previously been possessed in England. A tale, called the "Pleasing History," was published by Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, whose taste led him to collect such specimens from every accessible source. This "Pleasing History," which, Mr. Davis tells us, is little better than a copious abstract of the Chinese romance, the Bishop procured from a manuscript, partly English and partly Portuguese, dated more than a century ago: the tale is, consequently, so deformed and interpolated, that it requires some discernment to ascertain its identity. To suppose that the interest of Mr. Davis's work is likely to be impaired by such a circumstance, would be about as reasonable as to conclude that the lost books of Livy would be uninteresting, because we already know the subjects of them.

The hero of the "Fortunate Union" is a young student, named Teihchungyu, who lived at Taming, one of the chief cities of the province in which Peking is situated. He was beautiful in person, but his disposition was harsh and inflexible, and his temper irritable. He had one good quality, however; he was kind to people in distress. His father was of the highest literary order, upright and bold in his advice to the sovereign.

On account of his violent temper, Teihchungyu was not taken to the court, but remained at home, where he made great proficiency in his studies, and indulged his taste for rural pleasures, not without wine.

When he reached the age of fifteen or sixteen, his parents determined to choose him a wife; but the youth pleaded that this was a serious matter; and as he was hard to please, it would be better, he said, to give him time to think about it maturely; to which they consented.

He went on till twenty, reading and drinking, without a thought of marriage; when, one day, happening to peruse the history of a personage who fell a victim to the honesty wherewith he reproved his sovereign, he considered that his father, with equal fidelity, might experience a similar fate. He, thereupon, determined to quit his rural retreat, and proceed to Peking.

Missing his way, owing to his eagerness to reach the capital, he put up at an inn, at the hamlet of Wei, where he hears the pathetic account of a young student, named Weipei, who had lost his youthful bride through the treachery of a "great man," belonging to one of the five grades enjoying hereditary nobility. This grandee made use of a "palace of retirement," granted to him by the emperor, for the purpose of concealing the lady.

On his road, he fell in with the distressed student, whom he consoled as well as he could, and promised to take charge of a memorial of his complaint to the emperor. The scholar acknowledged that our hero's kindness was "like the influence of spring on a dying tree," and returned, by advice of Teihchungyu, to his village, which was but a short distance from the capital.

On arriving at Peking, our hero hurried to his father's house, with his client's memorial against the unjust *tajin*, whose name was Takwse; when to his grief he found that his fears were realized: his father, who, actuated by a sense

sense of duty, was continually presenting memorials, and had given umbrage to the emperor, and his life was in jeopardy.

Upon inquiry, he found that the subject which had exasperated the imperial mind against his father was the very matter which he had in charge to communicate. The faithful minister had been applied to by the parents of the affianced bride of Weipei, who detailed the atrocious proceedings of the nobleman and prayed for justice. The minister, moved by the story, petitioned the emperor to degrade and punish the ravisher. The matter was referred to the criminal tribunal; but Takwae contriving, by his wealth and influence, to remove the old man, who was a scholar, and his wife, out of the way, when the trial came on no prosecutor appeared. The villain took advantage of this to accuse the minister of slandering himself and deceiving the emperor; and by corrupting the judges, he procured a sentence of degradation and imprisonment against his enemy.

Teihchungyu, when he learned from his mother the circumstances, and perceived the obvious enormity of Takwae's guilt, with the characteristic feelings of an inexperienced mind, which relies upon the assumption that all mankind are interested in the discovery and punishment of crime, made light of his father's misfortune. It was nothing more than his duty, said he, to notice the affair; and as to the difficulty of tracing out the parties, "when robbers and malefactors, in spite of their various tricks and disguises, are discovered in the remotest districts, what difficulty," he asked, "can there be in finding this scholar and his family?" Nothing can be more consistent with nature than these sentiments of the youth.

Teihchungyu paid a visit to his imprisoned parent; and the dialogue between them is so excellent that it must not be epitomized:

When Teihchungyu arrived at the prison, the officer in charge of it knew who he was, and received him with civility. "Your father is within," said he, leading him towards the interior, "you can go in and see him; and as you may wish for some private conversation, I will not accompany you."

The youth thanked him, and entered the apartment, where he saw his father sitting up in a dignified manner, unencumbered with fetters. Having paid the customary respect, "Sir," said he, "I have been guilty of great negligence in not coming sooner to wait upon and assist you."

The censor arose from his seat with surprise, and said, "I am here in my proper character, as a faithful minister—what is the reason that I see you in this place, at a time when you should be attending to your studies at home?"

"I heard," replied his son, "that your loyalty had involved you in trouble: how was it possible for me to remain at a distance?"

Teihying paused.—"Your coming," said he, "was certainly an act of duty—I perceived there were abuses, and deemed it right to speak my mind: but whether I be listened to or not—whether I live or die—must remain with the emperor, and your presence can do me no good whatever."

"Sir," replied Teihchungyu, "it is doubtless the business of your station to speak your mind: but it is prudent, at the same time, to select occasions, when remonstrance may be attended with effect. Those who, without regarding such opportunities, satisfy themselves with the mere boldness of their interference, are like the inconsiderate mortals who, continually chasing the wind and catching at shadows, think to get themselves a name by the mere loudness of their outcries. Do such deserve the name of faithful and useful ministers, or is this the object of his majesty in instituting their office?"

"When I reported the affair," said Teihying, sighing, "I had every reason to suppose there was sufficient evidence; nor was it possible to foresee the wilds which have been practised by that villain. When Hanyuen and his wife openly called on me for protection, I represented their case; and it was equally impossible to divine that when the

or Persian tales which constituted the ground-work of the original composition, and which, to occupy one thousand nights, must necessarily have formed a collection at least equal in dimensions to that with which we are acquainted, more especially if, as all critics agree, the "Seven Voyages of Sindbad the Sailor," and the "History of the King, his Son, the Mother-in-law, and the Seven Viziers," are interpolations altogether foreign to the "Thousand and One Nights?" It may easily be conceived that such a collection as this may have been augmented, and even surcharged; that many substances of base alloy may have been mixed with the precious metals; but that a work which, at the most brilliant period of Musulman literature, was esteemed worthy of translation from the Hindu or the Persian tongue into Arabic, should have gradually parted with all which constituted its very essence, for the substitution of tales, often extremely insipid, is a supposition altogether paradoxical. Again, if it should even happen that the portraiture of manners, opinions, and customs, should occasionally indicate a period anterior to Islamism; if, as it has been asserted in opposition to all evidence, and without any attempt at proof, local scenery, the animal or vegetable kingdom, geographical or atmospherical peculiarities, should necessarily transport us beyond the limits of Mohammedanism, we may fairly assume that, by unskilful alterations or interpolations, Arabian plagiarists have endeavoured to appropriate to themselves the honour of Persian or Hindu genius. But we are not driven to this resource. It has been acknowledged, from necessity, that "the manners, customs, local circumstances, in short every thing from beginning to end in the work, bears the impress of Egypt." But the style, perhaps, the purity of the language, the luxuriance of the imagery, justifies us in referring the composition of this work to a period anterior to the decline of literature amongst the Arabs. This is far from being the case: the work is written in the vulgar dialect, in a style which discovers all the traces of decay, and betrays a modern publication of which Egypt was the country. Yet, in spite of all this, it is still maintained that Masoudi, who wrote nearly nine centuries ago, thirty or forty years prior to the foundation of Cairo, which is often mentioned in these tales, was acquainted with the collection, and has spoken of it. In the name of common candour, what are we to think of such an assertion?

Not considering that I ought to be content with the argument deduced from the acknowledgments of my opponents, I have selected and laid before the academy a variety of passages, which I do not now adduce: it will be sufficient for me to state that they furnish direct proofs, and in considerable number, that almost all the agents in these tales are Musulmans; that the scene of the events is most frequently upon the banks of the Tigris, the Euphrates, and the Nile; that the sciences, real or imaginary, which are referred to in the tales, are those to which the Arabs lay claim; that the genii are those of Arabian mythology, modified by Musulman superstition, and invariably trembling at the name of Solomon; that the religions known by the author are never any other than Islamism, Christianity, Judaism, and Magism; finally, that the names of Moses, David, and Asaf are mentioned, personages who were, certainly, absolutely unknown to the sages of India and Persia antecedent to the introduction of Mohammedanism into those countries. Whenever recourse is had to magical operations, the *ineffable name* is employed,—evidently borrowed from the Jews,—and instruments on which are inscribed Hebrew characters. In short, I conclude from these facts, that it is sufficient for me to say to the partizans of the system I oppose, "take the 'Thousand and

and One Nights,' and all its supplements; if you can discover only ten passages in them appropriate to India alone, or even to Persia as it was before Islamism, I will consent to admit all your deductions from the passage of Masoudi."

Is any value attached to the frequent allusions to India, China, or the countries beyond the Oxus, which occur in the "Thousand and One Nights?" This very fact proves that the author was neither Indian nor Persian, any more than Chinese. Is it not evident that he has introduced, in the tale which serves as the vehicle of all his stories, a few Persian names, that he has brought Persian and Tartar kings upon the scene, and other actors of the same nations, and has sometimes placed his characters in China, the Indies, Cashgar, and Samarcand, merely to transport his readers far from countries which are known to them, in order that he might have more scope and freedom for the exercise of his invention, without giving himself the smallest concern about probability? To cite only one example: the ogress in the fifth night, wishing to get possession of the young prince, who was lost in the desert, in order to devour him (and who is no other than one of those malevolent beings called by the Arabs *ghol*), calls herself, with a view of deceiving her intended victim, *daughter of a king of the Indies*. If this tale had been written in India, she would doubtless have called herself a princess of China, or perhaps daughter of an Arab Sheikh or a king of Syria.

It is natural to inquire, under these circumstances, how I would dispose of the passage in Masoudi. I remark, in the first place, that this passage has been altered, since there appear two very important variations. I do not deny that the historian may have been acquainted with a Persian romance entitled the "Thousand Nights," and that this romance was translated into Arabic, as well, probably, as the "Fables of Bidpai," under the Caliphat of Mamoun. I am also disposed to admit that the chief personages in the principal adventure of the romance were a king, his vizier, the vizier's daughter, and her nurse, or even, if you please, "the two daughters of the vizier," although this last reading appears to me very suspicious. With regard to the words, "and this is the work which is called the *Thousand Nights*," although they are, perhaps, only an interpolation, I am still willing to attribute them to Masoudi; but what I look upon as certain, is, that Masoudi wrote the "*Thousand Nights*," not the "*Thousand and one Nights*." The additional night is most certainly owing to the copyists' conceiving that this passage must apply to the *Thousand and One Nights*, with which they were familiar; and I think it probable that, for the same reason, they also substituted "the two daughters of the vizier" for "the vizier's daughter and her nurse," as Masoudi had written. And I may remark, by the way, that it would have been much more decorous, especially in eastern manners, for the daughter of the vizier, whilst she partook of the royal bed, to be attended by a duenna, than by a sister. All that can be inferred from the text of Masoudi is, that there existed, under the title of the "Thousand Tales," a work, with which we are unacquainted, originally Persian or Indian, which was translated into Arabic, and from which the author of the "Thousand and one Nights" borrowed, perhaps, the names of his principal characters.

I shall conclude by simply stating, apart from all discussion, all that can, in my opinion, with any probability, be assumed, in regard to the history of the work which has been the subject of this inquiry.

It appears to me that it was originally written in Syria, and in the vulgar dialect; that it was never completed by its author, whether he was prevented by

by death, or by any other cause; that, subsequently, imitators endeavoured to perfect the work, either by the insertion of novels already known, but which formed no part of the original collection, such as the "Travels of Sindbad the Sailor," and the "Book of the Seven Viziers;" or by composing some themselves, with more or less talent, whence proceed the great variations observable amongst the different MSS. of the collection; that the same reason is assignable for the want of correspondence between the MSS. in respect to the conclusion, of which there are two very different accounts; that the inserted tales were added at different periods, and perhaps in different countries, but chiefly in Egypt; and, lastly, that the only thing which can be affirmed, with much appearance of probability, in regard to the time when the work was composed, is that it is not very old, as its language proves, but still that, when it was edited, the use of tobacco and coffee was unknown, since no mention of either is made in the work: the author does not exhibit such a regard for probability as would justify us in presuming that he refrained from representing his personages as being offered pipes and coffee, in order not to compromise the honour of his narratives by a few trifling anachronisms. This observation will place the composition of the collection, at the latest, in the middle of the ninth century of the Hegira; and it will thus reckon about four hundred years of existence.

THE INDO-BRITONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: Perhaps you do some injustice to the Indo-Britons or East-Indians, by concluding, as you have apparently done, that they are acting in concert with the malcontents in Calcutta, with a view of embarrassing the East-India Company at this crisis of their affairs. One of the Calcutta papers, known to be the property of some traders at the presidency, I mean the *Bengal Hurkaru*, the mere vehicle of their discontent and spleen, and another, the *Bengal Chronicle*, almost identified with it, take a rather malevolent view of the proceedings of the Indo-Britons, evidently because the latter wish to keep their cause separate from that of the Crawfurdites. In respect to the project of the East-Indians' sending an agent to Europe, to forward the objects of their petition (which is essential to their interests), the former paper is decidedly hostile thereto. "The British inhabitants of Calcutta," it says, "have already an agent in England, who, for his known talents, liberal views, zeal, and activity, literary fame, and *family connexions*, is all that can be desired in an agent: Mr. Crawfurd is the agent of the British inhabitants, in which body the East-Indians are included; if the committee in Calcutta instruct him to forward the success of the petition, he would be bound in duty and conscience to do so." The other paper says: "The course we would recommend is, that the petition should be transmitted through the committee of inhabitants to Mr. Crawfurd. If that body should decline so to sanction it, then the East-Indians would have a good reason for choosing a separate agent; but until they are reduced to that alternative, they cannot in reason expect that the public should aid them in a purpose the utility of which is so very equivocal." *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

What Mr. Crawfurd will say to a petition which flatly contradicts his pamphlet in an essential point, it is difficult to conjecture.

I am, Sir, &c.

A Friend to the Indo-Britons.

Review of Books.

The Picture of Australia: exhibiting New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, and all the Settlements, from the first at Sydney to the last at Swan River. London, pp. 370. 8vo. 1829.

This is an outline of the principal features in the history of our rapidly improving settlements in Southern Asia, comprehending their geography, natural history, zoology, topography, and statistics. It appears to be chiefly a compilation, by a person who has had no local experience, from accounts already published; but as those accounts contain many conflicting statements, proceeding from imperfect observation or from bias, the public is much indebted to a writer who undertakes to extract from the mass and epitomize what is useful, and to reconcile what is contradictory in the details of his authorities, in an able manner.

The great southern continent has attracted a particular share of public attention recently, owing to the new settlement which is forming, under the auspices of government, on Swan River. There is, indeed, no real necessity, for an accidental circumstance of this nature to provoke public attention to a part of our possessions indisputably more interesting that any other, and which will, in a very eminent degree, influence the future history of Britain.

The work proposes, summarily, to "describe the natural state of these countries, the resources which they afford, and the advantages which they offer, in respect both of their productiveness and their position; to confirm these general views by a statement of what has been effected by the existing colonists; and to point out the most likely means by which the adventurer may ensure success." In the accomplishment of this object, he says, he has been aided by "many additional facts, some of them of very recent date, obtained from unpublished journals, and conversations of persons who have visited the colony, and were well qualified for judging of it."

A compendious description of the geographical position and extent of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land; of their coasts, and the interior of each; of their seas, reefs, and islands; of the climate, atmospherical phenomena, soil, and aspect of the country, affords a very good general notion of this part of the subject.

The result of the writer's inquiry in respect to soil, he states as follows:

The soil of the country under consideration is in some means an inference from what has been already stated. If a country has an annual average temperature of 63°, and is supplied with an abundance of moisture, the soil must be fertile, unless there be an apparent preventing cause,—unless it be so precipitous, as that the rain shall wash away the vegetation as soon as it begins to form; so sandy as that the moisture shall be instantly absorbed; or so impregnated with saline substances, as to prevent the growth of any but saline plants. In judging of the soil of New South Wales, we must therefore look at the substratum, because all above the surface is favourable to vegetation.

The information is not complete; but so far as it goes, it certainly does not warrant the assertion, that the subsoil is as favourable as the heat and moisture, though in it there are considerable varieties, even within the range of the inhabited part of the colony. The coast land is chiefly upon sandstone, often of a very loose texture, and with perpendicular fissures, by which the moisture is absorbed. It is also often covered with masses of the same stone, which the weather decomposes, and scatters over the surface.

appears to be a slight deterioration; they grow up more rapidly than in England, and begin to decay sooner: and though they have not become dark, they are [illegible] in their complexions. These are changes that might be expected in the [illegible] climate of England, which is so often the ground of complaint, is really that which renders the constitution of Englishmen so robust, and so pliant to all countries and climates, though it diminishes that rapidity of growth, by which people, less knit and durable, spring up. In England the change of weather comes before the child has had time to be so habituated to the former state as that the change shall require a great effort of nature; while, when the year is halved, or even quartered, between the dry and the rainy, the transition from the one to the other gives a shock to the constitution.

The concluding chapter relates to the institutions of the colony, and to the cultivated produce: it is rather meagre of information.

Upon the whole, the "Picture of Australia" is a work well put together and sensibly written: it will be of great use to persons proceeding to that country.

Examination of the Principles and Policy of the Government of British India: embracing a particular Inquiry concerning the Tenure of Lands; Strictures on the Administration of Justice; and Suggestions for the Improvement of the Character and Condition of the Natives in general. By a Gentleman in the Service of the Hon. East-India Company. London, pp. 184. 8vo. 1829.

This little work purports to be written by a person in India, who has devoted many years of his life to the service of his country in that part of the world. He does not state whether he is in the civil, military, or medical department of the Company's service. If the work be not a home-manufacture, and if it be really the production of a servant of the Company, the writer must have been exasperated by the half-batta regulation, or some equally severe infliction, before he could have dipped his pen in such concentrated gall and acrimony as he writes with, and bespattered so outrageously his employers. Although professedly an examination of "the principles and policy of the Government of British India," the publication is little more than an attack upon the measures and sentiments of the late Sir Thomas Munro, and those who partake of his opinions, in regard to the mode of collecting the land-revenue of India: their asserted errors are, indeed, imputed, spitefully enough, to the East-India Company, although it is well known that some of the views of that able and experienced officer, in regard to that question, they did not approve or sanction.

This servant of the Company proposes, in the outset, to discuss the following questions, "first, the extent to which the people of India may be permitted by their rulers to become intelligent, and to be raised from a state of indigence and wretchedness to one of comfort and prosperity; and secondly, the means of effecting the proposed end."

The writer is one of those reasoners who get easily over a multitude of embarrassments by virtue of that figure in logic which the schoolmen termed the *petitio principii*. That our Hindu subjects are reduced to the lowest depth of misery and degradation, is apparently a fact so notorious, that proof of it would be superfluous. "It is but too true," he asserts, "that our East-India Government may be justly compared to a *noxious vapour, blighting every thing it lights upon*; it is but too certain that the minds of the people are running

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to [illegible] and daily approaching nearer to a state of vegetation." He elsewhere represents the natives of India as merely left a choice between torture and starvation! Such assertions as these, not sparingly introduced, supply the place of proofs.

In reviewing those theories of governing British India which, he says, have met with the most attention, he begins with that, the doctrines of which, he asserts, have been "the most extensively adopted;" namely, "that scheme which is calculated to reduce the natives of India to mental ignorance, to animals having just two functions, that of raising food and that of consuming it. The names of the lawgivers," he continues, "who broached and acted upon this plan, are Sir Thomas Munro, Lord William Bentinck, Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Ravenshaw, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Gahagan, and Mr. Chaplin." Now, as some of these individuals are amongst the most enlightened, experienced, humane, and amiable men who have ever served in India, we might be induced to pause before rejecting, as we do with disgust, a doctrine which had such supporters, although its object were thus to reduce the governed to brutes. But the truth is, no such principles of government were ever avowed by them; at least (which is all we care about), no such principles were ever acted upon, as is asserted, by the Company's governors in India. There never was a fouler libel uttered against any man, than the assertion that the present Governor-General of India, a man eminent for his liberal principles, "broached and acted upon" such diabolical maxims. The writer has adduced various quotations, adroitly detached from the context, from public documents bearing the signatures of the persons named; but not one of them authorizes the assertion he has made, though several passages are inadvertently retained by him in his quotations, which prove exactly the reverse. For example, Mr. Thackeray is cited as saying: "it is our duty to consider the happiness of the mild, industrious race which Providence has placed under the British Government, *before revenue, or any other objects.*" Again; Lord William Bentinck, in intimating his concurrence in the views of Sir Thomas Munro, with respect to the ryotwar mode of settlement, is represented as speaking doubtfully, because, he says, "the happiness of millions depends upon the decision of this question;" whereas, if these millions were to be reduced to the possession of only two animal (or rather mechanical) functions, why any apprehension that their *happiness* might be affected should conjure up an impediment to a measure in other respects highly advantageous, is not very plain to our understanding.

Again: Sir Thomas Munro is quoted by our author as expressing himself, in one of his minutes, as follows: "One of the greatest disadvantages of our government in India is its *tendency* to lower, or destroy, the higher ranks of society, to bring them all too much to one level, and by depriving them of their former weight and influence, to render them less useful instruments in the internal administration of the country." This is one of the men who broached and acted upon the doctrine of reducing all the natives of India to the condition of brutes with only two functions!

We might, if it were worth while, refute this assertion of the writer by means of a fairer process of quotation than he has thought it convenient to adopt. This course, however, it is quite unnecessary to take: the aforegoing passages, furnished by his own publication, prove either that he has maligned the distinguished persons whose opinions he pretends to state, or that they are most consummate, or rather most impudent, hypocrites. Which alternative is the most probable, our readers will be at no loss to determine.

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The writer, whoever he may be, has not displayed, in spite of his opportunities and length of experience, any talent whatever in the discussion of that single local question, which is the principal subject of his work; he has not elicited one ray of light to illumine that oft-considered problem, the expediency of the ryotwar system in the Madras provinces; his unsparing condemnation of which, expressed in terms which appear to imply that interest, or some still more abominable bias, distorted the minds of those who defend it, is founded upon stale, obsolete, and obvious reasons. The measure may be impolitic, it may be mischievous, but the author's arguments do not show it to be so.

He says: "I do not wish his Majesty's ministers to trust, without inquiry, to my views and information; but I entreat them to make inquiry, and to *satisfy themselves* that one considerable portion of British subjects in India is *fast advancing to the lowest scale* of human existence, under the operation of a specious plan for maintaining the peace of the countries they inhabit, and their subjection to his Majesty's throne, in a state of Utopian bliss."

The writer may relieve his mind from all apprehension that his Majesty's ministers will be guided by his views and information, or the views and information of any anonymous writer whatsoever. They are too well acquainted with the secret motives which may actuate some individuals, even in the Company's service (we do not rank the writer of this work among such, for we know him not), in their attacks upon the government they serve or have been serving. The disappointment of inordinate expectations, mortified pride, want of success attributable to accident, incompetency, or misconduct, and a thousand other causes which make malicious persons "swell like filthy toads with secret spite," may provoke, his Majesty's ministers know full well, Company's servants to turn upon their masters. The British Parliament will be guided on this question by honest evidence, tendered by individuals whose names are known, and whose motives, as well as opinions, can be sifted and scrutinized. If that evidence be against the renewal of the Company's privileges, so shall we be.

As a literary production, this work is exceedingly ill-written, as the last quotation we have made from it evinces: we have sometimes found it difficult to divine the precise meaning of the author.

The Family Library, No. VII.—*The Natural History of Insects.* 2 vols. vol. i. 1829.

History and biography, the subjects of the preceding numbers of this excellent work, are now followed by an account of the secrets of the animal kingdom,—the natural history of insects, perhaps the most interesting of all the branches of this department of science.

Like the other portions of the work, this is compiled by a person of evident talent: it is familiar, yet scientific; accurate without being needlessly minute, and learned without being pedantic or obscure. We augur the most happy results from this attempt to soften the aspersions and smooth the occasional ruggedness of the paths of learning, by publications which will be equally acceptable to age and to youth. We may apply to them particularly the remark of Cicero upon letters in general:—*adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant.*

Forget-Me-Not: a Christmas and Birth-Day Present for 1830. Edited by Frederic Shoberl. Published by Ackermann and Co.

This elegant little work sustains its character and popularity, every year, by intrinsic excellence, as well as by the claims it advances to public patronage, from being the first work of the kind published in England. Of its literary contents it is unnecessary to say more, than that they fall not below the specimens of past years: they include a schoolboy poem of the late Lord Byron, addressed to "My dear Mary Anne," and the editor fully considers the piece as "the more curious, inasmuch as it displays no dawning of that genius which soon afterwards burst forth with such overpowering splendour." With all the advantage of being produced by a real passion, it is nevertheless a very mean performance. So much for the theory that innate poetical genius discovers itself in early years!

The engravings constitute the most striking feature in these works: the frontispiece, "the Spanish Princess," after a picture by Wilkie; the "Place de Jeanne d'Arc, Rouen," by the delicate graver of Le Keux, the "Flower Girl," the "Land Storm," the "Orphan Family," the "Tempting Moment," "Undine,"—but we are enumerating all the plates, and they are all excellent. The work must have experienced a considerable degree of public patronage to enable the publisher to be so costly in the embellishments.

A specimen of the poetry appears in a preceding page.

Ackermann's Juvenile Forget-Me-Not; a Christmas, New Year's, and Birth-Day Present, for Youth of both Sexes, for 1830. Edited by Frederic Shoberl.

This is a new work, designed to enable parents, guardians, and the friends of youth of both sexes, to place in their hands an elegant miscellany, suited to their age and capacity, and containing nothing but what is conducive to moral improvement, combined with innocent amusement. With this necessary modification, the plan is similar to that of the "parent work." The engravings are elegantly finished, and the literary pieces which compose the work are pregnant with amusement to the young.

Friendship's Offering; a Literary Album, and Christmas and New Year's Present, for 1830. Published by Smith, Elder, and Co.

This work was one of the earliest imitations of the German publications in England: its birth was only a year posterior to that of the *Forget-Me-Not*, with which it has maintained a "generous rivalry" for some years. It would be a difficult task to adjust the claims of each of these works, as respects its literary merit; each boasts an array of popular writers, and each would perhaps find readers who might prefer it on this score to its rival. In the other essential point, the embellishments, the present *Friendship's Offering* stands very high: some of the engravings are exquisitely beautiful, and all are finished with great care. "Vesuvius" in an eruption, from Turner's picture; "Echo;" "Reading the News," from Wilkie; "Catherine of Arragon," a most delicious piece; "The Masquerade," may be particularized: but we doubt whether, in so doing, we are not guilty of injustice to the other able artists whose productions are contained in the work. Upon the whole, we may safely affirm that the present volume surpasses, in beauty of decoration, even the volume of the preceding year.

We have inserted a specimen of the poetry it contains,—though it is like presenting a brick as a sample of a house,—in our present number.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,

DECEMBER, 30, 1828.

Half-Yearly Examination, held on the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d December, 1828.

PERSIAN.

	Date of Admission into the College.	Number of Lessons taken during this Term.	Period of Absence from the Lessons during this Term.
			Mo. Wk.
First Class.			
1. Blake	June 1828	30	0 2
2. Thornton	June 1828	28	0 2
3. Taunton	May 1828	42	0 0
4. Money	Oct. 1827	9	12 2
Second Class.			
5. Harington	Sept. 1828	17	2 0
6. Law	Dec. 1827	46	11 0
7. Ewart	July 1828	42	3 0
Third Class.			
8. La Touche	July 1828	30	4 0
9. Wilmot	May 1828	40	6 0
10. Harvey	Jan. 1828	45	10 0
Fourth Class.			
11. Sandys	Oct. 1827	44	12 0
12. Drummond	Jan. 1828	39	10 0
Fifth Class.			
13. Battye	Oct. 1827	39	12 2
Sixth Class.			
14. Donnithorne	June 1828	37	3 2
15. Beresford	Oct. 1828	16	2 0
16. Prowett	June 1828	40	5 0
17. Unwin	Oct. 1828	16	1 3
18. Reade	Oct. 1828	15	1 0
19. Stuart	Aug. 1828	35	4 1
20. Tench, B. C.	Aug. 1828	31	4 1
Seventh Class.			
21. Repton	Sept. 1828	16	2 2
22. Torrens	Nov. 1828	10	0 0
23. Tyler	Nov. 1828	39	10 0
24. Dick	Oct. 1828	16	1 3
25. Onslow	Oct. 1828	12	1 2
Eighth Class.			
26. Udny	Nov. 1828	10	0 3
27. Bell	Oct. 1828	15	1 2
28. Skipwith	Oct. 1828	11	1 3
Ninth Class.			
29. Houlton	Oct. 1828	14	1 2
30. Whitmore	Nov. 1828	6	0 2
31. Butler	Nov. 1828	5	0 2
32. Montgomery	Nov. 1828	3	0 3
33. Tresch, A. H.	Nov. 1828	11	1 0
Absent from Examination—on leave.			
1. Stainforth	Nov. 1828	4	1 0
2. McLeod	Dec. 1828	1	0 0
3. Stuart	Jan. 1827	0	23 0
4. Donnelly	Dec. 1827	0	11 0
5. Renny	Dec. 1827	0	11 0
6. Adams	Feb. 1828	0	9 5
7. Davidson	Feb. 1828	0	9 5
8. Read	Jan. 1827 Re-admit. May 1828	0	0 1

BENGALEE.

	Date of Admission into the College.	Number of Lessons taken during this Term.	Period of Absence from the Lessons during this Term.
			Mo. Wk.
First Class.			
1. Harington	Sept. 1828	20	3 0
2. Grant	Aug. 1828	30	4 0
Second Class.			
3. Prowett	June 1828	39	5 0
4. Unwin	July 1828	30	4 0
5. Money	Oct. 1827	8	12 2
Third Class.			
6. Ewart	July 1828	41	5 0
7. Repton	Sept. 1828	19	2 0
Fourth Class.			
8. Bell	Oct. 1828	14	1 3
9. Torrens	Nov. 1828	10	0 0
10. Dick	Oct. 1828	15	1 2
Fifth Class.			
11. Montgomery	Nov. 1828	9	0 0
12. Butler	Nov. 1828	9	0 0
13. Beresford	Oct. 1828	12	1 0
Absent from Examination—on leave.			
1. Stainforth	Nov. 1828	4	1 0
2. Stuart	July 1827	0	23 0
First Class.			
1. Onslow	Oct. 1828	15	1 2
2. Tyler	Jan. 1828	39	10 0
Second Class.			
4. Unwin	Oct. 1828	15	1 3
5. Skipwith	Oct. 1828	13	1 2
6. Reade	Oct. 1828	15	1 0
7. Taunton	May 1828	37	5 0
Fourth Class.			
8. Donnithorne	June 1828	30	4 0
9. Udny	Nov. 1828	9	0 3
Fifth Class.			
10. Whitmore	Nov. 1828	9	0 2
11. Houlton	Oct. 1828	10	1 0
12. Tresch, A. H.	Nov. 1828	10	0 2
Absent from Examination—on leave.			
1. McLeod	Dec. 1828	1	0 0
2. Donnelly	Dec. 1828	0	11 0
3. Renny	Dec. 1827	0	11 0
4. Adams	Feb. 1828	0	9 5
5. Davidson	Feb. 1828	0	9 5

Medal of merit.

By order of the Council of the College,

D. RUDDELL, Sec. C. C.

VARIETIES.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

At a meeting held on the 11th February last, Wm. Leycester, Esq. in the chair, the president delivered an account of the expenditure in the garden, during November, December, and January preceding, from which it appeared that the sums laid out upon it amounted to Rs. 660, while the produce sold during the same period amounted to Rs. 240, leaving a balance against the garden of Rs. 420. The estimate for the months of February, March, and April 1829, amounted to Rs. 767.

A letter was read from Mr. J. W. Paxton, which accompanied a dozen oranges which he had brought from Ceylon, and which he considered of so fine a quality that they ought to be imported into Calcutta regularly, and propagated in our gardens.

Mr. Robison presented, in the name of Mr. Blacquiere, a large beautiful orange, raised by him in his garden here, from the seed of one which he had received direct from Mozambique eight years ago, and which was so very fine as induced him to plant the seeds. The orange was made trial of by the members present, who all agreed, that it was the finest orange which any of them had seen reared in or about Calcutta; it was considered by the meeting particularly desirable, that a species of orange, which seemed so well adapted to the soil and climate of Calcutta, should be immediately introduced.

It was proposed by Captain Jenkins, that, so soon as the funds of the Society permitted, medals and premiums should be offered to native cultivators for the best mangoes, peaches, leachees, guavas, pine-apples, plantains, and other native fruits, which was seconded by the president, and agreed to.

It was moved and agreed to, that the first volume of the Society's *Transactions* be distributed to all the members of the Society, and that the translations into the Bengalee and Hindee be made as soon as possible.

The president announced, that the seeds ordered in December 1827, and which were intended for distribution in the month of August 1828, had very lately reached Calcutta from Liverpool.

It was resolved, that Dr. Carey should be permitted to take the flower and fruit seeds, least likely to remain good, for the purpose of his sowing these in his own garden immediately, and that the vegetable and larger kinds of seeds should remain unopened till the season of 1829.

Resolved, that a copy of the *Transactions* be sent to learned Societies in Europe, Africa, Asia, and America.

Resolved, that a copy of the *Transactions*, handsomely bound, be transmitted to the Marchioness of Hastings, the first patroness of the Society.

Resolved, that the remaining copies be sold at six rupees a copy.

Resolved, that the president be desired to prepare and communicate to Lord William Bentinck the request of the Society, that his Lordship and Lady Bentinck would become patron and patroness of the Society.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

A meeting of this Society took place on the 15th April, in the hall of the Asiatic Society.

Mr. Alexander informed the meeting that he had the honour to be requested to communicate the intention of the Governor General to become a member of the Society.

Mr. Robison presented a paper, by Baboo Rada Canth Deb, containing the history, properties, culture, and propagation of the *bere* tree of India, but which, as there was other business before the meeting, he would defer the reading of to a future day.

A letter was read from Mr. David Scott, at Gowahatty, forwarding the seed of a new vegetable, called by the Assamese, *kanti lai*, and which he considered "worthy of introduction by the Society, as producing, early in November, leaves of considerable size, and which in the absence, at that season, of more delicate vegetables, are very palatable."

The secretary to the committee, appointed on the 14th January last, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the present state of the Society, presented the report which had been prepared by them, and the same was read by the secretary of the Society.

The report states, that the books and accounts of the Society were in such a state that the committee would derive little or no information from them, and that important documents were wholly omitted.

That, on examining the accounts of the treasurers, it appeared that the funds of the Society, which, in May 1827, amounted to Sa. Rs. 11,000, were now exhausted; and that the expenditure appeared to have been conducted, not only without the sanction of the Society, but in contravention of rules laid down for that purpose.

That, independent of all contingent expenses,

expenses, the annual *expenditure* of the Society amounted to Rs. 5,200, while the income amounted only to 3,400, including the donation of government; and that the present state of expenditure had only been supported by a wasteful call upon funds, of which the interest alone ought to have been touched; the committee, therefore, recommended an immediate retrenchment, 1st. by giving up altogether the Poosah garden; and 2dly. by reducing the expenditure of the Allipore garden to Rs. 100 per month.

That an incorporation of the Society with the Asiatic Society did not appear expedient, unless it should be found that the Society cannot otherwise be kept up; but which the committee did not apprehend to be the case, as they knew of many gentlemen who wished to become members, and were only deterred by not being able to procure information of the Society's proceedings.

That an effectual means of increasing the utility of the Society, and keeping up an interest in its proceedings, would be secured by a frequent publication of its proceedings, and translation of its *Transactions* into the native languages.

That it appeared highly expedient to elect the officers of the Society annually, and that they could not conclude without recommending an early day being immediately appointed for electing all the officers of the Society, and fixing rules for their subsequent re-election and rotation, as the past experience of the Society had proved, too plainly the necessity of a greater degree of vigilance and exertion than could be expected from the present system of management.

It was moved and carried, that the report of the committee be received and recorded.

It was moved and carried, that the thanks of the Society be offered to the committee.

It was moved and carried, that the Poosah garden be immediately given up, and that the secretary be requested to express to government the regret of the Society, that the state of its funds did not permit it to continue the cultivation of the garden.

The state and expense of the Allipore garden were next taken into consideration, but the subject was deferred till a future meeting, as some difficulties arose from the nature of Mr. Mitchell's (the head gardener) engagement. It was resolved, however, immediately to reduce the expenditure of it to the lowest possible scale.

Mr. Alexander was of opinion, that the attention and funds of the Society had been too much devoted to horticultural objects, thereby losing sight, in a great degree, of agriculture, which he considered the main business of the Society; and most of the members present appeared to be of the same opinion, but no specific motion was made, and the subject was postponed to a future day.

In terms of the concluding clause of the report, it was moved and seconded, that an extraordinary meeting of the Society should be called on the 29th current, for the purpose of electing all the officers of the Society for the ensuing year; but the reverend secretary, Dr. Carey, expressed his inability, from distance and various avocations, to meet the Society so frequently, and it was therefore suggested and agreed to, that as the present meeting was a numerous one, the election should then take place, by each member giving in to the secretary a written list of the persons whom he voted for.

The meeting, being decidedly of opinion that it was essential to the welfare of the Society that it should possess the power of either re-electing or changing its officers annually, proceeded to choose a president, two vice-presidents, and two secretaries for the following year, deferring the election of the members of the committee till it should be known upon whom the choice of the principal officers fell. Upon the lists being handed to the secretary and examined, the following gentlemen appeared to be chosen by a large majority, *viz.*

The Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, president; the Rev. Dr. William Carey and Baboo Bada Canth Deb, vice-presidents; and C. K. Robison, Esq. and Baboo Ram Comul Sen, secretaries and collectors.

The above gentlemen were declared duly elected, and the secretary was requested to communicate to Sir Edward Ryan the choice that had fallen upon him by the Society.

Dr. Carey was of opinion that many considerations ought to have induced the Society not to press the proposed measure; and, however much he was obliged to the Society for the confidence reposed in himself, he was constrained to decline the honour of being vice-president; indeed, his feelings were of that nature as to lead him to withdraw from the Society.

It was moved and carried, that the thanks of the Society be offered to Mr. Leycester, for his long continued services as president.

It was moved and carried, that the thanks of the Society be offered to Dr. Carey, and its expression of extreme regret that any circumstance should deprive it of his highly valued services.

It was agreed to, that Dr. Carey's resignation should be accepted, and another vice-president chosen in his room. On examining the lists, Mr. Nathaniel Alexander

under was found to be chosen, and was declared elected.

Mr. Alexander, in returning thanks, stated that he had also several gentlemen to propose as members, who, he had no doubt, would be very efficient; but as the evening was far advanced, he would defer his proposal till the next meeting of the Society.

According to the resolution expressed above, an extraordinary meeting of the Society will take place at the Asiatic Society's apartments, on the evening of the 29th April, to elect the members of the committees, and to determine on some very important business.—*Ibid.*

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

A detailed description, accompanied by a wood cut, of the remarkable *lusus naturæ*, referred to in an extract from an American paper, p. 461, are given in the *Medical and Surgical Journal* of Boston (America). We subjoin both.

"*The Siamese Brothers.*—On first viewing them, the attention is arrested by their healthy and happy appearance. They are nearly of the ordinary stature, have heads uncommonly large, and foreheads higher, but less broad, than those of young men generally at their age. Their complexion, features, and countenance, are altogether Chinese, and accord with tolerable exactness. After seeing them often, however, the peculiarities of each become more evident, and they appear scarcely, if any, more resemblant than other twins have appeared when clad in like apparel.

"By the plate below, they would appear to be united by a cartilaginous substance, of an hour-glass shape, passing from the epigastric region of one, and attached to that of the other. This, however, is not the case. The skin is continuous from one boy to the other; and, with the exception of a scar in the lower muscle, evidently occasioned by the removal of the cord through which they were nourished in the fœtal state, it presents no mark, blemish, or discoloration whatever. This scar bears but little resemblance to that usually left by the division of the umbilicus; a fact which may be explained in two ways. It may be owing to some manner of performing this operation among the Siamese, different from that in use among us; or the constant pulling on this connecting mass may have drawn it out, and occasioned the long and even surface which it presents.

"On closer examination, the true nature of the union becomes evident. The ensiform cartilages of the sterna are bent outwards, and united by ligaments at their extremities, forming a kind of joint which admits of motion in various directions. By the pulling of these ligaments, occasioned by almost every movement, the integuments below have been drawn out, as it were, so that the whole forms a band of union, horizontally about two inches broad, and in thickness, vertically, about four inches. Its length is about half that represented in the plate, and was doubtless originally very small. The whole mass is tough, and capable of being extended very considerably. When loosed, that is, when the boys face each other and stand close together, if one hand be placed above this cartilage, and the other below it, and the latter be then pressed forcibly up, the hands approach each other as nearly as to convey the impression (doubtless a correct one) that the intervening substance is little more than the ensiform cartilages united by ligaments and surrounded by the integuments. The concave inter, but in this case under, surface of these cartilages is distinctly felt, but no pulsation whatever is distinguishable.

"Although we cannot say that the skin which envelopes this projection was originally endowed with less sensibility than that which covers other parts of the body, yet it is evident that such deficiency exists at present. We were obliged to press it forcibly between the fingers before any mark of pain was elicited, and we were informed by the attendant that he had often pinched it during their slumbers without disturbing them.

"The precise effect of this physical union on the intellectual faculties, the moral sentiments, and animal propensities of these boys, its influence on the functions of the different organs, and how far it would communicate or modify the effects of morbid or medical agents, are subjects on which we shall not enter. No opportunity has yet presented of observing the influence which disease or medicine in one, would exert on the other; but circumstances do not appear to justify the least suspicion of any mental individuality. Whispering in the ear of one conveyed no sense of sound to the other. Volatile salts applied to the nostrils of one produced in the other only a curiosity to try the same experiment on himself. Pinching the arm of one, was attended by no sensation in the other.

"Being desirous of ascertaining if there was any point where both felt, we made an impression with the point of a pin in the exact vertical centre of their connecting link; both said it hurt them. We then made other impressions, extending them very gradually further from this point; the result was, that within the distance of three-fourths of an inch from the centre towards each boy, sensation was communicated to both by a single prick; beyond this it was excited in one only, the other perceiving it in no degree

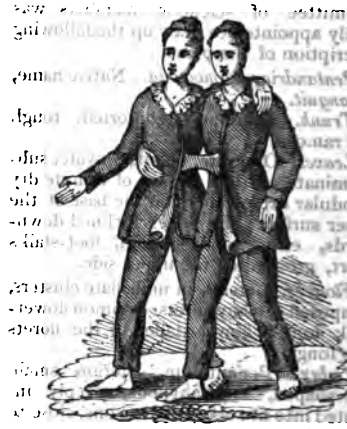
degree whatever. The experiment was remarkably satisfactory, and we apprehend that farther than here exhibited, the two youths must be considered, whilst in a state of health, as free and independent agents, and the functions of all the other organs as unconnected as those of their brains.

"Twins generally resemble each other in intellect and disposition, as well as in person, and this is particularly the case with the boys in question. When to this natural resemblance, we add the habit they have contracted of acting simultaneously and in concert, we shall be less surprised than we might at first be, at the facility with which their various movements are performed, and the quickness with which one responds to the inclination of the other.

"In the course of their voyage, they would not only run, we are told, and leap with great agility, and without interfering with each other, but climb to the mast-head as fast as any sailor on board the ship. They are seldom observed to converse with each other, and the concert with which they act seems to be almost instinctive. In playing the game of drafts, *e. g.*, which they learnt with great ease, being of a people naturally fond of games and gambling, they were observed to decide on their moves almost instantaneously, and to make them with a quickness and air of decision sufficiently characteristic of all their movements. In the course of the game, sometimes one and sometimes the other would make the move; they appeared to have the same plans, and always acquiesced in the moves of each other. Yet they sometimes play against each other; but so strong is their habit of co-acting, that such games go on with less freedom than when opposing a third person. Their alvine evacuations generally occur at the same time; their appetites and tastes are all very much alike, and they appear not only contented but happy, and extremely attached to each other. Captain Coffin was informed by their mother that she had borne seventeen children. Once she had three at a birth, and never less than two; though none of her other children were in any way deformed.

"The question naturally arises in the mind of every observer, could not this connecting substance be divided without injury to the boys? We do not pretend to solve this problem, which after all can only be fully decided by the experiment; but we hesitate not to say that, after several very accurate examinations, our impressions are that such division would be a detriment only to the very respectable and obliging gentleman who offers them for exhibition. The anatomical structure of this band of union is apparently simple, and we regard the fact that children so united should have been ushered into the world with safety to themselves and their mother, that they should have escaped the ills and early fatality which usually attend such prodigies, that they should have grown up to the age of sixteen years in the uniform exercise of mutual good-will and a spirit of mutual accommodation, and that they should be so perfectly contented with their lot, and so happy in all the various unpleasant circumstances in which they are placed, as far more remarkable than that such a deformity should have existed."

The following is a copy of the cut:



NEW SPECIES OF INDIGO IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The *Registro Mercantil* of Manilla contains a description, published by the Economical Society, of a new species of indigo plant discovered on that island, which has been known and used by the natives from time immemorial for producing a beautiful blue dye, particularly in the provinces of Camarines and Albay, under the names of *pa'anguit* and *gregguit*; but it had escaped scientific observation, until in the year 1827 it attracted the notice of Padre Mata, corresponding member of the Economical Society in the province of Samar. He subjected it to various experiments, forming it into cakes like indigo, with which he coloured several articles of cotton, silk, and linen, as well as woollens; and, struck with the beauty and fixed nature of the colour produced, which appeared to him in no wise inferior to indigo, he resolved on bringing it to the notice of the Society, to whom he forwarded specimens of the cakes and of the stuffs which he had dyed. The Society, in consequence, requested several of its corresponding members, in those provinces, to repeat the experiments of the Padre, all of whom having concurred

concurred in a similar report, and forwarded to Manilla a considerable supply of the leaf and cakes, and finally the living plant itself; a committee of merchants was appointed to determine, after submitting the dye to chemical analysis, whether its identity with indigo was sufficiently ascertained to justify its being brought to market under that designation, without fraud, and whether it was likely to fetch the same price as indigo. The merchants and chemists having decided this point affirmatively, declaring the dye to be in every respect the same as indigo, and possessed of all the properties of this celebrated colouring substance, a committee of scientific members was finally appointed to draw up the following description of the plant.

Pentandria Monogynia. Native name, *payanguit.*

Trunk. Extremely contorted, rough and ramose.

Leaves. Opposite, oblongo, ovate, subacuminate, with a cluster of minute dry glandular excrescences on the base of the upper surface; the edges inclined downwards, entire and smooth, foot-stalks short, grooved on the upper side.

Flowers. Lateral, in umbellate clusters, composed of many florets: common flower-stalk long; flower-stalks of the florets also long.

Calyx. Perianthium, inferior, small, bell-shaped, monophyllous, deeply indented into five obovate divisions, close to each other and overlapping by their edges.

Corolla. Twisted, upright, fleshy, twice the length of the calyx, pitcher-shaped. The tube with five irregular angles, studded within by five tufts of pubescence inclining towards each other. The neck shut by a membranaceous coronet divided into many parts; upper expanded part (limbus) of the flower divided into five segments, obovate, slightly hollowed at the ends, which bend a little outwards; the margins overlap each other by their edges.

Receptacle. Insulated, globular, somewhat pointed, contains the nectaria, stamina, and pistillum, with five indistinct angles and five chinks.

Nectaria. Five simple horns, subulate, united to the receptacle in nearly all their extent close to the stamina. Besides, at each angle, there is a small substance, by which the nectaria are attached by two fibres from the obovate glandules.

Stamina. Inserted in the sides of the receptacle (*qu.* tube?), and united to it. Filaments five, short scales; flat and thin. Anthers simple, linear, fastened on the inner sides of the scales.

Pistillum. Germen double, united, plain within, outside convex. Style a thick one, which crosses the receptacle (*qu.* tube?) Stigma one, irregularly conical.

Fruit. Two obovate capsules, plain on the inner, and convex on the outer side, with many seeds without downy fibres.

The plant is further described as attaining the thickness of a man's thigh, scandent by means of attaching its extremities to the neighbouring trees, full of milky sap. It grows and thrives when planted to props: and a plant of the size specified yields a greater quantity of leaves than the most leafy plant of the indigo shrub; its leaves are upwards of three inches in length, and more than two in breadth. The trunk, as has been stated, is a little rough, and with fissures, but in its native soil it is smooth: the flowers are white and some of a light yellow colour, and P. Mater states, that in Siam they are purple, and have scarcely a perceptible smell. A description of the figure of the seed is wanting, but it is nearly certain that it has no flying down such as that of the thistle. In Manilla the plant flowered in the month of September.

FATHER BASIL'S CHINESE DICTIONARY.

M. Jouy, an enterprizing French philologist, has undertaken the Herculean task of transcribing, for the purpose of lithography, the Chinese and Latin Dictionary or Vocabulary of Father Basil de Glemona, with the variations in the different copies, ascertained by careful collation. The plan has been submitted to the Asiatic Society of Paris, which has consented to supply the funds, M. Jouy looking for no other recompense himself than the fame of accomplishing such a work, and the gratification of contributing to facilitate the study of the Chinese language. The report of the committee of the Society appointed to consider of M. Jouy's proposal, after detailing the obstacles to the study of Chinese through the want of a cheap dictionary, thus speaks of the plan:—

"Occupied for some time past in the study of Chinese, and familiarized previously with various kinds of oriental caligraphy, M. Jouy proposes to use, for the Chinese characters as well as for the Latin explanations, the lithographic process known under the name of *autography*, that is, he will regularly transcribe the text of the vocabulary, and his writing traced upon the stone will serve for the plates, when the proofs will be taken in the ordinary manner. His plan consists in republishing the entire work of Basil, in its primitive form, without addition or considerable alteration, except in collating the different copies to obtain a text as pure as possible. The use of lithography will allow the editor the opportunity of inserting all the different shapes

shapes of characters, the cursive and vulgar orthography, and the caligraphic and arbitrary alterations. The omission of all these *variations*, owing to a want of wooden types at the royal press, constituted a very serious imperfection in the first edition, which it is extremely important to remedy in the present."

It appears that the alphabetic and tonic order of the original will be retained, as "more convenient, in some respects, than that by keys." The peculiar advantages of this system are, however, to be secured by placing, at the end of the work, an index of the radicals. The body of the dictionary, containing about 12,000 characters, will occupy 600 pages of the same size as that of the Latin dictionaries used in the schools. The index and tables, which are also omitted in the former edition, will fill 200 pages more. "Thus," continues the report, "in an octavo volume of 800 pages, smaller by one-fifth than the Latin and French dictionary of M. Noël, we shall have all that is essential in the enormous volume of 1813,* besides a vast deal of additional matter, and important tables which were excluded. The cultivators of the Chinese language will thus obtain a portable manual, a sort of *vade mecum*, which may be laid upon their table, or carried into the public libraries, without inconvenience."

An estimate has been formed of the probable expense of printing, and the consequent cost of the volume; whence it appears that the charge for printing 500 copies will be six francs (or five shillings), and doubling this amount, as the price of publication, the cost of the work will be only twelve francs, or about ten shillings sterling. The undertaking will occupy, it is calculated, about two years, and the Asiatic Society has consented to advance 1,500 francs this year, and a similar sum the next, for the completion of the work, which the report says justly, will tend to "render popular the study of the Chinese language in France and in other parts of the Continent."

* This edition was published by De Guignes, by order of Napoleon: it is a magnificent folio volume of 1114 pages.

CALCUTTA PUFF.

The following specimen of what is termed *puffing*, which appears in a recent *India Gazette*, shews that an ultra-tropical region is favourable to the happy development of the art: it may afford a very useful hint to those in Europe who find it expedient to entrap the world into a knowledge of their wares or themselves.

"*Interesting Discovery!*—Private letters from America, *via* Mocha, to a gentleman residing in this city, mention the interesting fact, that Jonathan Symmes, Esq., of Kentucky, had substantiated his theory that the world is concave at the poles, by travelling overland into a new region, inhabited by civilized people, but vastly different from their out-door neighbours, as they live in a state of affection and amity with each other, are remarkable for their honesty and prompt payment of their bills. Wars are not known in that happy region, and the men and women are so extremely amiable, that quarrels, either domestic or feudal, rarely occur. Mr. Symmes was accompanied in his excursion by a dozen stout theorists, who had become converts to his hypothesis. They travelled with extreme velocity, on sledges, after arriving at lat. 70° N., drawn by rein-deer. They found the cold rather uncomfortable until they arrived at the concavity. Judge what must have been the astonishment of the hitherto undisturbed inhabitants,—a feeling not unmixed with fear at the singularity of the costume of Mr. Symmes and his companions, who were dressed in fear-nought great coats. Their fears were at length dissipated through the presence of mind of Mr. Symmes, who bribed the women to silence with a plentiful distribution of sweetmeats, and the men to pacific contour of countenance by judiciously giving each (the travelling olive-branch of the party) a glass of whiskey, of that peculiar kind which is to be had in the highlands of Scotland, and at No. 9, Clive Street Ghaut. Mr. Symmes made rather a circuitous route, having touched at Calcutta to lay in his supplies. It is a fact beyond contradiction, that the success of his voyage was owing entirely to the stores put up for him by the proprietors of No. 9, Clive Street Ghaut, which consisted principally of the following articles," &c.

THE ORANG OUTANG.

In Dr. Brewster's *Journal of Science* for October is an extract of a letter from Mr. Swinton of Calcutta, respecting a pair of orangs in his possession. The female, he says, wants the thumb-nail of the lower extremities, which confirms him in the opinion that this a distinction of sex, not of species.* The thumb of the foot in the female looks as if the upper joint had been chopped off below the nail, and the skin had healed over the wound. Mr. Swinton states that on the two orangs being introduced to one another, they tumbled about like children. The female is about two feet six inches high, extremely docile and playful; it is supposed to be a native of the woods near Bangarmassin, in Borneo. The number of grinders in each jaw is four. In

* Three females have been found with this defect.

In the adult described by Dr. Abel, the grinders are ten in each jaw. Its gait or mode of moving about is more generally at a walk, in an upright posture, than the male: she can balance herself better on her legs than he can. In playing together, they move exactly in the same way. In using the hand, when pushing himself along the ground, to accelerate his motion, the male always used the back of the hand, bending the wrist in a contrary direction to the human species. In a letter from Capt. Hull to Mr. Swinton, on the subject of these animals, the former observes: "Anatomical subjects of the species *simia satyrus* will now be a desideratum, because the naturalists who have inspected the female subject, which I sent to Sir Stamford Raffles from Sumatra, have described it to be of a different species from the animal already designated and described under the genus *simia satyrus*, or orang outang of Borneo, in Linnæus's *system*. I have not seen the paper myself, but I believe one essential difference in the structure of the Sumatran animal, which distinguishes it from the Borneo specimens which have hitherto been sent home for examination, is in the number of spinal bones being greater in the Sumatran ape." Capt. Hull says he shall spare no trouble or expense to procure another subject from Sumatra, and Mr. Swinton has commissioned the master of a vessel trading to that island to get one dead or alive.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

A Dictionary, Persian, Arabic, and English; with a Dissertation on the Languages, Literature, and Manners of Eastern Nations. By John Richardson, Esq., F.S.A., revised and improved by Charles Wilkins, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S. A New Edition, considerably enlarged, by Francis Johnson. 1 thick vol. royal 4to.

Travels in Chaldæa, including a Journey from Bussorah to Bagdad, Hillah, and Babylon, performed on Foot in the Year 1827; with Observations on the Sites and Remains of Babel, Seleucia, and Ctesiphon. By Captain Mignan, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service. 8vo. with plates.

Examination of the Principles and Policy of the Government of British India; embracing a particular Inquiry concerning the Tenure of Lands, &c. &c. By a Gentleman in the Service of the Hon. the East-India Company. 8vo. 7s.

The Picture of Australia, exhibiting a faithful Representation of the Geographical Position, Surface, and Appearance of the Country; of the Seas around its Shores; of its Climate and Meteorology; of the several Colonies in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, the Swan River, Melville Island, and other Places; &c. &c. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Fortunate Union, a Romance, translated from the Chinese Original, with Notes and Illustrations. To which is added a Chinese Tragedy. By John Francis Davis, F.R.S. 2 vols. 8vo.

On the Practicability of an Invasion of India, and on the Commercial and Financial Prospects and Resources of the Empire. By Lieut. Col. Evans. 8vo.

A Sketch of the History of the Indian Press, during the last Ten Years, with a Disclosure of the true Causes of its present Degradation; proved to have been produced by the extraordinary and hitherto unheard-of conduct of Mr. James Silk Buckingham. With a Biographical Notice of the Indian Cobbett (alias "Peter the Hermit"), Printer and Methodist Preacher, Mariner, Merchant, and Traveller—Newspaper-monger, &c. &c. By Sandford Arnot, Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris, and of the London Oriental Institution, &c. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

In the Press.

An Examination of the Monopolies of the East-India Company. By the Author of "Free Trade and Colonization of India."

View of the Hindoo State of Society; exhibiting an Account of the Form of Government, Manners, Customs, Laws, Religions, &c. of the Inhabitants of India, and of the Traces of their Institution, and of the Relation between them and the Buddha Superstitions throughout the East, as well as the Affinity between the Sanscrit and Greek Languages, and of the Hindoo Sects of Philosophy with the Greek Schools, the Platonic Doctrines, those of the later Platonists of the Alexandrian School, and of the Gnostics, and other Sectarians. By Major General Stewart. 3 vols.

The Present Condition and Prospects of the Greek or Oriental Church; with some Letters written from the Convent of the Strophades. By the Rev. Geo. Waddington, Fel. Tria. Col. Cantab.

Historical Memoirs of the Church and Court of Rome, from the establishment of Christianity, under Constantine, to the present Period: by the Rev. H. C. O'Donnaghue, A.M., of St. John's College, Cambridge; and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 1s.

Preparing for the Press.

Chung-kwŏ-shĕ, or History of China, carefully translated from the Chinese, by F. P. Thoms, many years resident at Macao, in China.—This History will commence with the reign of Fŭh-he (according to Chinese chronology, B.C. 3000), containing an account of the origin and rise of that nation—of the reigns of its emperors, of its wars, laws, &c. &c., and every important event connected with its history, till the reign of Min-te, A.D. 300, including a period of 3,200 years; chiefly rendered from the history of Choo-foo-tsze, a distinguished writer, who compiled his work from State Documents, published by imperial authority at the close of each dynasty, the *Urh-shĭh-yih-shĕ*, and the *San-kwŏ-chĕ*. The latter work, on its first publication, was suppressed by the government, as it entered minutely into the various revolutions, state intrigues, distresses of the country, wars, &c. that prevailed whilst China formed three powerful states. No part of which has ever been published.

It is intended that this history shall be printed in one quarto volume, not to exceed £2. 5s. per copy, with a new map of China. As a work of this nature is not likely to have an extensive sale, and the translator has already been at considerable expense, he does not consider it prudent to commence printing before a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained.

The new Annual, edited by the Rev. Thos. Dale, and hitherto announced under the title of *The Offering*, will, in consequence of apprehensions expressed by the proprietors of a kindred publication, appear on the 2d of November, under the title of *The Iris, a Literary and Religious Offering*.

CALCUTTA.

In the Press.

The Last Days of Bishop Heber, by Thomas Robinson, A.M., Archdeacon of Madras, and late Domestic Chaplain to his Lordship. Rs. 6. bds.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL MOURNING.

Fort William, General Department, April 4, 1829.—Official intelligence having been received of the death of her late Majesty the Queen Dowager of Wurtemberg, at Ludwigsburg, on the 16th Oct. 1828, the Hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct that mourning be worn by the officers of his Majesty's and of the Hon. Company's civil, military, and marine service belonging to the presidency of Fort William until further orders.

The Hon. the Vice-President in Council requests that a similar mark of respect may, on this melancholy occasion, be observed by all other classes of British subjects residing within the provinces subject to this presidency.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Fort William, General Department, April 6, 1829.—The Right Hon. Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, Governor-General, &c. &c., having returned to the presidency from the eastward, has resumed his seat in the council at the presidency of Fort William.

COMMAND MONEY.

Fort William, April 10, 1829.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract (par. 11) from a general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the military department, dated the 17th Sept. 1828, be published in General Orders.

Par. 11. "We authorize you to grant compensation for the loss of command money, in all cases where officers may be detached by special orders from their corps and stations, under such designation as you may deem proper."

ADDITIONAL BRIGADE MAJOR—STATION OF AGRA.

Fort William, April 10, 1829.—His Lordship in Council is pleased to sanction an additional brigade major on the establishment for the duties of the station of Agra.

The duties of the barrack department at Agra will be conducted by the executive engineer of the division, in the same manner as at Cawnpore and Meerut.

FORTRESS OF ALLAHABAD.

Fort William, April 18, 1829.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of a garrison assistant surgeon to the fortress of Allahabad, on the same footing in every respect as the garrison assistant surgeon at Chunar.

PROMOTION OF LIEUT. COLS. TO BE COLONELS REGIMENTALLY IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Fort William, May 5, 1829.—In conformity with instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council has the satisfaction of announcing to the armies of India the following arrangements:—

2. Officers in the Company's service will hereafter be eligible to brevet promotions for distinguished services in action, in the same manner as his Majesty's officers.

3. The rank of colonel regimentally will be granted to every lieut.-colonel commandant of a regiment of cavalry or infantry; or of a battalion of engineers or artillery; on the expiration of one month from the date of these orders.

4. Commissions of colonel will accordingly be issued to all lieut.-colonels commandant at the three presidencies, bearing date the 5th of June 1829; and every officer obtaining a regiment of cavalry or infantry, or a battalion of engineers or artillery, subsequently to the 5th proximo, will be promoted to the rank of colonel regimentally, from the date on which he succeeds to the situation of commandant of a corps.

5. Whatever general officers may be required for the Company's Indian staff, shall be taken from the senior colonels of their service, to whom the temporary rank of brigadier general will be granted until by the operation of his Majesty's general brevets, the armies of India shall be again supplied with the requisite number of general officers.

REDUCTIONS IN THE ARMIES OF THE THREE PRESIDENCIES.

Fort William, May 5, 1829.—In obedience to order from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the following reductions will be carried into effect simultaneously at the three presidencies, on the 5th June proximo.

2. Two troops of each regiment of Light Cavalry, and two companies of each regiment of Native Infantry of the line, with two lieutenants and one cornet or ensign in each.

3. The European and native officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, extra to the new establishment, to serve in their respective ranks and regiments as supernumeraries, until absorbed by casualties. The established strength of troops of light cavalry to be seventy privates, and

and of companies of infantry, eighty privates each, from the above date.

4. A proportionate reduction of officers, namely, two lieutenants, and one 2d-lieutenant, or ensign, to be likewise made in each battalion of engineers or artillery, and in each European regiment of infantry. Even supernumerary officers will be absorbed in the same manner as directed for those in the cavalry and native infantry in the foregoing paragraph.

5. The revised establishment of European officers for each regiment of cavalry and infantry, and for each battalion of engineers and artillery of the three presidencies, will consist of—

1 Colonel,
1 Lieut. Colonel,
1 Major,
5 Captains,
8 Lieutenants,
4 2d Lieutenants, cornets, or ensigns.

6. The additional major of engineers, granted to Madras and Bombay, by the foregoing regulation, to complete the officers of that corps to two battalions at each presidency, will have effect from the 5th proximo.

7. The Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary for giving effect to the foregoing reductions in the army under the presidency of Bengal.

COURT MARTIAL.

MAJOR COSTLEY.

Head-Quarters, March 29, 1829.—At a European General Court-Martial re-assembled at Fort William, on the 19th Feb. 1829, of which Lieut. Col. Com. C. Mount, of the Engineers, is president, Major W. R. C. Costley, of the 7th Regt. N. I., and late commanding the Calcutta native militia, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge.—"With having, whilst in command of the Calcutta native militia, wittingly signed, for a considerable period of time, muster-rolls containing false musters of the said militia, as particularly specified in the following instances:

1st. "In the muster-rolls of the Calcutta militia having, as exhibited in the following statement, returned as rejoined, or present, or struck off as deserted, or died, sepoys who had previously deserted on leave of absence; such returns of rejoined, or present, or struck off as deserted, or died, being false.

(Here follows a statement from muster-rolls of dates between 1st Nov. 1827 and 1st Sept. 1828, exhibiting returns of 113 sepoys.)

2d. "In the muster-rolls of the Calcutta militia having returned, as present for the whole or part of the preceding month, men who had previously died in, or deserted from, the lines, according to the following statement:

(Here follows a statement from muster-rolls of dates between 1st Nov. 1827 and and 1st Sept. 1828, exhibiting returns of 110 sepoys.)

2d Charge.—"With having, whilst in command of the Calcutta native militia, embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied, or caused to be embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied, or knowingly or wilfully permitted, or suffered to be embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied, certain sums of money, drawn for by him, and entrusted to him for distribution to the said militia, to the amount altogether of 1,603 sonaut rupees, 10 annas, 5 pie, or thereabouts, as particularly specified in the following instances:—

1st, "Having, as exhibited in the following statement, drawn for and received the pay, or pay and arrears of pay, of sepoys who had previously deserted on leave of absence, and who never received such money.

(Here follows a statement, shewing a grand total of Sonaut Rs. 1093. 6. 5.)

2d. "Having, as exhibited in the following statement, drawn for and received the pay of men who had previously died in, or deserted from, the lines, and who never received such money.

(Here follows a statement, shewing a grand total of Sonaut Rs. 510. 4.)

3d Charge.—"With conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, on the 3d Nov. 1828, proceeded to the police office, in Calcutta, and then and there, before Mr. Blaquiere, magistrate of Calcutta, voluntarily made an affidavit, in which he (Major Costley) falsely deposed, 'that he was not aware of the misconduct of Serj. Maj. Johnstone, of the Calcutta militia, or any of the Khote havildar, of the same corps, nor did he ever, in any manner whatever, connive at any act or acts, which were inconsistent with his, or their, public duties;' which affidavit, containing such false assertions, was transmitted by Major Costley to the military secretary to the Right Hon. the Governor General, with an official letter dated 3d Nov. 1828."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The court, having maturely considered the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Major W. R. C. Costley, of the 7th Regt. N.I., is not guilty of any of the charges preferred against him, and do acquit him."

Confirmed,

(Signed) COMBERMERE.

General, Com.-in-chief.

Major Costley is directed to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

April 22. Mr. A. Spiers, head assistant to collector of northern division of Bundlecund.

Mr. D. Home, assistant to collector of Agra.

The Hon. R. Forbes, ditto Bareilly.

Mr. E. Smyth, ditto Allahabad.

General Department.

April 22. The Hon. J. C. Erskine, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Shahabad.

Judicial Department.

April 9. Mr. John Neave, judge and magistrate of Allyghur.

Mr. H. Fraser, register of Zillah Court of Bareilly, and joint magistrate stationed at Shahjehanpore.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

April 14. The Rev. T. Thomason, district chaplain at Delhi, from 19th Dec. 1828, in supercession of his appointment of that date to Old Church, Calcutta.

The Rev. J. J. Tucker, A.B., district chaplain at Saugor.

The Rev. W. O. Rusplini, district chaplain at Dinapore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, April 3, 1829.—*10th L.C.*, Lieut. R. F. Dougan to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet M. H. Hailes to be lieut., from 28th Feb. 1829, in suc. to Waugh, dec.

12th N.I. Capt. W. W. Moore to be major, Lieut. Alfred Lermit to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Arthur Heyland, to be lieut., from 8th Sept. 1829, in suc. to Macleod dec.

50th N.I. Lieut. R. C. Johnson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Geo. Gordon to be lieut., from 19th March 1829, in suc. to Body dec.

Lieut. J. A. Cromwellin, of engineers, permitted, at his own request, to resign service of King of Oude, from 22d Oct. 1828.

Head-Quarters, March 14, 1829.—Ens. C. E. Grant to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 63d N.I. during absence, on duty, of Lieut. Cox; dated 16th Feb.

Lieut. H. Mackenzie to act as adj. to Mundlaisir Local Bat. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Lermit; dated 10th Feb.

March 16.—Capt. H. R. Impey appointed to perform duties of interp. and qu. mast. of 50th N.I. until relieved by Lieut. Saunders; dated 27th Feb.

Lieut. F. E. Manning, 16th N.I., to officiate as station staff at Saugor during absence, on duty, of Capt. James, deputy assist. adj. gen. of division; dated 24th Feb.

Removals in Artillery. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Counsell, from 3d comp. 6th bat. to 2d comp. 4th bat.; Lieut. A. Wilson, from 2d comp. 4th bat. to 7th comp. 6th bat.; 2d-Lieut. G. F. C. Fitzgerald, from 3d comp. 6th bat. to 2d comp. 3d bat.; Lieut. A. Cardew, from 1st to 2d. comp. 4th bat.; Lieut. G. D. Scott, from 2d comp. 4th bat. to 6th comp. 7th bat.; Lieut. E. R. Watts, from 6th comp. 7th bat. to 1st comp. 4th bat.; Lieut. W. C. J. Lewin, from 2d tr. 2d brig. Horse Artillery to 1st tr. 1st brig.; 2d-Lieut. F. C. Burnett, from 1st comp. 7th bat.

Postings in Artillery. 2d-Lieut. J. Innes, to 3d comp. 3d bat.; 2d-Lieut. W. M. Craig, to 1st comp. 7th bat.; 2d-Lieut. R. H. Baldwin, to 5th comp. 7th bat.; 2d-Lieut. T. Edwards, to 1st comp. 6th bat.; 2d-Lieut. R. C. Shakespear, to 3d comp. 6th bat.; 2d-Lieut. F. Wall, to 3d comp. 6th bat.

Assist. Surg. A. Murray posted to 6th N.I.

March 18.—Lieut. E. T. Milner to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 31st N.I.; dated 21st Feb.

March 29.—*Removals.* Major Gen. T. Shuldham, from 10th to 15th N.I.; Lieut. Col. Com. E. Cartwright, from 15th to 10th do.; Lieut. Col. C. Gough, from 10th to 15th do.; Lieut. Col. St. J. Heard, from 15th to 10th do.

Fort William, April 10.—*Infantry.* Major F. Walker to be lieut. col., v. C. Peach retired, with rank from 26th Feb. 1829, v. J. Smith retired.

3d N.I. Capt. Thos. Oliver to be major, from 19th July 1827, v. Sinnock retired; Lieut. G. N. Prole to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Thos. Wallace to be lieut., v. T. Oliver prom., with rank from 11th Oct. 1827, v. F. M. Chambers dec.

19th N.I. Ens. J. L. Boswell to be lieut., v. Murray retired, with rank from 27th Nov. 1827, v. J. C. Drummond dec.

63d N.I. Ens. F. A. Williamson to be lieut., v. Carte resigned, with rank from 21st July 1828, v. Isaac prom.

65th N.I. Capt. Jas. Pearson to be major, Lieut. F. T. Boyd to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. David Robinson to be lieut.; from 26th Feb. 1829, in suc. to Walker prom.

Cadet of Infantry S. Nation admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

44th N.I. Lieut. T. Des Voeux to be capt. by brevet from 7th April 1829.

Lieut. Col. John Tombs, 6th L.C., to be a brigadier on estab., consequent on nomination of Brigadier Duncan to command of Malwa field force.

Lieut. G. T. Greene, corps of Engineers, to be executive engineer of 8th or Rohilcund division of public works.

Capt. Wm. Turner, 54th N.I., to be brigade major, fort station of Agra.

Engineers. — Lieuts. W. H. Graham, W. M. Smyth, C. B. Ponsonby Alcock, and Hugh Fraser, placed at disposal of Military Board, for purpose of being employed in department of public works, with a view to acquiring a practical knowledge of their professional duties in civil and military architecture.

Head-Quarters, March 24. — Assist. Surg. C. Maxwell, 18th N.I., appx. to officiate as garrison surgeon, and to receive charge of medical depôt at Agra, during absence, on leave, of Garrison Surg. G. G. Campbell.

Fort William, April 16.—Major Wm. Kennedy, 1st assist., to be deputy, and Capt. R. Armstrong, 2d-assist., to be 1st-assist. military auditor general, in suc. to Lieut. Col. Com. MacGregor, who vacates his situation in department consequent on having succeeded to a share in General Ordering Fund.

Assist. Surg. R. C. Sully appointed to medical duties at station of senior commissioner and sub agent, in Arracan.

April 18.—*Infantry.* Major Thos. Taylor to be lieut. col. from 1st April 1829, v. Stonehan retired.

6th N.I. Capt. W. P. Cooke to be major, Lieut. R. Stewart to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. G. A. Rice to be lieut., from 1st April 1829, in suc. to Taylor prom.

Cadet of Cavalry J. D. Moffat admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Capt. H. M. Bellew, 56th N.I., to officiate in quarter master general's department, v. Jones.

1st-Lieut. E. S. A. W. W. Wade, regt. of artillery, transferred to pension estab.

Assist. Surg. H. M. Tweddell placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief, in consequence of abolition of board of revenue in Central Provinces.

Head-Quarters, March 29.—Assist. Surg. C. Garbett, W. F. Cumming, and C. Griffith directed to place themselves under orders of superintending surgeon at Cawnpore; dated 14th March.

Assist. Surg. W. M. Buchanan, nominated to medical charge of 30th N.I.; dated 6th March.

Lieut. and Adj. F. Rowcroft, 1st N.I., to officiate as station staff at Muttra, during absence on duty of Capt. Thompson, major of brigade; dated 22d Feb.

Assist. Surg. A. Campbell posted to 3d brigade Horse Artillery.

Fort

Fort William, April 18.—Lieut. P. W. Wills, corps of engineers, to be executive engineer at Mhow.

Maj. Irwin Maling, 64th N.I., transf., at his own request, to invalid estab.

April 25.—*Regts. of Artillery.* 2d-Lieut. C. S. Reid to be 1st-lieut. from 18th April 1829, v. Wade transf. to pension estab.

64th N.I. Capt. P. Brewer to be major, Lieut. F. Candy to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. W. Gotran to be lieut., from 18th April 1829, in suc. to Maling transf. to the invalid estab.

Cornets brought on effective strength of Regts. Geo. Buist, 10th L.C., from 25th Feb. 1829; Chas. Atkinson, 10th do., from 26th Feb. 1829; C. G. Fagan, 1st do., from 21st March 1829.

Head-Quarters, April 11.—Capt. W. Fesmore, recently appointed a deputy assist. adj. gen. on estab., posted to presidency division.

Ens. J. H. Ferris, recently removed from 7th to 43d N.I., re-appointed to former corps, at his own request.

April 13.—*Removals.* Ens. J. T. Bush, from 12th to 24th N.I., at his own request.—Ens. J. Sandeman, from 47th to 33d N.I., ditto.

April 13.—*Removals.* Lieut. Col. Com. J. W. Fast from 42d to 33d N.I., and Lieut. Col. Com. E. P. Wilson, from 33d to 42d do.

Assist. Surg. C. W. Fuller directed to join and do duty with H.M.'s 16th Foot; dated 3d April.

Assist. Surg. K. Mackinnon directed to place himself under orders of Superintending Surgeon at Berhampore; dated 5th April.

Assist. Surg. D. Gullan directed to assume medical charge of five companies of 18th N.I., on their arrival at Bhurtpore; dated 22d March.

Lieut. W. Minto to act as adj. to left wing of 18th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regiment.

April 14.—Lieut. R. W. Hogg, interp. and qu. mast. 8th L.C., not having passed his prescribed examination, removed from his appointment.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—April 18. Capt. John Jones, 46th N.I., officiating dep. assist. qu. mast. gen., for health.—Assist. Surg. Geo. Forbes, for health.—21. Lieut. F. Hewitt, 33d N.I., for health.

To Sea.—April 25. 2d-Lieut. A. P. Broome, regt. of artillery, for six months, for health.

To Singapore.—April 10. Lieut. R. Wilcox, 59th N.I., surveyor in Assam, for five months, for health (also to Java).

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—April 13. Assist. Surg. Paterson, 3d Buffs, for health.—Maj. Lamont, 49th F., for health.—Cornet Miller, 13th L.Dr., for health.—Cornet Thorold, 13th L. Dr., for health.—Lieut. and Adj. Rosser, 13th L. Dr., on private affairs.—Veterinary Surg. Schroeder, 13th L.Dr., for health.—Lieut. Hoskins, Royal Regt., for health.—Surg. Perrott, 41st F., for health.—Lieut. Emans, 45th F., on private affairs.—Ens. Glover, 89th F., for health.—Major Audain, 16th F., for health.

LAW.

Supreme Court, *March* 31.

The Rev. Dr. Bryce, v. *Samuel Smith.*—We insert a brief report of the hearing and judgment on the general issue in this case, the result of which has been already given. The report is taken from the *John Bull.*

The *Advocate-General* stated the circumstances out of which the libel arose. It was found in one of a series of letters published in the *Bengal Chronicle* and *Hurkaru*, of both of which papers the defendant was proprietor, criticising a volume of sermons published by the plaintiff in 1818. Of these criticisms he did not complain, but when the writer went out of his way to charge him with neglect of his clerical duties, with being every thing the reverse of what a Christian minister ought to be—a hypocrite and no Christian—he was compelled to seek redress from the laws of his country. The malice of the defendant might, he thought, be inferred from the length of time which had elapsed between the publication of the sermons and the date of the libel, which was written in 1827; and he would shew from a paper of the defendant's, published only a few days before the libel appeared, that he openly declared to the world, that in criticising the plaintiff's sermons, he was actuated by different motives from those which critics at a distance could have. His motives, if good, could only be the same as those of other critics, and on the face of the defendant's own paper the malice would be shewn. He would also prove, that so far was the plaintiff from neglecting his stated duties, that he had gone beyond the strict line of them, to administer the consolations of his office to the defendant's own family when in distress. The learned gentleman said, it might in most cases be better to overlook such libels, when character stood so high as did that of the plaintiff, and he admitted they might do him no harm or injury here where he was known; but he must guard against their effects at home. No libel against a clergyman could be more cruel and atrocious than the present; and it certainly required no little patience to sit under it.

(The order of the court in which the publication was admitted was put in.)

Mr. Edmonds proved the defendant being proprietor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*; he proved that the reverend plaintiff had been called by the defendant to baptize one of his children that was ill, and had done so; that there was a controversy going on between the *John Bull* newspaper and the *Bengal Hurkaru*, before the publication of the libel.

(The court would not allow any question to be put as to the nature of the controversy.)

Mr. Pritchard proved that the plaintiff acted as a minister of the church of Scotland; that he was proprietor and editor of the *Quarterly Oriental Magazine*; that he was also a proprietor of the *John Bull* before the libel was written; that he never was the editor of that paper; that he wrote in it, literary and other articles; that he published in it, under his own name, controversial letters to Mr. Dickens, in 1825; that two of the editors who had conducted the *John Bull* were relations of the plaintiff, and lived with him at his house in Garden Reach; that the one was twenty-eight

eight years of age, and the other twenty-four, as he believed.

Mr. J. C. Wilson proved the plaintiff to be a minister of the church of Scotland; that he had seen him in his place in the General Assembly in 1819. He also proved the signature of the Moderator of the Assembly in 1815, authenticating the charter by which the Scotch church is established in this country.

Mr. *Compton*, for the defence, denied that there was malice apparent in the words complained of, and maintained that, if they had been merely spoken, they would not have been actionable. In the plaint, injury is spoken of; but unless the bad effect is pointed out, nothing is done. It is alleged that the plaintiff is affected as a clergyman; but the question is, would the words injure any other person? they impute no offence. It may, indeed, be said that, as accusing the plaintiff of neglect of duty, they impute immoral conduct to him. The words are, "yet this man pretends to be a follower of Jesus Christ;" but they do not say that he is not so. All who know Dr. Bryce must have treated this insinuation with contempt; and it would have been better that he should have done so too, than have come into a court of justice. It appears from the evidence that the plaintiff is a proprietor of the *John Bull*; and it is impossible to read the paper in which the offensive words are, and not see that a controversy existed between that paper and the *Hurkaru*. On a former occasion, the Advocate-General contended that a proprietor could not see all that went into a paper, and it has not been proved that his (Mr. C.'s) client saw this passage before it was printed. In this country, where newspapers take such liberties, every one is liable to be attacked; and on such occasions it is much more magnanimous to say nothing. A clergyman ought not to come into court unless his character cannot stand without his so doing. The Advocate-General had not asked for large damages; and to suppose that Dr. Bryce came into court with the view of obtaining heavy damages, would be to impute to him what his worst enemies would not allege against him, and which was quite inconsistent with his high character, and that piety, charity, and Christian love, for which he was so justly and eminently distinguished.

The *Chief Justice*, after some consultation with the other judges, read the libel for which this action was brought. It was necessary, his Lordship said, in the first place, to consider the import of the libel; and to him it seemed to accuse the plaintiff of devoting his time to the conducting of a public journal in a manner that interfered with his stated duties; at least, so as to prevent him from performing them in a zealous manner. The concluding words, in particular, seem to imply that he was every thing the opposite of a Christian; and if they stood alone, they would be a very serious libel. But the writer himself qualifies his meaning so far, by pointing out why he accuses Dr. Bryce in such a way. The main reason assigned is, because he is the conductor of a public journal; and this takes away considerably from the sting of the libel. Had the words stood alone, it might have been supposed that a better reason existed for it than that stated; but having spoken as he does, he qualifies his libel, and renders it so far innocuous. As so qualified, we are to consider what injury has been sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of it. And in this country, this being the sole ground of the accusation, his Lordship was inclined to say that the damage was little or nothing, as here the plaintiff's character is too well known, and stood too high to be affected by such libels, and few persons would be disposed to think worse of the plaintiff on account of it. But the consequences may be very different at home; his Lordship was not prepared to say that in Scotland the effect might not be very different. It might hurt him as a minister of the Scotch church. He held his situation under the General Assembly; and if this allegation were to be set aside without compensation, they might say, "let us have some other representative of our church in India, of whom it cannot be even asserted that he falls short of his duty." The case may, however, be otherwise; but it certainly requires a man to be placed in very peculiar and fortunate circumstances, where his character shall be invulnerable. A Scotch clergyman's character may certainly be endangered by a libel going the distance of half the globe, where it is impossible to contradict it. There is yet another circumstance to be taken into consideration. It does not appear how far Dr. Bryce was engaged in writing for the *John Bull*; nor do we know what he wrote. It appears that he was a proprietor of the newspaper along with two young men, his relations, who lived in the same house with him, and who edited the paper. It is in evidence, that writings of a controversial nature appeared in the two rival papers: it was under these circumstances that the offensive words were written. They were published by the proprietor of a daily paper against the proprietor of another daily paper, of which two young men were the editors. The circumstances under which words are written or spoken, must be considered: a blow struck is not to be measured by the mere violence of it; the provocation must also be weighed. It is, therefore, proper to consider the circumstances under which the libel was published

lished. The plaintiff, we are to infer, had some control over the paper of which he was a proprietor. There was a controversy going on, which we are bound to consider violent when the libel was published; and the plaintiff is also to be regarded as having had a control over his own paper. The libel is severe; but it is modified. It does not appear that the writer of it had any other motive, for alleging neglect of duty, than the plaintiff being the editor of a newspaper. It is not likely to do the plaintiff damage in India; and every one who has attended to this trial, will go away with the belief of plaintiff's character standing as high as before the libel was written. The case may be different at home; and the plaintiff is certainly entitled to damages. The injury is not one, however, that can be compensated by money. Nothing the court could award could compensate the plaintiff, if the libel really has injured him at home, which, in the belief of the court, it cannot have done here. The amount to be assigned the court cannot on the moment fix; but such damages must be given as to shew that the court regards the libel in a very serious light.

April 1.

The court, on the judges taking their place, stated that, in this case, *eight hundred rupees* damages had been awarded.

April 15.

Radichunder Doss was tried for conspiring with others falsely to accuse the prosecutor, Sookmoy Doss, and others, with the crime of burglary and robbery, and to cause the prosecutor to be tried for the said crime, at the July sessions 1829.

Mr. *Prinsep* detailed the principal facts, as subsequently proved in evidence.

Sookmoy Doss. I live at Midnapore. Defendant was at my house in April 1828, accompanied by the other defendants, who seized me by different parts of my body and beat me. Radichunder said, "you are a man of property, why will you submit to be disgraced and taken to gaol? give me a thousand rupees." He then beat me, and said, "if you cannot give me 1,000 rupees, give 500." I said, "I have not the means; I have stolen nothing, why should I give any money?" He then said, "you must go to gaol," and brought peons; they touched me with a warrant, and took me to gaol; this was between 10 and 11 in the forenoon. I remained in gaol for three months, and was then tried in this court and acquitted. Defendant conducts suits and actions for different persons. I had a dispute with one of the other defendants before this. When Radichunder and the others came to my house, there were no peons with them; they were brought afterwards. The defendants said, "you have been indicted for a theft on Budden, and you must be taken to gaol." Radichunder Doss was the principal person in this matter; he took an active part in it, and beat me.

Gaddedder. I know Sookmoy Doss. I remember his having been beaten last year. I was asleep in my house when I heard him saying at my door, "let me in, for they are beating and killing me." I opened the door, when the defendant and others rushed into my house. They demanded from Sookmoy Doss 1,000 rupees; he said, "I will not give it;" then one of the defendants, Pooroosram Chuckerbutty, said, "he is not able to pay so much," and asked him to give 500 sicca rupees, and said that if he defended the indictment which was found against him, he would have to pay 1,000 sicca rupees, and if he gave 500 it would be settled. Sookmoy said, "No, I have committed no theft." After some time they took him out of my house.

Relab Doss. I know Sookmoy Doss, he is my neighbour, but no connexion of mine; I have known defendant for twenty or twenty-five years. I remember seeing him in Asser last year, when he and three others seized me, and said, "there is an indictment against you." I asked why there was one? and the defendant replied, he had procured one against me and Sookmoy Doss. They then took me to Radichurn's house. He there said he would confine me till I could say what I was capable of giving. He said, "give me 200 rupees, and I will let you go." I said, "I am a poor man, where can I get 200 sicca rupees?" He said, "I have got Sookmoy Doss taken up and confined, and his son is endeavouring to put in bail; but bail will not be taken; why will you be confined? give me the money and avoid disgrace." I agreed to give him sixty sicca rupees; he would not take it, so I was obliged to agree to give 100 sicca rupees. He then sent for my brother, at my request, and I sent him for the money, which I delivered to defendant. He then desired me to conceal myself for fifteen days. I said, "if Budden gets hold of me, what am I to do?" He replied, "he is no person, I am the principal."

Cross-examined. I am a brother of Sookmoy; *I did not say I was no connexion of his.*

Horro Doss. I am a tanner. I went to the defendant's house in Shraubin last year, in consequence of Ramenot Tagore coming to me and saying that my son was indicted in the same indictment with Sookmoy, who was in gaol. He said, "come with me to the house of Radichurn, and he will induce Budden to settle with you." When we went there, Budden was not present, but was sent for; and when he came, I fell at his feet, and asked for what he had indicted my son, and

and offered him 100 rupees: which he refused, but agreed to take 150 sicca rupees. I then paid down 97 sicca rupees, which was reckoned by the defendant; the remainder I paid to Ramenot Tagore, all but four rupees. We executed releases from one to the other.

Several other witnesses were examined, confirming the general testimony of each other, but disagreeing in a few particulars.

The *Advocate-General* spoke at some length in the prisoner's behalf, commenting on the absence of the other prisoners, on the improbability of the charge, and on the discrepancies in the evidence for the prosecution.

The learned counsel called some witnesses, who contradicted Sookinoy Doss in a collateral fact.

Sir *E. Ryan* left the question, on the credibility of the testimony, to the jury, who found the prisoner *guilty*.

April 21.

The *Chief Justice* passed sentence on Radichunder Doss, addressing him nearly as follows: you have been found guilty of a wicked crime, and one which calls for a peculiarly severe measure of punishment. You entered into a wicked conspiracy, to charge an innocent man with a crime affecting his life, and you did so for the odious purpose of extorting money. You succeeded in a similar attempt with others, but in this instance you were refused, and you then dared to come forward in this court, and support your false accusation by perjury. If you could have misled the judge before whom he was tried, and succeeded in preventing the course of public justice, you would, in all probability, have consigned your victim, at least, to pass a long period of his life in a distant land. We wish it to be taken notice of by all, that for offences of this nature we will inflict punishments as severe as the law will permit us; and the sentence of the court upon you is, that you be imprisoned for the period of two years, and pay a fine of 2,000 rupees, and be further imprisoned till that fine is paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST-INDIAN COLONIZATION FUND.

An advertisement has appeared in the *Gov. Gazette*, announcing a scheme for raising a fund, for the purpose of employing the rising generation of East-Indians. The scheme is detailed in the following "modified resolutions of a convened meeting held at Futtehgur, on the 8th January 1829," present thirteen persons of Indian birth.

That this meeting, duly impressed with the necessity of devising some means for affording employment to the rising generation of East-Indians, inasmuch as from their rapidly increasing numbers the public and other offices cannot be expected to provide but for a very few, comparatively, have resolved to exert their best endeavours to promote colonization by East-Indians, on the general principles of the plan propounded in Mr. C. A. Fenwick's lately published pamphlet.

That a fund denominated *the East-Indian Colonization Fund*, be instituted, by soliciting contributions from East-Indians, as well as from their European and native well-wishers.

That all property, of whatever kind, originated by the 2d resolution, or in any other manner, be vested in the names of the committee of management for the time being (hereinafter provided for), or of such of them as may not by law be debarred holding lands beyond the suburbs of Calcutta, but to be considered as a sacred trust confided to their management, for the exclusive objects of ameliorating the condition, and promoting the best interests, of the East-Indian community, primarily by agricultural pursuits; and, secondarily, by mechanical arts, manufactures, trades, and commerce.

That the affairs of the fund be conducted by a committee of management, consisting of five members, including a corresponding member and secretary, to be chosen annually; any three of whom may form a quorum for the transaction of business.

That this meeting, considering general co-operation and unanimity essentially desirable in promoting colonization by East-Indians, as well in the metropolis of British India as in every subordinate town and station, resolve that the committee of management open a communication with the opulent, influential, and respectable part of the East-India community, and their European and native well-wishers, with a view to move them to raise funds, wherever such may be practicable, for the general cause.

That the Ceded and Conquered Provinces affording ample and encouraging prospects for the possession of lands, the attention of the committee be particularly directed to procure lands, from time to time, according to the extent of the means placed under their management, on the various tenures of *Bye*, *Ruhun*, *Kutkunna*, *Begahtee*, and *Butwye*.

That, as soon as the fund admits, families and individuals be invited to undertake the work of colonization, as actual farmers, on a monthly subsistence allowance of forty rupees for each (preference in all cases to be given to families) colonist, and the apprentices and cattle to be supplied him for one year; after which period it may be reasonably expected that they will be enabled to support themselves, apprentices, and cattle from the fruits of their

their industry. Besides the subsistence allowance, each colonist to be supplied with the following, at the expense, in the first instance, of the Fund, *viz.* a dwelling house with out-offices; 100 beegahs of arable land, free of rent for one year; 3 pairs of plough and well bullocks; 50 rupees in money, for the provision of implements of husbandry, cattle, poultry, &c., and 6 male apprentices; also 2 female apprentices if the colonist be a married man. The proprietary right in the lands, buildings, and cattle, furnished to the colonists, to remain and continue with the committee of management, as provided for in resolution 3d, until the same be purchased and paid for by the colonists.

That the Calcutta Apprenticing Society be solicited to co-operate in the objects of the Fund, and to provide and send up to Futtehgurh twenty male apprentices without delay, in the first instance, to be placed at the disposal of the committee of management; and such a further number, from time to time, both males and females, as may be deemed expedient to apply for.

That all persons contributing, at one payment, the sum of 200 rupees and upwards, be considered members of the Fund, and entitled to vote, if present, at general and special meetings.

That an annual general meeting shall be held at Futtehgurh on the 5th of January, for the purposes of inspecting the accounts of the fund and proceedings of the committee, of determining on measures that may be suggested for the future guidance of the committee, and of nominating a committee of management for the ensuing year. Special meetings may be convened at any time at the requisition of two or more of the committee, or of the members of the fund, previous notice of one month, and the substance of the matters to be decided on, being given.

That no vacancies, whether in the committee of management, in the office of corresponding member and secretary, or that of treasurer, shall be filled up without the general consent of the members of the Fund, or a majority of their votes obtained in writing, or at a meeting convened for that purpose.

That a copy of the proceedings of the meetings of the 5th inst. and this day be forwarded to government, through the proper channel, for their information; and that their patronage and protection to the objects of the Fund be solicited.

The advertisement solicits contributions to the fund, rendered more necessary, it states, "from the operations of the lately-formed financial committees of retrenchment, and the important changes in the revenue and judicial administration of the country by commissioners, which must of necessity throw very many out of employment, and place many on considerably reduced allowances." The committee of management refer to the following extract of a letter from the secretary to government, dated the 20th January, approving of the association.

"I am directed to state, that the Governor-general in Council sees no objection to the establishment of the association; but, on the contrary, looks upon the objects to be attained as very laudable, and deserving of encouragement."

PETITION OF THE EAST-INDIANS.

At a general meeting of the subscribers to the East-Indians' petition to Parliament, held at the Town Hall on Monday forenoon, the 20th April, 1829.

On the motion of Mr. F. D. Kellner, seconded by Mr. Wale Byrn, Mr. J. W. Ricketts was unanimously called to the chair.

The chairman opened the meeting with an introductory address, in which he detailed at full length the nature and importance of the business which had brought them together on so interesting an occasion. After much discussion on the subject, it was unanimously resolved as follows:

1. That, in order more effectually to promote the objects of our petition to Parliament, this meeting consider it to be a matter of first-rate importance that some individual from among their own body be deputed to accompany the petition to England, and that the individual selected for this purpose be authorized to place himself in communication with the general committee of the inhabitants of Calcutta, in order to seek such aid and assistance in the matter as they may be able to afford.

2. That Mr. J. W. Ricketts be chosen

as estimate of the expense of ten colonists to be established for one year:

Rent of 1,000 beegahs of ground, at Rs. 1. 4 As.	1,250
Subsistence allowance, at Rs. 400 per month	4,800
	6,050
10 dwelling houses, with mud walls and out-offices, at Rs. 100	1,000
30 pairs of bullocks, at 25	750
Allowance in money for implements of husbandry, cattle, poultry, &c.	500
Expense of 60 apprentices from Calcutta to Futtehgurh	900
	3,150
Total	Rs. 9,200

of which sum the ten colonists must engage to pay Rs. 3,150 (for houses, bullocks, implements of husbandry, cattle, poultry, &c., and expense of apprentices from Calcutta)—or Rs. 315 each colonist, in two or three instalments after the first year; and engage also to pay ground-rent, at a fair valuation, after the first year, for all lands they may wish to retain for cultivation appertaining to the fund.

as our agent for deputation to England on this occasion.

3. That subscriptions be raised for the formation of a fund for promoting the great and important objects contemplated by us.

4. That, under the present vacillancy of things in respect to a suitable name for their class, this meeting consider it proper to recognize themselves as "East-Indians," a designation which, as including the whole body to which they belong, they prefer above all others.

5. That the hands of the committee of East-Indians, as now constituted, be strengthened by the accession of Messrs. E. Barnfield, Wale Byrn, P. D'Mello, and W. Sturmer; and that the committee be authorized to appoint one of their own number to officiate as their secretary during the absence of Mr. Ricketts on deputation to England.

A very ample abstract of the petition of the East-Indians, which appears to have produced some sensation at Calcutta, was given in our last. We subjoin the opinions of the most respectable papers of the presidency (the *Government Gazette* having expressed no opinion) with reference to this petition. The *India Gazette* of April 6, says:

"We have already presented to our readers the petition of the East-Indians to the British Legislature for the redress of their grievances, and we are happy to learn that it now bears an array of signatures, which prove that it receives very general support from the class whose cause it advocates. Several objections have been started, both to the spirit which it breathes, and to the accuracy of some of its details; but in both respects it is capable of a very satisfactory defence. With regard to the former, the experience of the East-Indians has already taught them, that a tame acquiescence under the disabilities to which they have been subjected is no very likely way to remove them. Indeed, the rulers of a great country have so much to occupy their attention in discharging the routine duties of government, that they will, in general, be found to have no disposition to move out of the ordinary course for the redress of the grievances of insulated classes. These must make themselves be heard. They must use the language of respectful, but, firm remonstrance; they must reiterate their complaints; they must carry their grievances to the sources of delegated and responsible authority; and when they have by these means forced themselves and the justice of their cause on the notice of those who can afford relief, they may then, but not till then, expect that some relief will be given. It is on this ground that we approve of the uncompromising style of the petition, while at the same time we consider that its plain and direct statements of facts and not the declamations by which they are enforced, must form its chief sting in the estimation of the Company's government at home and abroad. Are those facts correctly stated? Is it a fact that East-Indians in the Mofussil are not subject to any civil law? That they are amenable to the Mohummudun criminal law? That they are excluded from the principal offices in the civil, military, and marine services of the Company? That they are treated as ineligible to many subordinate offices open to other natives of the country? That they are declared disqualified from holding his Majesty's commission? That the nominally independent powers of India are debarred from accepting of their services? And that they have experienced none of that fostering care which has been extended by the government to other classes of natives? These are facts indisputable and undisputed—for none of the objections that have been made to the details affect the language actually employed in the petition—and they only require to be spread out to the eye and the mind in plain and unexaggerated terms, to show the extent of the wrongs that are inflicted and endured, and the necessity of a combined and vigorous effort, through the constitutional channels, to be relieved from them. If East-Indians consult their own interests, they will not fritter away the sympathy of the public and endanger their own unanimity by making objections which do not affect any vital part of the question, but will co-operate heart and hand with their committee in bringing their grievances before the Legislature. It depends in a great measure on themselves, and the course which they may now adopt, whether they and their children will continue for another twenty years to suffer under the degrading disabilities and grievances, to which they have too long and too complacently submitted."

The *John Bull* of March 26, contains the following remarks:—

"Our readers will perceive that this document is rather an enumeration of grievances, than a prayer for any specific remedy or special interference by the Legislature. The petition concludes by praying, among other things, that the hon. House would admit the petitioners 'to the fellowship of their fathers, would 'rescue them from subjection to institutions the most degrading and despotic, and would 'treat them as subjects of the British Crown, to which alone they recognize their allegiance to be due; and to which they desire to bind themselves and their posterity by the indissoluble ties of justice and gratitude.' The plain English of this concluding prayer appears to us to be, that the charter of the Company

party may not be renewed; but the government of British India taken over by his Majesty, as in the colonies of the Crown, properly so called. There is certainly no reason why the East-Indians should not pray for this change when the question is again open; but, for our own part, we doubt very much how far they would benefit by the transfer. We can not subscribe to all the magnitude of their sufferings under the administration of the Company, as set forth in this petition. We think there has been shewn a desire, both at home and in this country, to ameliorate their condition, for it is not denied that it admits of amelioration, and we are further honestly of opinion, that the present representation is not calculated to promote the end they have in view in the most effectual manner. Indeed we can scarcely bring ourselves to believe that the East-Indians can concur in the allegation contained in this petition, "that from the East-India Company, therefore, in its own character, or to its local government, your petitioners, as a body, have received 'nothing but studied insults, contemptuous indifference, or, at best, empty profession.' The expression, 'as a body,' is evidently thrown into this allegation to save the candour and consistency of the individuals composing it; but we cannot help thinking it unjust, as well as injudicious."

The following observations appear in the *Calcutta Gazette*, a new paper:—

"Whom does the law recognize as East-Indians? This point must be first settled; for the House of Commons will be guided by British law. We know that the Supreme Court in Calcutta have considered an individual born in wedlock, of European father and Indian mother, as subject to the same privileges as British-born subjects. This the Court of Directors do not acknowledge. Thus the executive and judicial authorities are at variance; and it is certain that a person, who in Calcutta is amenable to British law, may be treated in the Mofussil as a native of the country. Thus the vast body coming under the general denomination of East-Indians must be considered as subdivided into various minor classes. Upon their correct classification many important results depend; and it should have been the care of the committee appointed to frame the petition to have agitated this subject, as a primary step in their proceedings. We confess its difficulty; and, mixed as the East-Indians are, it would be next to impossible to effect this classification. Must it then remain undone, and even unattempted? For ourselves, we see no alternative; because, with the exception of a few of them not born in wedlock, we know not how it will be possible to trace the ramifications of ancestry among the remaining portion."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

The following petition, signed by 100 persons in the great gaol, was presented to the judges of the Supreme Court:

"Sheweth, That your petitioners beg leave to express their sense of gratitude for the humane disposition shewn by your Hon. Court to afford relief to them under the Insolvent Debtors' act; but they regret to state that there are circumstances in their case, no doubt unforeseen by your Hon. Court, which operate to frustrate the benevolent objects contemplated by the Legislature.

"That the costs of the Insolvent Debtors Court, as laid down in the table of fees sanctioned by your Hon. Court, are so uncertain and indefinite in amount, as to leave your petitioners without the hope of ever reaping any benefit from the operation of the insolvent debtors' act, which will consequently prove a dead letter to them.

"Your petitioners, therefore, pray that a specific sum, of moderate amount, may be fixed for the ordinary process in the Insolvent Debtors Court; and should this be found impracticable, that it may be left optional with your petitioners to conduct their own cause, as allowed by the plea rule of the Supreme Court, so as to bring the benefit of the act within their reach, and thus render it available to those for whom alone it was intended.

"To the same end your petitioners pray that the pauper's attorney may be allotted by your Hon. Court, for the benefit of sworn paupers among the insolvent debtors; and

"That every proper facility may be afforded to the attornies of the court to act for such persons as may be able to pay their professional fees as sanctioned by your Hon. Court.

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On this subject the *John Bull* observes:—"At this moment we have an insolvent debtors' act in full operation, a measure long and loudly demanded, on the grounds of justice and humanity; but alas, of what value is it? We are told, that to no one unfortunate debtor has it yet afforded relief, or is it likely to do so. We hear of the attornies of the Supreme Court declaring that they will not act in the Insolvent Court on account of regulations, which they think derogatory from the profession; and we are told that the act itself is so worded, or so construed by those who are to interpret it, that it is almost impossible for a poor debtor to avail himself of its provisions: the case is peculiarly cruel. The spirits of the poor man who had for years been incarcerated in prison had begun to revive; and hope cheered him with the prospect of the

the act that was to relieve him and send him again into society and the world, soon coming into operation. What must be his state of mind when he finds these hopes doomed to be disappointed, at the very moment he had been led to believe that every obstacle had been surmounted!"

The *Bengal Chronicle* says; "Not a single step can the hapless debtor take from the time of his filing his petition until he is discharged, without a fee of some kind. Is not this preposterous in a case, in which the very law under which the parties are appealing, supposes them to be without the means of paying *any* fee? We do not blame the attornies for it; but if it be assumed, as it appears to be, that the petitioner *must* employ an attorney, then it follows that the attorney must employ the officers of the court, and must pay the fees for his client: it is this against which we exclaim. We say that the expenses of an insolvent court ought to be defrayed by the state; that the petitioner should have no more to do than to follow the prescribed forms, and obtain his release without paying fee or reward to any one. Instead of that, as we have seen, he cannot advance a step towards the attainment of the object without putting his hand into his pocket. The Supreme Court here has no power, we suppose, to abolish fees and impose the charges of the court upon the state; but perhaps it might introduce a little more certainty into those charges. In the actual case, no man can tell what it may cost him to procure his release; a fee of two rupees here, a gold mohur there, a rupee a folio for one document, ten annas for another, and so on: it is impossible to foretell the end of it. This is bad enough in any judicial department; but in courts established for those who have no means to pay, it is absurd and unjust—it is perfectly monstrous."

From a list before us, we find that from March 15th to April 21st, twenty-six debtors had applied to the court for discharge under the act, of which number eight were Europeans, the rest natives.

SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

The committee for conducting the affairs of this institution have just published their report for the year ending 31st December 1828. It opens by stating that his Danish Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a royal charter to the institution, which Dr. Marshman will bring with him on his return to India. "In soliciting a charter, it was the desire of the committee to acquire for the college the power of receiving endowments, and of appropriating them in perpetuity, according to the bequest of the donors. They also desired to give the institution itself a permanent existence and a fixed character, advantages which they could not expect to attain except under the operation of a charter."

The fund for the endowment of native tutors has been increased by several generous donations, and has arisen at the close of last year to about six thousand rupees. The number of students on the establishment at the close of the year was fifty-two; eight in the European class, seventeen in Sanscrit, seven in the preparatory seminary, and twenty in the subsidiary grammar school at Soorei. The students in the European class are reported to have made a very satisfactory progress during the year in Greek and Latin translation, grammar, history, mathematics, &c. The two elder native youths in the college have this year quitted their studies and entered on active labour. The majority of the seven students of the second class, it is said, held out pleasing hope of success. The committee remark that the students who now compose this class afford them greater encouragement than any who have preceded them, in prosecuting their plan of insisting, as a preliminary with a majority of the students, on their study of Sanscrit, a necessity which will be apparent to any one who considers the intimate connexion which subsists between the learned language of the East and its numerous offspring of dialects. The third Sanscrit class also evinces a respectable degree of progress.

All the youths at present on the strength of the college are of Christian parentage, it being with a view to their benefit that the institution was established. At the original establishment of the college the number was small, but at present exceeds a hundred between the age of six and sixteen.

Reference is made in the report to circumstances of discouragement and difficulty that have retarded the prosecution of those views which the committee hoped to have realized in a shorter period; but, amidst these, they express their conviction that the friends of the institution will feel a pleasure in remarking, that the first ten years of its existence have not wholly been without product. The funds which Mr. Ward raised in Europe and America, amounting to about 50,000 rupees, it is stated have remained untouched; and it is further shown that, notwithstanding the difficulties that have supervened, something has been effected, as is set forth in the following abstract:

"A fund has been formed for native tutors in this country, which is gradually increasing, and may, if not interrupted, in a few years yield an interest equal to the requisite expenditure. With the exception of a part of one of the professors' houses,

houses, the buildings have been erected. A charter has been obtained, which secures the college from dissolution, and enables it to receive endowments. A library of nearly 5,000 volumes has been collected. It possesses a philosophical apparatus, the largest in the country. An efficient European class has been formed, several of the students of which will have completed their term of study at the close of the next year, and be prepared to enter on active missionary labour. A large body of native Christian youth is far advanced in the study of Sungskrita, with minds prepared, by the severe application it has induced, to enter on the study of the sciences and general literature; and steps have been taken to prepare other youths of Christian parentage for the exercises of the college. Though this recapitulation exhibits less progress than its friends might have expected, or than its projectors had hoped, it holds out sufficient encouragement to that perseverance, without which the ground which has been gained will be lost."

The committee finally express a hope for continued support of the friends of the Serampore College, with an assurance that no exertion will be spared to make it increasingly efficient.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

MURDER OF LIEUTS. BEDINGFIELD AND BURLTON.

We are concerned to state that accounts have been received from Mr. Scott, the agent to the Governor-general in Assam, communicating the melancholy intelligence that two British officers, who were residing for the benefit of their health at Nunclow, in the Cossyah hills, have been cut off by the hill people at that place. The particulars are not yet fully known; but it is understood that Lieut. Bedingfield, one of the sufferers, was murdered on the spot, and his head severed from his body. With respect to the other officer, Lieut. Burlton, he is said to have taken refuge in the bungalow with four sepoys, and to have defended himself until next morning, when he effected his escape, and retreated for eighteen or twenty miles towards Gowahatty. A shower of rain coming on, the fire-arms of the small party were rendered useless, the men with Lieut. Burlton then dispersed themselves in the jungle; but one of the sepoys made good his way to Assam, where he fell in with a detachment proceeding to Nunclow. This man reports that he saw Lieut. Burlton fall down, exhausted with fatigue, when he was surrounded and carried off by the Cossyahs. We fear, therefore, that but slender hopes can be entertained of his ultimate fate. Mr. Scott was at the time at Churra Poongee, considerably to the southward of Nunclow, in the Pundua range of hills, towards Sylhet, and had called for a party of the Sylhet Local Corps, with which he was to return to Nunclow. The principal members of the Nunclow Rajah's family had come in to Mr. Scott, and expressed their abhorrence of the treacherous act alluded to; which, however, was perpetrated, it is said, in his own presence.

It is but a short time ago that we published extracts from the journal of Mr. Walters,* amongst the hill tribes, or Cossyahs, descriptive of the scenery of the Punduah mountains, and making such gratifying mention of the manners and disposition of the people, as could scarcely have prepared us for accounts of such a violent and atrocious nature as it has been our sad task to refer to. They are, it would appear, a wild uncivilized race, inhabiting that mountainous belt of country extending about fifty miles in breadth between Assam and Sylhet. From all accounts, they are not destitute of those rude virtues peculiar to hill tribes, and, in the absence of more reasonable motives for the atrocious outrage just committed in their territories, it may, perhaps, be attributed to one of those blindly vindictive paroxysms, founded on some mistaken principle, to which wild and savage people occasionally yield. In language and appearance, no less than in customs, they are said to differ materially from the surrounding tribes. They are unacquainted with the use of fire-arms, and employ bows and arrows in their petty warfare.

It will be recollected that, by a treaty executed about three years ago, the Rajah of Nunclow made himself subject to the Hon. Company, and placed his country under the protection of our government; and the political agent had, with his permission, erected a bungalow for invalids at Nunclow, the capital of his country. The site chosen for the sanatarium was on table-land, elevated between 5,000 and 6,000 feet above the plains, with climate so cold, that for three months in the year the rivulets are, in the mornings, fringed with ice, and the ground frequently covered with snow, and this, too, within three weeks' voyage of Calcutta. The place was generally approved of, not only as respected its own merits as a sanatory station, but as likely to facilitate a friendly intercourse with our new neighbours, and the improvement of the roads and tracts of a rugged country, hitherto but little known to Europeans.—*Gov. Gaz., April* 23.

Later accounts from the south east frontier, we understand, have been received, confirmatory of the melancholy intelligence mentioned in our last. The apprehension we then expressed respecting the

* See p. 321.

the fate of Lieut. Burlton, we lament to say, has proved too well-founded.

Rajah Teerut Singh, after the massacre at Nunclow, in which between thirty and forty men were killed, including the two unfortunate English gentlemen, moved southward, perhaps, with the hope of overpowering the political agent. Whatever his further designs might have been, however, they were completely frustrated by the prompt operations of the political agent, who, calling in the aid of the Sylhet light infantry battalion, directed Capt. Lister, commanding that corps, to proceed against the insurgents. Accordingly, that officer being instructed that the Rajah, with a considerable body of followers, had taken up a position in the strong fortified village of Moomlee, three miles west of Churra-Poongee, lost no time in proceeding to attack the place, and a communication, dated the 14th instant, states that after some resistance, the place was taken by storm, when several of the Rajah's party were killed, but he himself made his escape, being favoured by the thickness of the jungles.

A communciation of the 15th instant, from Mamloo, mentions that intelligence having been received that the rajah, or some of his adherents, was at Ly-Runchoo, a place situated on a mountain, about 3,000 feet high, and separated from Mamloo by an extensive valley, Captain Lister made arrangements for moving on the place. From the difficulties of the road, and the ease with which many parts of it might have been defended, it was considered advisable to attempt taking the place by surprise. At midnight, therefore, on the 14th, Capt. Lister, with a party of 100 sepoys, marched secretly for Ly-Runchoo, during a storm of rain. A little before day-break he reached the place, which he found evacuated, but destroyed it; and after giving his party a few hours' rest, returned to Mamloo. Teerut Singh was reported still to be in the neighbourhood, but the number of his followers, it is said, was considerably reduced.—*Ibid.*, *April* 27.

NEW CANAL.

The following account of the canal now making at this presidency appears in *Gleanings in Science*, for April 1829, a new periodical work just commenced at Calcutta.

"A canal of large dimensions is now in rapid progress, promising great and immediate advantage to the inland navigation of the Delta, and its connexion with the capital, a branch in which there appears to be great room for improvement, notwithstanding the great natural advantages of which the locality of Calcutta has to boast. The work has been some time under contemplation, but commenced only in February last. The line, we understand, commences from the Hooghly river, into which it will open with tide-gates, immediately north of the Chitpore bridge, over the Marhatta ditch. After crossing the Barrackpore and Dum Dum roads, it pursues a course parallel to the circular road, at the average distance of something less than half a mile to the eastward of that road, until it intersects the Balyaghat road, when, after a slight curvature to the south-east, it falls into the existing canal, known by the name of the Eastward or Lake Canal, the route by which a considerable proportion of the craft navigating the Soondurbuns approaches Calcutta. The scheme of the canal allows a constant breadth of water exceeding eighty feet, and a depth of water never less than six feet. The part between the tide-gates near the mouth and the first bridge across the Barrackpore road is to be excavated to an additional breadth, in order to serve the purpose of a harbour for craft, that otherwise lie exposed before the different ghats of the town.

"The work is at present entitled *the Circular Canal*, and is connected with a series of works which have been in progress for some time, for the improvement of what is called the Upper Soondurbun passage, in which there exist many inconveniences and delays, if not real perils. Indeed, we understand, that the idea of this circular canal, as one of communication with the river, originated entirely during certain discussions before a special committee of officers, appointed by government to consider the feasibility and advantages of a scheme for improving and shortening that route, at a time when much attention was directed to the possibility, by the failing of the Jellingee and Bhagirattee, of this circuitous route remaining the only practicable approach to Calcutta for the trade of the Gangetic provinces.

"It is known to most eastern readers, that the lower Delta, called the Soondurbuns, is so intersected in its surface as to form a perfect net-work of tide-creeks, most of which are navigable for boats of considerable burden, and have been so used from time immemorial by the natives of the country. Before the year 1775, the only available communication between these creeks and the river Hooghly emerged into Channel creek, while the rest of the trade, then insignificant, which did not require to pass into the Hooghly, landed at Balyaghat, situated two miles east of Calcutta, on the margin of the great salt-water lake or marsh. The passage excavated by Major Tolley, now bearing his name, at first a private adventure under a grant for so many years, and excavated with very insignificant dimensions, soon became both a much frequented passage and

and source of considerable revenue. The dimensions have been increased at several successive periods, with the increase of its importance to their present standard. The depth and other local circumstances are still much against this canal being, in its present constitution, rendered a perfect navigable communication, or in any way sufficient for the magnitude of the trade which enters it. The bed is not sufficiently low to prevent a great portion being left dry during the ebb tides of November to May; and the whole canal is besides left exposed to the great variations of surface daily * and yearly † which take place in the Hooghly river.

The creeks of the Soondurbuns are subject to but little periodical influence, while the surface of the Hooghly is raised considerably by the influx of the fresh water. The daily rise and fall of tide in the creeks which approach Calcutta by the lake, partly from the great length of course in a straitened channel by which the tide has to travel, and partly from the influence of a vast marsh at the termination of its course in dissipating the force of the tide, is also very small, when compared with the daily variation in the Hooghly. The application of some kind of tide-gate at the junction of waters, which are so widely different in their phenomenon, appears to be the most economical and judicious plan that could have been devised. The canal will be kept, by its ebb-gates, from falling to the great depression of the river in the dry months, and will also be protected by its outer or flood-gates from the violent influx of river water, which would otherwise obtain when the river is at its highest or eleven feet above the waters of the lake. A constant passage will be available for purposes of navigation of several hours during each tide throughout the year, and sufficient influx of water from the river will be allowed to prevent the new canal from stagnating and presenting an appearance so disgusting and insalubrious as the present eastern canal. The Circular canal is not immediately connected with any new system of town drainage in contemplation; but the subject appears not to have been left unconsidered, and much facility in such respects may be confidently expected from the position and proposed management of its water level.

"About 3,000 labourers are now employed daily on the excavations, and the depth already reached is in many places eighteen feet. The final completion of the work may be looked for in 1831."

INDIGO CROP.

The accounts from the several districts of the ensuing season's operations are not favourable. In Jessore, the rains have been very partial; and many of the planters have not completed their sowings. At Dacca, it appears by letters received yesterday, that rain was much wanted. At Moorshedabad, the October plant is suffering much from the hot westerly winds. *Cal. Pr. Curr., April 25.*

MISREPRESENTATION.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Sir: The *Oriental Herald* for September last has this moment, by mere accident, come into my hands, and to my great astonishment I find my name mentioned, in p. 436, in this manner: "Doctor Tytler assured me, that the system of the devil worshippers of Myeladshan, like every other system of eastern religion, is borrowed from the Christian Scriptures." Now, Sir, here is a *direct unqualified untruth*, the object and meaning of publishing which it is impossible for me—even to conjecture; for I solemnly declare I never heard of "the devil worshippers" and "Myeladshan," till I accidentally saw the number of the *Oriental Herald* that now lies before me. The production from which the above is quoted, should not have been noticed by me, were it not that I make it a rule never to allow any *falsehood*, however contemptible, upon coming to my knowledge, to be associated with my name without immediate refutation. By giving insertion to these few lines you will, therefore, oblige your obedient servant,

R. TYTLER, M.D.

Gorruckpore, April 4, 1829.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO THE EASTWARD.

The H.C.'s steamer *Enterprise*, with the Governor-General and suite on board, arrived at Penang, on the night of the 6th March, left it on the 8th, and arrived at Malacca on the 10th. The Governor-General remained only a few hours at this place; he proceeded on the same evening for Singapore, which the vessel reached on the 11th, and left again on the 18th. Shortly afterwards she observed the ship *Alice* of Liverpool on shore on Tree Island, a low flat, with a few trees upon it, which ships bound to Singapore approach very near in their track, to round the rocks called the Rabbit and Conie, at the entrance of the straits of Singapore. The steamer immediately proceeded to the vessel's assistance; and it was well she did, for, as usual in such cases, the piratical boats, which dart out from innumerable creeks among the islands, were preparing to attack the ship. The *Alice* was got off without sustaining any perceptible injury.

The *Enterprise* proceeding on her voyage on the 15th, fell in with the *Nereid* yacht, with the governor of the island on board

* Seven to fifteen feet, daily tide.

† Twenty feet and one-third extreme variation.

board, and towed her up to Penang, which she reached on the 16th. A correspondent thus describes her arrival:—

"The Governor-General arrived here from Singapore the day before yesterday in the steamer *Enterprize*, and having fallen in with our governor in the *Nereid* off the Sambilangs, towed him up from thence. It was a fine and very interesting sight to view her entrance through the southern channel against wind and tide. The shore was crowded with innumerable spectators of all hues, and the harbour all alive with boats rowing and sailing to and fro. After dropping the *Nereid* at her anchorage, the *Enterprize* showed off in fine style in the harbour, playing round all the vessels, exhibiting her powers and capability of management most advantageously, and to the great admiration of a delighted multitude. His lordship sat to-day in council, but the result of the deliberations has not yet transpired. The troops were all reviewed by him this morning, and what with visiting the respective departments and public buildings, his Lordship's time has been pretty well occupied. Mr. Balhetchet has sent in a memorial relative to his sentence of deportation; but the result has not yet been learned. The recorder has suppressed the gambling farms at Singapore, which takes a large sum from the Company's revenue. ——— is quite annoyed at the measure; but alas! he must obey the laws as well as his neighbours."

On the 18th his Lordship took his departure, and proceeded to Tavoy, off which place the *Enterprize* anchored on the 22d, but was obliged to wait for the flood tide of the next morning, the 23d, when she got off town, and sailed again the next evening for Amherst, where she arrived on the 24th. After a visit to Moulmein, his Lordship and suite embarked again, and the *Enterprize* proceeded to Aykab, where she arrived on the 2d April; and remaining a few hours only, resumed her voyage for Calcutta; was off the Sandheads on the evening of the 4th; His Lordship, we hear, is delighted with his trip, and has landed in excellent health and spirits to endure this most trying weather.—*Beng. Chron.*, *April* 7.

CALCUTTA BIBLE ASSOCIATION.

The seventh annual report of this institution opens with an expression of sorrow for the death of the late esteemed and devoted secretary of the association, the Rev. D. Schmid, who has been succeeded in that situation by the Rev. Dr. J. Brown. Since the date of the last annual report, 3,368 copies of the Holy Scriptures, or portions of them, have been issued from the depository, and distributed in various directions; which sum, added to 23,307, the number of copies brought into circulation in preceding years by this association, gives a total of 26,675 since its commencement. The issues of the Scriptures during the past year, have been in no less than thirteen different languages and dialects; namely, English, French, German, Portuguese, Greek, Armenian, Arabic, Persian, Welsh, Orissa, Hinduwee, Hindoostanee, and Bengallee.

The report states that an application had been made a short time since to the committee for a grant of Hindostanee Gospels, on behalf some respectable individuals in London, acquainted with one or two of the vernacular languages of India, who were anxious to promote the spiritual welfare of the lascars visiting that port. This request was, of course, complied with, and 100 copies of different Gospels have been dispatched for the purpose.

The pecuniary assistance afforded during the past year falls short by 1,000 rupees of the amount realized the previous year; consequently, instead of having as on former occasions, a balance in hand to present to the Calcutta Auxiliary Society, they find themselves indebted to that institution, for books that have been purchased, 1,279 rupees.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, *April* 23.

STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE GANGES.

Accounts from Benares of the 11th inst. state, that the H. C.'s steamer *Hooghly* could not be got higher up the Ganges than a place called Kutchwa, about fifteen miles below Mirzapore, and about eighty from Allahabad. Her further progress was stopped by a shoal or sand-reef, extending completely across the channel, between the Kutchwa and Badollee banks, the greatest depth of water across which was two feet six inches—the vessel at the time drawing four feet one inch forward, and three and three aft—having only 100 maunds of coals on board, and all the passengers and baggage and the freight having been landed. Even had the steamer been able to overcome this difficulty, greater still, it was believed, were to be got over before she could reach Allahabad; and had she even succeeded in getting there, it was supposed she could not be got back before the setting in of the rains. Under these circumstances, it was deemed the most advisable plan to return to Benares, and there wait for further instructions.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, *April* 30.

LOSS OF THE SHIP HOPE.

"The ship *Hope* left Calcutta on the 27th March 1829, bound to the Isle of France, with a full cargo, and proceeded as far as Kedgeree in safety. On the morning of Sunday, the 4th April, at about three A.M., it being quite dark, I was aroused by the ship taking a sheer, and the noise of the wheel; and, calling out to the man to mind

mind, in hold, mate, dinghy, in any shape only, were on deck. I then observed that the ship had broken her stern; was driving, and that she was swinging across the tide; a moment afterwards she struck the ground on Fakeerson's Flat, in nearly three fathoms, and instantly went over (from the chain-cable getting under her keel), being brought up by her lower yard arms. In this state my first endeavours were to get clear the boats, and after some difficulty, cut away the long-boat and cutter, which capsized into the water, and were then turned upright and bailed out. It was by this time daylight, and the water rushing through all parts of the ship like a sluice; and finding it impossible to save any part of the ship, cargo, or property, we proceeded in the boats, part on board the *Anna Robertson* and part on shore. On board this ship a passenger and myself were favoured with clothes. After staying at Kedgeree for three days, in the hope of saving something from the wreck, which, however, proved ineffectual, I proceeded up to Calcutta in the cutter. Too much praise cannot be given to the crew for their exertions; but the shock was so awfully sudden that nothing could possibly be effected; not one of the officers, or crew saved a particle of their property, except a boy, whose box, being on deck, was washed ashore; and I am satisfied that all was done that could be done by all on board. The only person missing was a native, servant to the pilot."

(Signed) G. Morce, late Master.

NATIVE PAPERS.

Jaypoor.—In an akhbar of the 18th February it is stated, that on the 13th the Maharajah Sewaee Behadur was married; and, as our limits would not admit of the insertion of the particulars of the whole pompous ceremony, we will briefly state such particulars as we think may be amusing to our readers. On the day previous, according to ancient customs, the Maharajah together with the Ranee's mother proceeded to Ameer for the purpose of performing the ceremonies of Cungem Dora; here he was entertained by the Mahunts, and, after accepting presents of wearing apparel, jewels, &c., returned to Jaypore. As the son of Thakoor of Surdee did not consent to bring the bride, his sister, to Jaypore before she was married, it was agreed that the nuptials should take place at Sunkateer, five coss distance from Jaypore; accordingly the Maharajah, accompanied by Rao Chaund Sing, Thakoor Meg Sing, Maon Sing, Hookum Chaund, Thakoor Beree Saul, and all the other Thakoors and Sirdars, proceeded in grand procession to Sunkateer; the Ranee mother also accompanied in a ruth (chariot), and they were joined on the road by Mr. Clarke and two other European gentlemen. After the nuptial ceremonies, fire-works, and an illumination being witnessed, they returned to their lodgings with the bride. On the 15th the married couple with all the sirdars were invited to the house of the Rajah of Surdee, the bride's brother, where, after taking a sumptuous dinner and seeing nautches, and accepting valuable presents of elephants, horses, jewels, &c., they returned to Sunkateer; there, according to custom, the face of the bride being shown to all the numerous relations and friends, they went back to Jaypore, witnessing fire-works and illuminations on the road.—*Jam Jehan Numah, March* 18.

Delhi.—It being reported to his majesty that the prisoners in the great gaol, in consequence of not getting their usual diet for six days, had began to turn desperate, and having beaten the jumadar of the prison, and were throwing stones and bricks on the passengers, an order was issued to grant them the usual diet without delay, and to persuade them to go down and be quiet; but as the persuasion of Rajah Sewar Singh had no effect, chastisement became necessary; six of them were shot, of which four died and two were wounded, when all the rest became quiet.—*Ib. April.*

Maharaja Jánookee Rao Scindhia.—The akbars state, that in Gwalior all was peace and tranquillity up to the 20th of March. The religious ceremony of burning stocks of fuel in the holiday of Hooly was performed, and on the day of the eclipse great donations and alms were bestowed on the brahmins, also a charitable distribution of vast numbers of cows was made to them. No negotiation of the marriage of the Maharaja Bahadoor has yet been settled, consequently match-makers have been sent in different parts for the purpose. The lady Beja Bai is eagerly anxious for accomplishing it very soon, as the present time is auspicious. The army of the Maharaja is in great discontent for their arrears of pay, and the Bai has ordered a distribution of part of the sums due, and a promise of the remainder at an early opportunity.

CURRENCY.

A cotemporary mentions, we suppose on good authority, that government has it in contemplation to issue a new coinage to supply the want of small change, which at present inconveniences the poorer classes of the community very much—it is to be of zinc, and will serve as a substitute for the cowrie, as well as for the pice now in use. At present a charge of three pice is made in the bazar on every rupee changed.—*Cal. John Bull, April* 13.

LARGE TANKS IN ASAM.

We have scarcely heard of any tank in any

any place so large as those at Rungpur, in Asam, and particularly the tanks called Jayasagar, Sivasagar, Gaurisagar, and Rudrasagar, which were dug by the kings of Asam, *viz.* Rudrasinh, Sivasinh, Rajeswar Sinh, and Lakshmi Sinh. Of these four very extensive tanks, the Jayasagar is the largest, whose water, though it was dug 129 years ago, is still exceedingly clear. On the banks of each of the aforesaid tanks, there are, respectively, three temples and three images of Siva, Vishnu, and Durga, for the expenses of which, and for the support of the dancing women attached to those shrines, rich endowments have been made. Each of these tanks is sacred to a particular deity, and the other two (of the three mentioned) are so likewise, to wit, the Jayasagar is sacred to Vishnu, the Sivasagar to the god of gods Mahadeva, the Gaurisagar to Durga, who is identical with eternity, knowledge, and joy, (Sachchitanandmayi), and the Rudrasagar to Mahadeva. The extent of the Jayasagar is nearly 350 bigahs, and that of the Sivasagar, and the other two, respectively, is a little smaller.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., April* 23.

OUDE RACES.

Accounts from Lucknow, of a late date, mention that races had been got up there in a very spirited manner. His majesty had ordered an excellent race-course with an elegant stand to be made, and entertained the company in a magnificent style. His majesty lost at first on the races, but finally became a winner. This commencement was hailed with great satisfaction by the good people of Lucknow, and it was expected that in time the Oude races would cut a dashing figure.—*Ind. Gaz., March* 16.

THE HALF-BATTA REGULATION.

In a London paper has appeared the following letter, which, it is stated, was written in reply to a communication from Lord William Bentinck, the Governor General, to Lord Combermere, the Commander-in-chief in India, conveying a copy of the despatch from Europe respecting the half-batta regulation, prior to its publication. The signature to the letter is not given.

(*Copy.*)—"To Captain Benson, Military Secretary to the Governor-General.

"My dear Sir,—The Commander-in-chief requests you will offer his thanks to the Governor-General for having put him early in possession of the military despatch, forwarded with your letter of the 24th. It is, indeed, as you observe, a document of interest to his Excellency; and it is one of painful interest, as he cannot but apprehend that possibly he may not be afforded an opportunity of publicly stating the grounds on which, in his opinion, a part of its directions ought not to be carried into effect; to his part he has earnestly to solicit the attention of the Governor-General.

"The reduction of salaries of staff officers the Commander-in-chief considers to be a question of expediency; but, in his opinion, justice forbids that the fixed allowances of regimental officers be diminished.

"By reducing so considerable a portion of the army to half-batta, men who have served their country with zeal and fidelity for many a long year, in this trying climate, will suffer a diminution of their salaries to the following extent, according to their different ranks, at lieutenant-colonel 304, major 238, captain 91, and an ensign 45 rupees per mensem.

"Among those officers will be found many who have creditably discharged their laborious duties for a period of twenty-five or thirty years; at the moment they have attained the rank to which they have been so long aspiring, it will be deprived of those advantages upon which they formed their hopes of revisiting their native country.

"Upon the fullest consideration of the regimental officers' pay, and the expense to which they are subject, the Commander-in-chief is of opinion that the end is not more than adequate to the other, especially in the lower ranks.

"If, therefore, it be of importance that the allowances of regimental officers be equalized at the three presidencies, he strongly recommends that the lower be raised to the higher. The Commander-in-chief entreats the Governor-General to consider whether it be just, that men who have entered a distant service, by which they are peculiarly unfitted for employment in any other, and on the implied condition that they were to be entitled to the fixed pay and allowances which those who were actually in it were receiving, should be liable to such losses and deprivations. His immediate predecessor, Sir Edward Paget, and the Marquess of Hastings have explicitly recorded their opinions, that such a measure would be essentially unjust, and in these opinions Lord Combermere hesitates not to express his entire concurrence.

"Should this not be the opinion of Lord William Bentinck, the Commander-in-chief hopes that his lordship will admit that it cannot be politic, that it cannot be wise, to wound the feelings, to depress the spirits, and damp the exertions of those on whom the efficiency of our armies will ever depend, whose perseverance and unremitting attention to the duties of their profession, to the improvement and to the conciliating of the men entrusted to them, cannot be expected, if any encouragements

ments which all require are to be withdrawn—if they are to be deprived of any of the few comforts to which they have been accustomed. Nor is the Commander-in-chief prepared to admit the validity of the distinction assumed in the despatch under consideration, between the circumstances of the troops at Benares and Cawnpore, and those at Dinapore, Berhampore, and Barrackpore. It ought also to be recollected, that the troops at the latter stations suffer a considerable loss by their allowances being drawn in Sonaut rupees, whilst Sicca rupees only are current there. Lord Combermere has been given to understand, that the savings accruing to government by the proposed reduction would be considerably less than two lacs of rupees per annum. Such an advantage is so disproportioned to the evils he has adverted to, so much more so to those he cannot but apprehend, that again, if not too late, he entreats the Governor-General to pause, before he carries into effect a measure which has been pointedly and earnestly objected to by the two preceding governments.

"By exacting, and at the same he hopes by noticing and rewarding, so far as he has the means of doing so, the correct and creditable performance of duty, the Commander-in-chief cannot but flatter himself that he has not been altogether unsuccessful in reviving in the army a spirit of active emulation, which for a short period was thought to have been damped. But if he is now to be a witness—apparently a passive witness—of fresh causes of depression, he will deeply lament that his name should ostensibly be connected with an act which, clipping the hard-earned pittance of the soldier, will infallibly depress his spirits, and may alienate affection, from which the best fruits have been gathered."

DANISH INDIA.

We learn that a gentleman personally not unknown in Calcutta, M. Christenson, has been appointed governor of the Danish possessions in India, and that he has recently arrived at Tranquebar and assumed the government. His Danish majesty, it is understood, has expressed his anxiety to see the Danish trade to India revived, and the new governor has received instructions to promote that object by every means in his power.—*India Gaz. April* 16.

TIGER-HUNTING.

A letter from the Mymunsing district of a late date, mentions a providential escape which a gentleman had while out hunting. The first day he killed two tigers, one of which had previously destroyed a native. Next day, while going up the bank of an old tank, a tiger sprang out from among the rubbish and vegetation and fastened on his elephant, dragging the animal so much down to one side, that the gentleman fell out of the howdah upon his back, when the tiger and himself rolled down the bank together! The rest of the party thought, of course, that their companion's doom was sealed; but to their great satisfaction, they saw the tiger making off as fast as he could, while the gentleman got up, having providentially escaped with a few scratches only.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. April* 20.

STORM.

Calcutta was visited yesterday evening by one of the most severe thunder-storms ever experienced here, we believe. It commenced between the hours of six and seven o'clock, accompanied by a very heavy squall from the south-east, by a copious shower of rain and a fall of hail, and lasted more than an hour. The thunder was awfully loud and reverberating as if among rocky mountains, the loud crashes following each other in rapid succession, and the forked lightning, gleaming from pole to pole, with terrific brilliancy and grandeur, seemed even while we gazed, as if it were dealing death and destruction around the land. Several natives were killed, and several escaped almost miraculously.

The hail-stones surpassed in size any thing we ever saw or heard of; one was brought to us which was larger than a duck's-egg. We saw and had collected many of the size of pullet's-eggs, and the average size of all seen by us was that of children's marbles. A sketch of one picked up by a military officer was sent us today, of a nearly oval form, measuring two inches and a half by one and a half diameter, and three-quarters of an inch in thickness. Some of those we saw, however, were not at all of a round or spherical form, but square and angular, like pieces of stone broken off a mass of rock.

The wind was the whole time, or nearly so, from the south-east, though the dark clouds in the north-west indicated the approach of a squall from that quarter, and it appeared at one time that there was a conflict between the two winds. The south-easter prevailed, however.—*Beng. Chron. April* 27.

NATIVE COURTS.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a communication, addressed to head-quarters on the subject of the native courts, pointing out some of the evils which do not affect the constitutions of them, but which in practice seriously defile and obstruct the stream of justice, and for which remedies are suggested easy of adoption and

and calculated effectually to accomplish the object for which they are proposed. We have heard that it is in contemplation to abolish altogether the absurd practice of employing the Persian language in the pleadings of the native courts. It is well known that the Persian language is as much a foreign language as the English. The adoption of the latter then, instead of it, will not entail any additional expense or inconvenience on the native suitors, it will merely occasion exchange of the persons who now do the business of translating Persian into English, for others who will translate Bengali and Hindoostanee into English, an employment of which for a time the East-Indians will probably have a monopoly. The advantages which must accrue from the spread of the English language, from the encouragement to study it, as respects the moral and political elevation of the people, and the stability of our dominion, are sufficiently obvious, though their attainment of course will be comparatively remote; but an immediate and important advantage would result to the administration of justice from the alteration proposed. The use of the English language in the pleadings would make these proceedings in the native courts intelligible to the English community, and bring them and the conduct of the judges in these courts under the surveillance of the press. We have reason to believe that the light of publicity is much needed in these tribunals; and of this we are certain, that there never was a court of justice, here or any where else, the application to which of the control of public opinion was not conducive to the public good. Firmly convinced as we are, that the head of this government is ardently desirous of promoting, by every practicable means, the happiness of the governed, we have no hesitation in expressing our belief in the authenticity of the report we have mentioned. The intelligent natives here feel deeply grateful for the anxiety manifested to promote their interests and secure their rights; they are disseminating these sentiments far and near, and at every step of their progress a new link is added to the chain which attaches the people to the British rule.—*Beng. Chron. April* 25.

APOSTACY TO HINDUISM.

A native Bengal paper, quoted in the Calcutta *Gov. Gazette*, of April 23, contains the following paragraph, under the head of "curious news."—"A Christian, or Feringee, of Boitakhana, observed the ceremony of Churak Sannyasi; like Hindus, on the last Churak, he threw the Ullariya cloth about his neck, went to Kali Ghaut, bored his tongue and limbs of his body, and has been dancing in the street. He was known to several persons who recognized him; some of them were astonished at the news, whose faith was of a different persuasion, voluntarily embracing the Hindu superstition, so much censured by the missionaries."

WEATHER AT SIMLAH.

A letter from Simlah of the 2d March, states that snow had been falling for sixteen hours at that station, and that the cold was most intense. Every thing was completely covered with snow, and icicles, of from one to two feet in length, were hanging from the verandahs of the bungalows, while the ground was covered with snow to the depth of eighteen inches.—*Cal. John Bull.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

April 8. *Resource*, Stodart, from London, Rio de Janeiro, and Madras.—14. *Palmiraban*, Nash, from Bombay and Madras.—22. *Competitor*, Stewart, from Singapore and Penang.—23. *Neilson*, Laughton, from Mauritius.—30. *Georgiana*, Laud, from Philadelphia and Madras.—*May* 1. *Smyrna*, Massey, from Lima, Sandwich Islands, &c.—2. H.C.S. *Lady Melville*, Clifford, and H.C.S. *Bridgewater*, Mandelson, both from London.—3. *Virginia*, Hullock, from Bombay.—4. *Andromache*, Laws, from London; *Laurel*, Tait, from Greenock; and *Sylphe* corvette, Poutier, from Pondicherry.—5. *Renown*, Baker, from Bombay and Madras.—9. *Spartan*, Lumsden, from Liverpool.—10. *Mary Ann*, Boucaut, from Bombay, &c.—19. *John Woodall*, Ramsay, from Hall, Havre de Grace, and Port Louis; and *Resolution*, Binny, from Copiapo and Singapore.—20. H.C.S. *Farquharson*, Cruickshank, from London; H.C.S. *Duke of York*, Leake, from ditto; H.C.S. *Hythe*, Arbuthnot, from ditto; and *Eudora*, Crawford, from Hamburgh and Cape.—24. *Royal George*, Grant, from Liverpool; and *Superior*, Leslie, from Mauritius.—25. H.C.S. *Inglis*, Dudman, from London.—31. *Dryade*, Killock, from Mauritius; *Walworth Castle*, Sinclair, from Bourbon and Mauritius; *Mary Ann*, O'Brien, from London and Madras; and *Athalia*, Blanault, from Havre de Grace, Cape, and Mauritius.—*June* 1. *Hero*, Brodie, from Mauritius; *Calcutta*, Watson, from Liverpool; *Lady Hannah Elliot*, Liddle, from London; *Ontario*, Arnold, from Cape; and *William Glen Anderson*, M'Millan, from Bombay.—9. *Lord Rodney*, Blaxland, from N. S. Wales and Madras.—13. *Catherine*, Kincaid, from Greenock.—14. *Diadem*, Wilson, from London, Hamburgh, Sydney, Mauritius, and Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

April 7. *Lady M'Naughten*, Faith, for Mauritius.—11. *Gipsey*, Henderson, for London.—16. *Lord Melville*, Bell, for Mauritius.—19. *Bikaneri*, Aldridge, for Mauritius.—23. *Ostrite*, Lindsay, for London.—29. *Royal George*, Wilson, for London.—30. *Ganges*, Jefferson, for Liverpool.—*May* 1. *Helen*, Langley, for Bombay.—2. *Flora*, Sherriff, for eastward and N. S. Wales.—3. *George and Mary*, Roberts, for Liverpool.—12. H.C. steam-vessel *Enterprize*, Denton, for Bombay.—13. *Nandi*, Hawkins, for Liverpool.—19. *Navarino*, Broadfoot, for N. S. Wales; and *Neilson*, Laughton, for Mauritius.—20. *Cygnet*, Morce, for London.—23. *Amethyst*, Thompson, for London; and *Lord Melville*, Bell, for Mauritius and London.—29. *David Clarke*, Viles, for London.—*June* 10. *Spartan*, Lumsden, for Liverpool; and *Resource*, Stodart, for London.—12. *John Woodall*, Ramsay, for Mauritius and Liverpool; and *Arabella*, Foster, for Boston.

Freight to London (June 16)—Dead weight £3 to £4 per ton; light goods £5 to £5. 10s. per do.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 28. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. and adj. Anson, 4th N.I., of a son and heir.

March 21. At Meerut, the lady of Cornet Thos. Irwin, 4th L.C., of a son.

25. At Monghyr, the lady of Lieut. A. G. Ward, 68th N.I., of a daughter.

April 1. At Agra, the lady of Major Pearson, 65th regt., of a daughter.

5. At Dacca, the lady of the Rev. H. R. Shepherd, district chaplain, of a daughter.

6. At Allyghur, the lady of Edm. Tritton, Esq., assist. surg. 36th N.I., of a daughter.

11. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. H. L. Worsall, deputy paymaster, Cawnpore, of a daughter.

— At Jumulpore, the lady of A. Anstruther, Esq., 54th N.I., of a daughter.

14. At Calcutta, the lady of David Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.

16. At Hyderabad, the lady of Capt. J. A. Moore, of a son, which survived only a few hours.

17. At Chowringhee, the lady of John Lowe, Esq., of a daughter.

19. At Shajehanpore, the lady of F. H. Brett, Esq., civil assist. surg. in m dical charge of the troops, of a daughter.

21. At Goruckpore, the lady of James Armstrong, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. C. P. Chater, of a daughter.

22. At Lucknow, the lady of Mr. G. Catania, of a son.

25. At Allygurh, the lady of C. Mackinnon, Esq., civil assist. surg., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. James Grindall, of a son.

27. At Aurungabad, the lady of Lieut. P. S. Hewett, of a son.

28. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Hollow, of a daughter.

May 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. De Santo, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. C. Torshaw, H.C.'s marine, of a daughter.

2. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. L. Turnbull, of a son.

3. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. A. Avietick, of a son, still-born.

5. At Calcutta, Mrs. Paul, of a son.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Jones, of a daughter.

9. At Malda, the lady of F. Gouldsbury, Esq., of a son.

10. At Serampore, Mrs. N. J. Gantzer, of a daughter.

12. At Cutwa, Mrs. James Patton, of a daughter.

14. At Sultanpore (Oude), the lady of Lieut. J. Wilcox, 4th N.I., of a son and heir.

15. At Bareilly, the lady of Capt. J. W. Ingram, of a son.

16. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. J. Lee, of a son.

17. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Capt. W. Geddes, horse artillery, of a daughter.

19. At Chinsurah, the lady of Lieut. Hunt, 3d Buffs, of a daughter.

24. At Meerut, the lady of the Rev. J. C. Proby, district chaplain, of a son.

26. At Dacca, the lady of G. C. Weguelin, Esq., of a son.

27. At Chinsurah, the lady of the Rev. A. F. Lacroix, of a son.

30. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Thomas, of a son.

June 4. At Eatally, Mrs. E. S. Bowler, of a daughter.

— At Akyab, the lady of Lieut. Arch. Bogle, commanding Arracan Prov. Bat., of a son.

5. At Bhagulpoor, the lady of W. Hawes, Esq., of a daughter.

6. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. C. D'Rozario, of a son.

9. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. W. Ricketts, of a son.

11. At Jessore, the lady of G. H. Smith, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

Lately. At Sumamap, island of Madura, the lady of Lieut. Col. Count Van Ranzow, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

April 2. At Calcutta, Mr. H. O. Ramsay, mariner, to Miss Cecelia Portner.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. Tallesin Ap James to Margaret Charlotte, widow of the 'e Mr. P. W. Holland, late of Calcutta.

16. At Kurnaul, Capt. Thompson, 12th N.I., and deputy assist. com. general, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Lieut. Colonel Gale, 37th N.I.

— At Kurnaul, Capt. J. Sweetenham, 10th N.I., to Miss Eliza Moorisy Roberts.

20. At Cawnpore, Chas. Campbell, Esq., lieut. and adj. 42d N.I., to Caroline Charlotte, eldest daughter of James Wemyss, Esq. of the civil service.

21. At Cawnpore, Mr. James Duhan, merchant, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. John Cross, formerly of Hovenden, county of Hants.

— At Futtyghar, Mr. R. Cherry, of the Gun carriage agency, to Miss E. Ball.

23. At Agra, Lieut. J. T. Boileau, corps of Engineers, to Miss Ann Hanson.

30. At Calcutta, the Hon. John C. Erskine, of the civil service, second son of Lord Erskine, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late John Martin, Esq., Tyrone, Ireland.

— At Neemuch, B. D. Small, Esq., assist. surg. 8th L.C., to Caroline Honora, eldest daughter of Capt. J. Pereira, artillery.

May 2. At Calcutta, Mr. Anthony Crane to Mrs. Clarentine Ellis.

7. At Calcutta, G. Van Voorst, Esq. of the H.C.'s steam vessel *Irrawaddy*, to Miss Louisa Elizabeth Rutter.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. James Arben to Mrs. M. F. Steele.

12. At Calcutta, J. Verploegn, Esq. to Miss J. C. Vant Hart.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. John Hullock, mariner, to Mrs. Mary Codling.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. James Harrowell, coachmaker, to Miss H. T. Crowe.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Andrew Peterson to Miss Johanna Elizabeth Sparrow.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. Aratoon Jacob Joseph, of Moorghi-huttah Street, to Miss E. M. Maseyk.

26. At Hansie, Lieut. J. Skinner, adj. 1st Local Horse, to Miss S. E. Barlow.

27. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Bishop, of the ship *Resource*, to Miss Maria Heticks.

June 6. At Cossimbazar, the Rev. H. S. Fisher to Charlotte Eliza, youngest daughter of James Money, Esq.

11. At Calcutta, Geo. Gough, Esq. of the civil service, to Charlotte Margaret, third daughter of Chas. Becher, Esq.

13. At Calcutta, H. J. Leighton, Esq. to Harriet, daughter of the late Robert Blake, Esq., formerly mint-master at Futtehgurh.

DEATHS.

Feb. 14. At Nyamabad, Chukla of Azimgurh, Edm. Davies, Esq.

March 3. At sea, on board the *Falcon*, off Malacca, of consumption, J. Shepherd, Esq., late of Malda, aged 23, the nephew of the Rev. Dr. Marshman.

April 4. Near Nungklow (Assam), Lieut. P. B. Burlton, of the Bengal Artillery, youngest son of the late Wm. Burlton, Esq., of Wykin-Hall, Leicestershire, and Donhead Lodge, Wiltshire, aged 25. This enterprising young officer, short as was his allotted career, had distinguished himself by his persevering and laborious researches to discover the sources of the Burrampooter and Irawaddee, and had added considerably to the scanty knowledge before possessed of the geography and country to the north of Assam.

— At Nungklow, in the Cossya Mountains (Assam), Lieut. R. Bedingfield, Bengal Artillery, in his 27th year. This officer was recently engaged in a survey of Lower Assam.

7. At Moorshedabad, Maria Anstruther, wife of H. Vans Hathorn, Esq., Bengal civil service, and second daughter of Dr. James Hare.

7. At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Ford, aged 22.

10. At Calcutta, Mr. John Higginson, aged 43.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Johannah Stuart, aged 50.

12. At Howrah, Mr. D. B. Linde, H.C.'s marine, aged 22.

13. At Dum-Dum, Serjt. J. Robertson, head master, Regimental school.

15. At Calcutta, Adelaide Louisa, daughter of Mr. H. Ward, aged six years.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. J. I. Smith, indigo planter, aged 27.

17. At Calcutta, the Rev. Fre Manoel de Mesquita, a native of Lisbon, and of the Order of St. Augustine, aged 41. For many years past he was Catholic vicar of the chapel at Dum-Dum, and received a salary from government for administering to the spiritual wants of the military at that station, in the garrison of Fort William, and in the presidency General Hospital.

— At Futtihpoor Bhilourah, Davie Augustus, third son of W. T. Robertson, Esq. civil service.

18. At

18. At Chandernagore, Mrs. R. C. Churchward.
19. At Calcutta, Mrs. Jane Gego, widow of the late L. M. Gego, Esq., aged 55.
21. At Howrah, Margaret, wife of Mr. James Kelly, aged 36.
24. At Noacoly, Capt. Fred. Mackenzie, 4th N.I., aged 38.
29. At Bhagulpoor, Mr. Thos. D'Souza, aged 83.
May 1. Near Dacca, Mr. Wm. Aylwin, occasioned by his boat being upset when crossing a branch of the Megna.
3. At Calcutta, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. P. Jalla, aged 22.
4. At Banswara, Capt. Spears (of the Madras establishment), local agent at Bopawur.
— At Calcutta, Mr. James Miller, chief officer of the brig *William*, aged 44.
5. At Hyderabad, of liver, Eliza Jane, wife of Capt. Ivie Campbell, and second daughter of Col. P. Littlejohn, Bengal army.
6. At Calcutta, the Most Rev. Fre Manuel de Santa Thereza, ex-provincial to the community of the Order of St. Augustine in India, professor of theology, and synodal examiner to the Archbishopric of Goa, &c. &c., aged 59.
— At Saugor, of fever, Lieut. W. H. Bluett, 46th regt., officiating interp. and qu. mast. 71st N.I.
8. At Dinapore, Mr. John Pilcham, conductor of public works.
9. At Serampore, Wm. M. Toulmin, Esq. aged 35.
— At Fort William, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. B. Alexander, H.M.'s 16th Foot, aged 33.
— At Calcutta, Mr. F. D'Costa, aged 116.
12. At Chunar, Mr. Philip Broadway, late riding-master, N.C., aged 53.
17. At Calcutta, Mr. John Rumley, aged 20.
24. At Mhow, of spasmodic cholera, Lieut. John Tierney, 30th Bengal N.I.
25. At Ghazipoor, by a fall from his horse, John Grant, Esq., paymaster H.M.'s 38th Regt.
27. At Chandernagore, Mr. Francois Lewis, naturalist, aged 34.
— At Purneah, Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. J. A. Maclean, a teacher in the Upper Orphan School.
— At Entally, Mr. Peter Swaris, of consumption, aged 26.
28. At Bendal, Mr. H. A. Lobo, aged 18.
29. At Entally, Isabella, relict of the late Mr. A. Coss, aged 49.
30. At Calcutta, Mr. R. Pereira, aged 55.
June 3. At Calcutta, Mr. John Dunkin, aged 40.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Benj. Faint, aged 40.
4. At Calcutta, Alex. Gibb, Esq., senior member of the medical board, aged 68.
— At Calcutta, Anne, wife of Mr. Wm. Thomas, aged 30.
9. At Calcutta, Mr. Joakim Dolga, chief officer of the barque *Agnes*, aged 27.
11. At Calcutta, Mrs. Sophia Dowling, wife of John Dowling, Esq., in her 47th year.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Bowelles, aged 18.
12. At Calcutta, Isabella, wife of Mr. C. F. Von Lintzgy, aged 35.
— At Calcutta, Catherine, wife of Mr. John Duce, H.C.'s marine.
— On board the *John Woodall*, suddenly, Mr. Richard Jenkins, 2d-officer, aged 20.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SICKNESS AMONG TROOPS ON MARCH.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 25, 1829.—With a view to guard against sickness among the troops when marching from one station to another, and to ascertain the most eligible encamping grounds on the several routes, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that the following rules shall be observed by all European and native corps and detachments.

Particular care must be taken to prevent the men exposing themselves to the night air, by sleeping outside their tents; and those on night-duty should be ordered to wear their watch-cloaks.

The tents must not be struck before sunrise, and the troops are not to commence their march until half an hour after that time, to ensure the dissipation by the sun of all noxious vapours creative of cholera or other diseases.

In selecting the ground of encampment, preference should be given to elevated and dry situations which are not immediately in the vicinity of villages or large towns, or within the influence of swamps, or pools of stagnate water.

Short marches with few or no halts are to be left discretionary with officers proceeding in command, who are to forward to the quarter-master-general, along with the usual report of progress, a memorandum agreeably to the annexed form.

The column of remarks on encamping grounds should notice the several encamping grounds upon the route, stating their advantages and disadvantages, as regards their salubrity, supplies of water and forage, together with such observations connected with the health and convenience of the troops as may be relevant to the desired object.

The column of remarks relating to the appearance of fever, cholera, or any other epidemical disease among the troops or followers, should state all the circumstances as to the time and place of such disease breaking out, and remark upon the localities or other causes which may be supposed to have occasioned it.

(Here follows form of memorandum.)

SOLDIERS AFFECTED WITH DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 28, 1829.—In order that European and native soldiers at out-stations affected with diseases of the eye may receive timely and appropriate medical treatment, the Commander-in-chief desires that, as an apartment in the Garrison Hospital has been appropriated for the reception of European soldiers affected with diseases of the eye, all such patients may be transferred to the presidency, after being a moderate time under the care of their respective surgeons, who are directed to furnish a copy of their cases to the superintendent of the Eye Infirmary direct, to whom all communications respecting this class of patients are to be made.

The foregoing regulations are equally applicable to the native troops; and medical officers in charge are always directed to furnish a copy of each case to the superintendent on the individual being transferred to the Eye Infirmary.

SICK ARRIVING FROM PENANG.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 28, 1829.—In order to ensure immediate assistance for the sick arriving at the presidency from Penang or the Tenasserim coast, the quarter-master-general is requested to notify to the garrison-surgeon the intended time of disembarking the sick, and the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge must deliver to the garrison-surgeon the nominal roll and cases of the men, to be obtained for that purpose from the medical officer or servant in charge. The garrison-surgeon by himself, or by his establishment, will be prepared on the beach to direct such cases as require immediate hospital treatment to be conveyed to the garrison hospital, and the others to proceed to Chintadrapettah barracks, or the Mount, or Poonamallee, as the case may be.

In all cases the medical officer, or servant, is to land with the sick, and to deliver them over personally to the garrison-surgeon.

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 30, 1829.—With reference to the G. O. by Government of the 18th instant, authorizing the establishment of a school in each corps of European horse and foot artillery, in the 1st and 2d European regiments of infantry, the veteran corps, and the depôt for European pensioners, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that schools shall be established in those corps on the 1st May next, on which date officers commanding are authorized to promote to the rank of serjeant the man they may have selected to be schoolmaster.

In making this selection, attention must not be given exclusively to the erudition of the individual, but also to his temper, morals, and general conduct, for any deficiencies in these points must unfit him for an instructor of youth.

The advantages expected from the institution are not confined to the dissemination of knowledge among the children of the regiment, but that the same benefit should extend to the men. Commanding officers are called upon to use their influence, and give them every encouragement to attend the school, by which means many may be rescued from a life of idleness and intemperance to become exemplary and useful non-commissioned officers.

As the success of the institution will materially depend upon the attentive and judicious supervision of the committees of management, and commanding officers of regiments especially, the Commander-in-chief trusts that they will zealously promote it, by occasionally visiting the school, inquiring into the progress and conduct of the scholars, and bestowing upon them praise or censure according to their merits.

LIMITATION OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 7, 1829.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of a general letter from the Hon. Court of Directors in the military department, dated the 18th June 1828.

"We observe a considerable discrepancy in the details of your orders and those of the Supreme Government, which prescribe the several ranks, on obtaining which, officers holding staff appointments are required to vacate their respective situations.

"We desire that you will, in communication with the Bengal government, revise the schedule now submitted to us, with a view to the introduction of an uniform system at the three presidencies."

In conformity to the orders contained in the foregoing extract, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following copy of the Bengal Regulation, and to direct that its rules be strictly adhered to in all future appointments.

The present incumbents, whose rank may be higher than that now fixed for their appointments, are not to be affected by the rules now promulgated, and such staff appointments under this presidency as do not exist in Bengal, will continue to be held by officers eligible thereto under the General Orders of the 23d December 1823 and 25th May 1827.

(Here follow General Orders by the Hon. the Governor-general in Council, dated Fort William, May 23, 1823, already inserted in the *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xvii. p. 179.)

REGIMENTAL CHARGERS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, May 28, 1829.—The Commander-in chief has learned with much displeasure, that officers of mounted corps not unfrequently prepare their regimental chargers for the turf; his Excellency therefore positively forbids the continuance of a practice so prejudicial to the interests of the service, and directs that officers shall not, without the special permission of the officer commanding the regiment, make use of their chargers for any other purpose unconnected with their duty. Officers commanding regiments are, however, authorized to permit officers to use their second chargers, at such times and on such occasions as will not render them liable to be lamed or otherwise unfitted for immediate service.

PROMOTION OF LIEUT. COLONELS TO BE COLONELS REGIMENTALLY.

Fort St. George, May 19, 1829.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following general order by the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council.

(Here follows copy of G. O. dated 5th May 1829, already inserted, p. 584.)

REDUCTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Fort St. George, May 19, 1829.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following general order by the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, and requests that his Exc. the Commander-in-chief will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary for giving effect to the reductions therein mentioned in the army under the presidency of Fort St. George.

(Here follows G. O. dated 5th May 1829, already inserted, p. 584.)

OFF-RECKONING FUND.

Fort St. George, June 12, 1829.—In consequence of the following extract of a general letter from the Hon. Court of Directors in the military department, dated 23d Dec. 1828, the general order of the 26th Sept. 1828, regarding advances on account of the Off-Reckoning Fund, is rescinded.

Para. 10.—"In consequence of the reduction in the amount of shares from the Off-Reckoning Fund which will be caused by the reduction in the strength of the regiments of our army, we are under the necessity of reducing the advance from our treasury, to the full sharers, from one thousand pounds (£1,000) per annum to seven hundred and fifty pounds (£750) per annum; and to the half-sharers, from five hundred pounds (£500) per annum to four hundred pounds (£400) per annum."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 22. G. Garrow, Esq., to be first judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for northern division.

N. S. Cameron, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Trichinopoly.

June 2. Mr. W. A. Forsyth to be assistant to principal collector of Coimbatore.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

April 7. The Revd. J. Hallewell, M.A., to be chaplain at Cuddalore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, March 18, 1829.—Major L. Cooper, 47th N.I., removed from doing duty with 1st Europ. Regt.

Maj. W. T. Brett (recently transf. to invalid estab.) posted to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat., and permitted to remain on Neilgherry Hills for benefit of his health.

Postings and Removals in Artillery. Maj. T. T. Paske, from 1st to 4th bat.; Maj. J. N. Addy (late prom.), to 1st bat.; Capt. H. Gregory, from 2d to 1st bat.; Capt. W. S. Carew (late prom.), to 2d bat.; 1st-Lieut. C. Lancaster (late prom.), to 1st bat.

March 20.—Lieut. R. A. Joy, 27th N.I., app. to 2d bat. pioneers, v. M'Donell.

March 21.—Col. and Maj. Gen. J. Dighton removed from 19th to 33d N.I.

Lieut. Col. Com. H. M. Kelly removed from 33d to 19th N.I.

March 26.—Lieut. Col. P. Cameron removed from 3d to 4th L.C.; and Lieut. Col. R. B. Otto (late prom.), posted to 2d L.C.

Capt. H. Van Heythuysen (recently transf. to inv. estab.) posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

March 31.—Lieut. W. Gomperts, 44th N.I., app. to 2d bat. pioneers, v. Richardson.

Fort St. George, March 17, 1829.—Surg. L. G. Ford to act as superintending surg. in Malabar, Canara, and Travancore, during absence of Superintending Surg. Macaulay on sick certificate, or until further orders.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. M. Campbell, 7th L.C., to be assistant to civil engineer in centre division.

1st-Lieut. F. C. Cotton, of engineers, to be assistant to civil engineer in southern division.

Maj. H. H. Farquharson, H.M.'s Royal Regt., permitted to place his services at disposal of resident in Travancore with a view to his appointment to command of troops of Rajah of Travancore, v. Gray.

March 20.—15th *N.I.* Lieut. A. M'Nair to be qu. mast., interp., and paymaster, v. Chauvel prom.

27th *N.I.* Lieut. G. G. M'Donell to be qu. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Joy app. to pioneers.

Lieut. Col. C. A. Vigoureux, H.M.'s 45th regt., to be a brigadier of 1st class, and to have command of troops on coast of Tenasserim, and also of cantonment of Moulmein.

March 24.—Sen. Assist. Surg. Benj. Williams to be surg. from 18th March 1829, v. Prince.

Lieut. E. Groves, 47th N.I., permitted to resign his appointment as qu. mast., interp., and paymast. of that corps in compliance with his request.

March 29.—Lieut. G. J. Richardson, 3rd Bat. Inf., to be paymaster at Vizagapatam, v. Capt. Forrest proceeded to England.

Assist. Surg. E. W. Eyre permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Assist. Surg. C. H. Auchinleck, doing duty at general hospital, app. to do duty under medical officer in charge of garrison of Poonamallee.

Cadets of Infantry Thos. Osborne and R. B. Myine admitted on estab., and posted to ensigns.

April 3.—46th *N.I.* Sen. Capt. W. G. Page to be major, v. Youngson retired; date 7th Aug. 1828.—Sen. Lieut. John Harwood to be capt., and Sen. Ens. N. L. H. Macleod to be lieut., v. Lynch invalided; dated 28th Jan. 1829.

Assist. Surgs. F. B. Stapp and John Rowland app. to do duty under medical officer in charge of H.M.'s 41st regt.

April 7.—17th *N.I.* Lieut. R. B. Preston to be adj., v. Babington; and Lieut. D. Babington to be qu. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Preston.

7th *N.I.* Lieut. C. Woodfall to be qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Groves proceeded to Europe.

Assist. Surg. John Simm to be medical officer to civil establishment at Chittoor, v. Prince dec.

April 10.—Lieut. A. W. Tayler, 1st Bengal Europ. Regt., to be an extra aide-de-camp on personal staff of Commander-in-chief, from 5th Jan.

Removals from Staff Appointments. Lieut. Ditmas, qu. mast., interp., and paymast. 2d bat. Artillery; Lieut. Benwell, adj. 46th N.I.; Lieut. Sayers, qu. mast., interp., and paym. 5th N.I.; Lieut. Blood, adj. 11th N.I.; Lieut. Cuppage, adj. 27th N.I.,—all in consequence of having been reported

ported unfit for those situations from want of sufficient knowledge of Hindoostanee language.

April 14.—*2d Bat. Pioneers.* Lieut. R. Deacon, 18th N.I., to be adj., v. Richardson.

Assist. Surg. J. Flocton app. to do duty under medical officer in charge of 1st Europ. Regt.

Lieut. C. A. Roberts, 29th N.I., to be deputy judge adv. general, v. Page prom.

Lieut. F. S. C. Chalmers, 29th N.I., to be cantonment adj. at St. Thomas's Mount.

22d N.I. Lieut. J. R. Sandford to be qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Chalmers.

Head-Quarters, April 4.—Surg. G. Bucke removed from 3d to 2d N.I., and Surg. W. Train, from latter to former corps.

Assist. Surg. G. A. C. Bright removed from 26th to 3d N.I.

Ens. Robert Gordon, doing duty with 10th, posted to 48th N.I.

April 6.—Lieut. J. C. Boulderson, 35th N.I., app. a member of committee for inspection of army clothing, v. Groves proceeded to Europe.

April 9.—Lieut. J. Back removed from 4th to 3d, and Lieut. G. W. Onslow from 4th to 3d bat. artillery.

Lieut. W. R. A. Freeman, 45th N.I., app. to Rifle Corps.

Ens. J. W. Fothergill removed from doing duty with 9th to do duty with 40th N.I.

April 10.—Ensigns T. Osborne and R. B. Mylne (recently arrived) app. to do duty with 15th N.I.

April 15.—Ens. Chas. Ireland, doing duty with 29th, posted to 11th N.I.

April 16.—The recent removal of Lieut. Col. Webster from 5th to 49th, and Lieut. Col. Trewman from 49th to 5th N.I., cancelled; former officer having returned to Europe, and latter officer having been subsequently app. to 17th N.I.

Fort St. George, April 21.—Surg. S. M. Stephenson to act as superintending surg. in Malabar, Canara and Travancore, during absence of Superintend. Surg. Macaulay on sick certificate.

Surg. Thos. Bond to be cantonment surgeon and deputy medical storekeeper at Nagpoor, v. Wylie.

3d Bat. Artillery. Lieut. J. Back to act as qu. mast. interp. and paymaster, v. Ditmas.

46th N.I. Lieut. W. G. T. Lewis to be adj. v. Benwell.—Lieut. C. Yates to act as adj. till arrival of Lieut. Lewis.

Cornet M. Lushington, Bengal Cavalry, to be extra aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor, from 24th March.

Head-Quarters, April 21.—Capt. F. Welland, deputy judge adv. gen., posted to district V. (Deccan), v. Page prom. and removed from department.

Lieut. N. Burward, 1st Europ. Regt., app. a member of committee for inspection of army clothing, in room of Lieut. Tulloch, 33d N.I.

Fort St. George, April 28.—Sen. Assist. Surg. Wm. Geddes to be surg., v. Jeffries retired.

Lieut. J. G. Green, 1st L.C., struck off strength of army from 25th April, in obedience to orders received from Court of Directors.

Surg. Chas. Jones transferred to pension list from 25th April, in obedience to orders from ditto.

Head Quarters, April 27.—Lieut. W. Sharp, pension estab., permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Ellore.

April 29.—Lieut. John Maitland removed from 2d to 1st brigade Horse Artillery.

Lieut. T. A. C. Godfrey removed from 4th bat. Artillery, and posted to 2d brigade Horse Artillery, v. Maitland.

Lieut. John Horne removed from 2d brigade Horse Artillery to 4th bat. Artillery.

Lieut. W. C. Gordon removed from 4th bat. Artillery, and posted to 2d brigade Horse Artillery, v. Horne.

April 30.—Maj. W. (Baron) Rutzebeti, 44th N.I., app. president of committee assembled in Fort St. George, to ascertain the nearest heirs to public followers deceased on late foreign service in Ava.

Cornets posted to Regts. D. G. Taylor to 8th L.C.; J. S. Freshfield to 1st do.

May 2.—Ens. W. C. Bell removed from doing duty with 9th and posted to 28th N.I.

Ens. D. W. Balfour removed from doing duty with 10th and posted to 40th N.I.

Surg. T. Bond removed from 1st Europ. regt. to 4th bat. Artillery.

Surg. B. Williams (late prom.) posted to 2d bat. Artillery.

Surg. W. Geddes (late prom.) posted to 1st Europ. regt.

Lieut. Col. J. Haslewood, 4th Nat. Vet. Batt., permitted to reside on Neilgherry Hills for benefit of his health.

Fort St. George, May 1.—*1st L.C.* Sen. Cornet R. H. Lushington to be lieut., v. Green struck off; dated 26th April 1829.

Artillery. Sen. 2d-Lieut. J. P. Beresford to be 1st-lieut., v. Pinchard dec.; dated 19th April 1829.

Mr. J. G. Neill admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under garrison surg. of Fort St. George.

Removals from Staff Appointments. Lieut. and Adj. Grant, 5th L.C.; Lieut. and Adj. Bell, 2d bat. Artillery; Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Middlecoat, ditto; Lieut. and Adj. Liardett, Rifle Corps—all in consequence of having been reported unfit for those situations from want of sufficient knowledge of Hindoostanee language.

May 5.—Sen. Assist. Surg. S. J. Humphreys to be surg., v. Jones; dated 26th April 1829.

Head-Quarters, May 5.—Lieut. E. Gaitskell removed from 4th to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Lieut. T. Ditmas removed from 3d to 4th bat. Artillery.

Ens. Thos. Osborne removed from 15th to do duty with 39th N.I.

Fort St. George, May 19.—*6th N.I.* Lieut. J. M. Minto to act as qu. mast. interp. and paym., v. Sayers.

11th N.I. Lieut. H. Griffith to act as adj., v. Blood.

27th N.I. Ens. J. D. P. O'Neill to act as adj.; v. Cuppage.

Removals from Staff Appointments. Lieut. and Adj. Hutchings, 33d N.I.; Lieut. and Adj. Perreau, 1st do.; Lieut. and Adj. Grant, 1st bat. Artillery; Lieut. and Adj. Boardman, 7th N.I.—all in consequence of having been reported unfit for those situations from want of sufficient knowledge of Hindoostanee language.

May 15.—*25th N.I.* Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. R. Manners to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Geo. Halpin to be lieut., v. Bently dec.; dated 30th April 1829.

Arrangements ordered for Staff attached to Force serving in Tenasserim Provinces.—Capt. W. J. Bradford, 35th N.I., to be assist. adj. gen.; Capt. P. Montgomery, corps of Artillery, deputy com. of ordnance; and Capt. John Tod, 33d N.I., paymaster of 2d class.—The present staff surgeon and deputy assistant commissary general to remain with the force in addition to above staff, and all other appointments to be discontinued, and the officers to return to the coast.

May 19.—*8th L.C.* Lieut. H. F. Ford to act as adj., v. Grant.

2d bat. Artillery. Lieut. H. H. Mortimer to act as adj., v. Bell.—Lieut. J. W. Croggan to act as qu. mast. interp. and paymast., v. Middlecoat.

Rifle Corps. Lieut. T. J. Fisher, 4th N.I., to act as adj., v. Liardet.

Cadets of Infantry D. T. Thomson, J. H. A. Vesper, G. F. Walker, and W. L. Seppings, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

May 22.—2d N.I. Sen. Capt. J. B. James to be major, Sen. Lieut. G. Dowling to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Thos. Back to be lieut., v. Gordon retired; dated 26th Nov. 1828.

Engineers. Sen. 2d-Lieut. J. H. Bell to be lieut., v. Nugent dec.; dated 25th Dec. 1825.

Assist. Surg. H. C. Ludlow to be medical officer to zillah of Nellore.

Messrs. J. J. Jeffreys and D. W. Wright admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons, and app. to do duty under garrison surg. of Fort St. George.

May 26.—Assist. Surg. W. Welliton to be medical officer to zillah of Mangalore, v. Williams promoted.

51st N.I. Sen. Lieut. Wm. Langford to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. C. Power to be lieut., v. Spears dec.; dated 2d May 1829.

Cadets of Infantry C. G. Pices, J. B. Hayman, and H. Houghton admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

May 29.—47th N.I. Sen. Lieut. J. C. H. Campbell to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Chas. Taylor to be lieut., v. Bell discharged; dated 26th May 1829.

June 2.—Lieut. A. E. Baillie to act as adj. to 1st bat. Artillery, v. Grant.

Lieut. G. A. Tulloch to act as adj. to 33d N.I., v. Hutchings.

Lieut. H. Bingham to act as adj. to 7th N.I., v. Boardman.

Ens. W. Cross Starkey to act as adj. to 1st N.I., v. Perreau.

Assist. Surg. H. G. Graham to be garrison assist. surg. of Vellore, v. Welliton.—Assist. Surg. S. Higginson to act as garrison assist. surg. of Vellore till arrival of Assist. Surg. Graham.

2d L.C. Sen. Lieut. Chas. Phillimore to be capt., and Sen. Cornet G. R. Edwards to be lieut., v. Brunton cashiered.

15th N.I. Sen. Lieut. John Ross to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. R. Arrow to be lieut., v. Wallis dec.; dated 29th May 1829.

Sen. Assist. Surg. C. A. Price to be surg. from 17th May 1829, v. Jones dec.

Head-Quarters, May 30.—Ens. H. P. White removed from doing duty with 17th, and posted 47th N.I.

June 1. Lieut. G. Middlecoat removed from 2d to 3d bat. Artillery, and Lieut. H. H. Mortimer from 3d to 2d ditto.

Assist. Surg. S. Stokes removed from 29th N.I. to 3d L.C.

Assist. Surg. E. Jessop removed from 32d to 9th N.I.

Assist. Surg. M. B. Pollock posted to 32d N.I.

June 3.—Ens. J. H. Tapp removed from doing duty with 39th, and posted to 15th N.I.

June 5.—Capt. W. H. Smith, 15th N.I., to be a member of committee assembled in Fort St. George for investigation of claims to pensions, as also a member of committee for inspection of army clothing.

June 6.—Lieut. Robert Affleck, 16th N.I., app. to 1st bat. pioneers, v. Goold resigned.

Fort St. George, June 9.—Engineers. Sen. Capt. Alex. Anderson to be major, sen. 1st-Lieut. A. T. Cotton to be capt., and Sen. 2d-Lieut. W. I. Birdwood to be 1st-lieut. from 5th June 1829.

The undermentioned Lieut. Colonels Commandant are promoted to the rank of Colonel from the 5th June:—

Cavalry. James Russell, C.B.; John Doveton, jun.; David Foulis; James Law Lushington, C.B.

Artillery. James Limond.

Engineers. Wm. Farquhar.

Infantry. Wm. Blackburne; Chas. Deacon, C.B.; James Welsh; Chas. Farran; Edw. Boardman; George Wahab; Alex. Grant, C.B.; D. C. Kenny; Josiah Marshall; Rich. Podmore; Arthur Molesworth; M. L. Pereira; Thos. Pollok, C.B.; Wm. Munro; John Munro; H. F. Smith, C.B.; C. T. G. Bishop; Alex. Limond; Jas. D. Greenhill; Jeffery Prendergast; John Vicq; John Mackenzie, C.B.; Thos. Stewart; Alex. Fair, C.B.; W. C. Fraser; Edw. W. Snow, C.B.; Augustus Andrews, C.B.; Chas. Mabed, C.B.; R. H. Yates; H. M. Kelly; Anthony Monin; H. G. A. Taylor; Jas. Brodie, C.B.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the temporary rank of Brigadier-General on the staff of the army, from the 5th June:—

Colonel Hugh Fraser, commanding ceded districts.

Colonel Sir John Sinclair, Bart., commanding northern division of army.

Major Alex. Anderson, of engineers, to be superintending engineer in northern division.

Lieut. J. P. Smith to be superintending engineer at Jaulnah, and Lieut. S. Best to do duty as his assistant until further orders.

Lieut. G. Hamond, 51st N.I., to act as dep. assist. qu. mast. gen. of army during absence of Lieut. De Montmorency on sick certificate.

Sen. Sub Assist. Com. Gen. Lieut. G. W. Whisler, 19th N.I., to be dep. assist. com. gen., v. Mannes removed on prom.

Assist. Surg. J. R. Gibb, to be medical officer to judicial estab. at Masulipatam, v. W. Geddes removed on prom.

Capt. Taylor, 39th N.I., to act as paymast. in Mysore, during absence of Capt. Croker.

Cadet of Infantry R. Fletcher admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

June 12.—6th L.C. Sen. Lieut. J. S. Lushington to be capt., v. Logan dec.; dated 7th June 1829.—Supernum. Lieut. Jas. Whistler admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

Returned to duty from Europe.—1st-Lieut. T. D. Whitcombe, artillery.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. Boddero, 24th N.I.—Maj. J. J. A. Wilson, 33d N.I.—Capt. T. M. Claridge, 43d N.I.—Lieut. F. A. Reid, 6th N.I.—Lieut. Edw. Peppercorne, 10th N.I.—Lieut. D. Buchanan, 22d N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—March 31. Assist. Surg. P. H. G. Davenport, for health.—April 3. Lieut. John Curre, 8th N.I., for health.—Capt. John Harwood, 48th N.I., for health.—Lieut. T. Groves, 47th N.I., for one year.—Assist. Surg. John Wylie, cantonment surgeon at Nagpore.—14. Lieut. G. Leacock, 51st N.I., for health.—20. Lieut. Col. F. Biwes, 4th N.I.—Surg. J. Irving, for health.—May 26. Lieut. T. D. Whitcombe, artillery, for health.—June 2. Capt. W. W. Baker, 82d N.I.—9. Maj. (Baron) Kutzleben, 44th N.I.—12. Assist. Surg. John Macfarland, for health.

To Penang.—May 19. Lieut. Thos. Anderson, 4th L.C., for four months, on private affairs.

To Sea.—March 20. Capt. P. Hamond, artillery, for twelve months, for health.—Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Duff, 37th N.I., for six months, for health.—31. Lieut. T. Thompson, 36th N.I., ditto, ditto.—Ens. T. S. Wilson, 40th N.I., ditto ditto.—May 8. Lieut. H. F. De Montmorency, dep. assist. qu. mast. gen., for four months, for health.—12. Lieut. G. Broadfoot, 34th N.I., for six months, for health.—Lieut. W. Powell, dep. assist. com. gen., for twelve months, for health (instead of Cape of Good Hope).

Cancelled.—April 14. Lieut. Col. R. L. Evans, 2d N.I., to Cape of Good Hope.—28. Surg. G. Bucke, to sea.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *April 13.*

Mr. *Justice Comyn* delivered an elaborate charge to the grand jury, at the opening of the quarter-sessions of oyer and terminer, wherein he examined, at considerable length, the two important acts of the Parliament of 1827, for the relief of insolvent debtors in India, and for the amendment of the criminal law. On the subject of fees to be paid to the officers of the

the estate, as distributed by the former act, the learned judge expressed himself as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—I have but one more observation to make upon this new act of Parliament. You will have observed that the officers of the court are to be repaid for the labour by fees to be settled by the judges of the Supreme Court; who are also required to draw up rules for the better carrying the provisions of the act into effect. We have not been slow here to frame the requisite rules, and to settle (as far as we can at present) the proper and reasonable fees to be paid in the several steps of the proceedings. It seems, however, unfortunately, to have been supposed, in the gaol of this presidency (and I believe the supposition is not confined to Madras), that the arrival of the act in India was to operate as an immediate unbarring of the prison gates; that no forms were to be gone through, no inquiries instituted, no expense incurred in securing the liberty of the insolvent: that the officers of the court were gratuitously to dedicate themselves to the services of the prisoners, and neither delay nor charge was to stand in the way of the speediest liberation. With respect to the delays incident to a full inquiry into the prisoner's circumstances and conduct, it would be quite superfluous to trouble you with a single observation; with respect to the fees to be paid, it has been the wish of the judges here, that these should be organized upon a scale consistent at once with the objects of the act and the fair remuneration of those who are necessary ministers to its provisions. They have been settled upon a more moderate scale than that approved of by his Majesty in Council for the proceedings in the Supreme Court; and though I confess I (speaking individually) should have been better satisfied to see the officers remunerated by a fixed salary, no doubt but good reasons operated upon the framers of this act to settle the matter as it now stands. Be this as it may, I cannot but lament that, although the quarterly returns of the sheriff present no inconsiderable number of persons imprisoned for debt, and although, in the anxious wish to afford immediate facility to such persons of claiming their discharge, two courts have been held since the 1st of March, when the act first came into operation, not one single application had been made, up to the adjournment of the last court, by any prisoner; and the functions of the Insolvent Debtors' Court at Madras have hitherto been limited to the ceremony of proclaiming its existence and swearing in its officers. Whatever may be the expenses of procuring the prisoner's discharge, it is manifest that these cannot fall upon the prisoner himself: if he be a pauper, the liberality of the Company furnishes him with gratuitous legal advisers, and our own practice there forbids the exaction of any officer's fee. If his fortunes be not desperate, and he retains sufficient property to satisfy any portion of his debts, the expenses of his discharge will fasten upon that property. It is, in fact, a tax to be levied upon the creditors, not upon the debtor; since the deduction is to be made from the common fund, with all control over which the debtor, if he be honest, must have completely parted before he stands in a situation to demand his liberty."

The learned judge then proceeded to comment upon the other statute; and as his exposition of it is exceedingly clear and luminous, we insert this portion of his charge entire:—

"The next statute (9 Geo. IV. c. 74) is one of far greater importance, because it relates not to a particular class of individuals, but affects the lives and property of all the inhabitants of this presidency, and of all European subjects in the presidency and its dependencies. It is entitled 'An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the East-Indies;' and appears fully calculated to remedy almost all the deficiencies which have hitherto pervaded the system of criminal law, as administered by the supreme courts in India. Those deficiencies have, indeed, hitherto been very great; and have been felt the more severely, because the judges here have witnessed the gradual improvements which have taken place at home, without being able to participate in their advantages. The code of criminal law under which we have hitherto lived is that which existed in England when the Mayor's Court was first established in Calcutta, in the year 1726; and the crown having then once exercised its prerogative of establishing the law to be administered in India, no change could be made in that law unless by the act of the Legislature; so that, notwithstanding a multitude of statutes have been passed to amend the criminal law in England, scarcely one of these has extended to India since the thirteenth year of King George the First. Some few enactments have, indeed, been specially made for this country; but, generally speaking, we were here up to the 1st of March last, when the new act first took effect, more than one hundred years behind the jurisprudence of England. I need not point out to you the embarrassment which this naturally created to those who were sent from England to administer justice in this country. The judges in India were called upon to pause before they resorted to the law they had left behind them in England; to register the date of every statute, and to reject its enactments, however salutary, because it lacked the antiquity which alone could

could warrant its applicability to this country. The evil became more intolerable after Mr. Peel, with a perseverance and industry as laudable as the liberal spirit which first propelled them, had succeeded in condensing and simplifying many parts of the criminal law of England. He wisely began by striking out of the statute-book all such acts as his new enactments rendered nugatory or superfluous. By the simple process of repeal, he swept no less than 165 statutes either totally or partially out of the English code, and united within a few pages what lay scattered in chaotic confusion, amidst the rude and undigested mass of the statute-book. But at the same moment that he completed the abolition of this chaos, he became the creator of the new system which supplied its place in England. Still this great improvement afforded no relief to the criminal justice of this country; nay, it placed us here in a worse condition than before; since it became now questionable whether the general words of repeal of 7 Geo. IV. c. 64 had not deprived us of many statutes upon which we had hitherto depended. Happily, however, such a question can no longer arise; what Mr. Peel has done for England, Mr. Wynn has now done for India; nor has that gentleman been unmindful to aid us with the effect of many provisions which had preceded the late alteration in the English law. We cannot, therefore, do otherwise than proffer our gratitude to the late President of the Board of Control, who, having retired from the office which more immediately connected him with this country, yet kept alive such a spirit of zeal for its welfare, as has introduced one of the most satisfactory and important improvements that can be found amongst the records of Indian legislation.

"As I have said that some of the clauses in this new act embrace provisions enacted prior to the very late improvement in England, I cannot perhaps commence my observations more properly than by adverting to the introduction of Lord Ellenborough's Act into this country. I shall, indeed, advert to our new law with reference rather to the importance of the several enactments, than to the numerical order in which they stand.

"By the 59th and three following sections, therefore, of the 9 Geo. IV., administering poison to any person with intent to murder; attempting to drown, suffocate, or strangle; discharging fire-arms, or stabbing or wounding with intent either to murder, or to do some grievous bodily harm; or even with intent to resist the lawful apprehension of an offender; are now severally declared to be capital felonies, provided that if death had followed the shooting or stabbing, the crime would have amounted to murder. Several provisions of this same statute of Lord Ellenborough's, as to administering deleterious drugs for the purpose of obtaining abortion, are then inserted; and the abuse of female children; the forcible abduction of women; and the kidnapping of children, are also denounced as subject to heavy punishments: but as I believe and hope, that these offences are of rare occurrence in this part of India, I do not think it necessary to dwell upon this matter; suffice it to say, that the newly-enacted law relaxes nothing of the severity of the existing law of England; and that the forcible abuse of a woman, and the most abominable of all crimes, are as heretofore made the objects of capital punishment.

"The offence of bigamy, as amongst Christians, has been always punishable by the British courts in this country; because it was punishable in England by a statute of James I. In the new act the offence and its exceptions are clearly defined; and its punishment is either transportation or imprisonment, as the court shall direct.

"These are the principal provisions which are intended to protect the *persons* of his Majesty's subjects. The next head of offence provided for respects the violation of their dwellings.

"II. Of these, burglary, or the felonious breaking into a dwelling-house in the night-time with intent to commit a felony, or after committing a felony breaking out of the house, still carries with its conviction the penalty of death. But a distinct definition is now given to the term "dwelling-house." Till very lately, the indistinctness of this matter had given rise to frequent doubts and difficulties as to whether a building partially attached to the mansion could be said to be a part of the dwelling-house, and even when it was wholly unattached, yet if it were within the same curtilage or common fence, the rigour of the old law treated it as part of the house. We have now no longer to contend with this difficulty. The present statute provides that no building, although within the same curtilage, shall be deemed part of the house, unless there be a communication between such building and dwelling-house, either immediate, or by means of a covered and enclosed passage leading from the one to the other. But though the felonious breaking of such unattached building no longer carries with it a capital punishment, yet such breaking, accompanied with stealing, is put upon the footing of an aggravated larceny.

"I might here advert to another more serious offence against the dwelling, that of arson, or the felonious destruction of houses by burning. I think, however, as this statute is framed, I can better class this

this under the head of malicious mischief; and having just now adverted to the word larceny, I shall specify the alterations and improvements, which we may now consider relative to an offence which forms the most numerous, though not the most serious class of the offences we have to deal with in this country.

"III. I gladly turn from the almost inextricable entanglement in which this part of our law *was* involved, because this new act of Mr. Wynn's, which follows that of Mr. Peel so far as it was conceived to be applicable to this country, has cut the Gordian knot; and in a very few clauses has so cleared away all difficulties, and simplified the whole system, that we have no longer to contend with a complication of confused contradictions and redundancies, but may at one view clearly comprehend what before called for a laborious, and often unsatisfactory investigation. In the first place, the difference between grand and petty larceny is abolished; and the punishment for *simple* larceny (that is, merely *stealing*, without any of those aggravated circumstances to which I shall immediately advert) is declared (sec. 78) to be punishable with transportation not exceeding seven years, or with imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, during which time whipping, either public or private, may be inflicted at the discretion of the court. The stealing of public or private securities for money (*choses in action*, as they are technically called, and therefore at common law not subjects of larceny) is also declared to be felony: whilst the stealing of bills and title-deeds is now, for the first time, made a misdemeanor; and the destroying or secreting a will or testamentary paper incurs a like degree of guilt.

"According to the ancient legal notions, all fixtures, being part of the freehold, were treated as the freehold itself, and could not be the subjects of larceny. This inconvenient doctrine was obviated in England by the 4 Geo. II. c. 42, but the discovery of the value of metallic and other fixtures, and the necessity of protecting them from theft, was too recent to extend itself to India, upon the principle I have already explained. Our bolts and bars are now, however, in a happier condition; and those useful protectors, themselves hitherto unprotected, are made subjects of felony; for by the 98th section of the present statute, the stealing of any glass or wood-work belonging to any building, or any lead, iron, copper, brass, or other metal, or any utensil or fixture, whether of metal or other material belonging to private or public property, is made a substantive felony.

"Another species of property, not certainly the most valuable, although frequently the subject of merchandize, and generally the objects of capricious regard, are those animals which, according to our old law, were of no price or estimation. Though the stealing of dogs had been made punishable in England (10 Geo. III. c. 18, and 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, s. 31), we were still without any enactment relative to this matter. But now, any person stealing any dog, or any beast or bird ordinarily kept in confinement, may be punished by a fine for the first offence; and for a subsequent offence by imprisonment, with hard labour and whipping.

"Embezzlement by clerks and servants of their master's property was made punishable in England by the 39th of the late King, c. 85, which greatly extended the provisions of an old statute of Henry VIII. c. 7. To this more recent statute we could lay no claim. We have now, however, provisions of our own. By the sections 99 and 100 of the new act for India, clerks and servants embezzling (as well as stealing) any chattel, money, or valuable security belonging to their masters, become liable to transportation or to imprisonment and whipping. And by sec. 102, any banker, merchant, broker, attorney, or other agent entrusted with money or money-security, for any purpose which shall be specified *in writing*, who shall, contrary to such purpose, convert such property to his own use, incurs the penalty of fine and imprisonment, and even transportation. A similar punishment is also awarded to factors or agents who shall pledge the goods of their principal, or the documents relating thereto, for money borrowed on such pledge, for their own benefit, sec. 104.

"These are the enactments relative to criminal abstraction of property where the offence amounts to *simple* larceny only, or to a misdemeanor *in pari materiâ*. But the higher offence of mixed larceny (*i. e.* feloniously taking either from the person or from the house) has not been forgotten upon the present occasion.

"For, first, robbery, or taking from the person by violence, or putting in fear, is recognized as a capital felony; and we have now the benefit of a statute of King Geo. II. (7 Geo. II. cap. 21), by which the mere attempt at robbery is made a transportable offence; as is the bare stealing from the person without threat or violence. The extortion from a person of his property by accusing, or threatening to accuse him, of an infamous crime, is also declared to be robbery: a provision in conformity with the decision which has been repeatedly come to by the judges in England; since no terror can be exhibited to a reasonable man so appalling as the loss of reputation. The offender is, therefore, punishable with death. The less severe penalty of transportation or imprisonment

sonment is provided for the *sending of letters* threatening to accuse a party of an infamous crime with intent to extort money or other property.

"2. With respect to larceny in houses and other buildings, the confused state of the law, from the great variety of unconnected enactments, is justly complained of by Mr. Justice Blackstone. The new provision applicable to this offence is perfectly simple, and is contained in a few lines. By sec. 35, to *break into* a dwelling house and *steal* property to any value; to steal any property without breaking, but *by putting any inmate of the house in fear*; or to steal, *in a dwelling house*, property to the amount of fifty sicca rupees; these offences are respectively declared to be capital. To break into a dwelling within the curtilage of a dwelling-house, but not attached thereto; or to break into a shop, warehouse, counting-house, and steal therein, is in each instance punishable with transportation for life or for years, or with imprisonment and whipping.

"3. Another species of aggravated larceny is the stealing from ships; and this now, for the first time, assumes in India a degree of delinquency above the level of simple felony. By sec. 89, to steal goods in any vessel, barge, or boat, or from any dock, wharf, or quay, subjects the offender to transportation for life; the more barbarous outrage of plundering a vessel wrecked, or in distress, is made punishable with death, sect. 90.

"From the thieves the statute passes on to the receivers; a class of persons always odious in the eye of the law, because they mainly promote depredation by holding out the means of disposing of the plunder. A variety of statutes have been passed in England with the view of bringing receivers to punishment; each succeeding statute being a tacit admission of the inefficacy of the former enactments. At present no difficulty seems to present itself. The new criminal provisions of England are now extended to India; and by sects. 107 and 108 the receivers incur the guilt of the thief, whether the theft amount to a felony or only to a misdemeanor; they are liable to be tried, without reference to the conviction of the principal, as substantive offenders; and their punishment, in case of felony, may be transportation for fourteen years; in case of misdemeanor, for seven; or they may be imprisoned, in the one case, for three, in the other, for two years, with whipping, if the court think fit. This provision, it is to be observed, now for the first time makes it an offence in India to *receive* valuable securities, bank-notes, bills, and the like, knowing them to have been stolen. Even in England this omission in the law has been but very lately supplied; *here* the receiving of such *choses in action* has hitherto enjoyed perfect impunity; so that the person who perhaps prompted and reaped the chief benefit of the theft, has sometimes completely escaped, whilst the mere agent in the business has been left to bear the whole weight of the punishment.

"IV. The fourth class of offences is comprehended under the head of malicious mischief; and here our new statute follows many of the provisions of Mr. Peel's, some of which apply to wanton acts which have hitherto been unprovided against in India. These are specified in nine sections (114 to 129), and may be thus shortly summed up. 1. Unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to places of religious worship, to houses, stables, out-houses, and the like; or to buildings used for trade or manufacture, whether such houses and buildings be in the possession of the offender or of any other person, or to effect the destruction of such buildings in a riotous and forcible manner, is punishable with death. So, to set fire to, or cast away, or in anywise maliciously to destroy any ship or vessel, or to set fire to the cargo, is made capital; and again, to exhibit false lights or signals, or maliciously to do any act tending to the immediate loss of any vessel in distress, or to destroy any part of a vessel wrecked or in distress, or any part of the cargo, or to impede the escape of any person from the wreck; are all respectively acts which forfeit the life of the offender.

"2. Destroying goods in the progress of manufacture, or damaging machinery or implements employed in manufacture; destroying sea-banks, locks, and other works of rivers or canals; maliciously killing or maiming cattle; these offences are severally declared to be felony, and are punishable with transportation for life or years, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years.

"3. Maliciously damaging vessels, otherwise than by fire, with intent to render them useless; doing such mischievous acts as may obstruct the navigation of rivers or canals, setting fire to stacks or crops of rice or other grain, or of sugar-cane, or to plantations, or to grass, or to the like ground produce. These offences are punishable with transportation for a term not exceeding seven years, or imprisonment not exceeding two.

"V. Forgery of deeds, or valuable securities, remains to be spoken of. Whatever doubts existed as to the nature and punishment of this offence in India, were removed by the statute 53 Geo. III. c. 155, by which forgery, as well as counterfeiting the gold and silver coin of the British Governments in India, was made punishable with transportation for years. By the new statute a severer mark is set upon these offences. Both are declared to be

be felony punishable with transportation for life or years, or by imprisonment; whilst the mere act of uttering counterfeited coin, with knowledge of its baseness, remains a misdemeanor, to be visited by less or greater punishment according to the number of offences of which the party may be from time to time convicted. I may also here mention the offence of obtaining money under false pretences, concerning which the new statute declares (section 108), that any person obtaining goods, money, or valuable security, by false pretences, with intent to cheat or defraud, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and after conviction, may be transported for seven years, or be fined and inprisoned.

"Having now pointed out the alterations relative to the offences themselves, I proceed to speak to the improvements introduced in the bringing of the offender to justice.

"Amongst the offences embodied in this act, some few are punishable by summary conviction before one or more justices of the peace. Such are the being in possession of more than five pieces of counterfeit coin, without lawful excuse; being in possession of goods belonging to a vessel in distress, or wrecked, without lawful title to the same; offering for sale such goods, unlawfully taken; stealing dogs, or beasts or birds ordinarily kept in confinement, and damaging fisheries; all these may be summarily inquired of by the magistrate, who has power to compel the appearance of the party accused, and where a penalty or forfeiture shall be awarded, to commit him to prison in case of default, for periods limited according to the amount of the forfeitures. A merciful power of remitting the punishment is reserved to the magistrates, where the offender is convicted of his first offence; whilst in case the forfeiture awarded exceeds fifty sicca rupees, or the imprisonment exceeds one calendar month, or the conviction has been before one justice only, the party convicted may appeal under certain terms to the general or quarter-sessions.

"With respect to felonies, and such misdemeanors as are not punishable summarily, where a party is accused before one justice of the peace, and evidence is adduced sufficient to warrant a strong presumption of guilt, the justice is authorised to commit him for trial; if such presumption is not raised, but there still appears ground for judicial inquiry, and the offence is merely a misdemeanor, one justice may bail him; but if the offence amount to felony, then the matter is to be inquired into by two justices at least, and if they concur in believing judicial inquiry necessary, they are empowered to bail the accused; so that though *one* magistrate may commit a party for trial, *two* are required to release him on bail for felony; and even this is a great extension of the justices' power, because hitherto the power of bailing for felonies of a darker dye was vested alone in the judges of the several supreme courts, by analogy to the power of the judges of the Court of King's Bench in England.

"Before the committal or bailment of a prisoner, the justice or justices must take the examination of the prisoner, and the information on oath of the accusers; and may bind over on recognizance witnesses for the prosecution; all which proceedings, and in case of bail, the bailment, are to be signed by the justice or justices and delivered over to the proper officer of the court in which the trial is to be had.

"Some very wholesome provisions are next introduced relative to the trial of the prisoner. Many difficulties have, from time to time, existed relative to the trial of accessories. At present the accessory before the felony is treated as a felon, and may be tried without reference to the place where the principal offence was committed, or to the previous conviction of the principal felon. The accessory before the fact is liable to the same punishment as the principal, the accessory after the fact to imprisonment for not more than two years, except in the case of murder, when the accessory after the fact is liable to be transported for life; and in the case of receivers, whose offence and punishment I have already adverted to.

"In framing the indictment, some technical niceties are now dispensed with; and after verdict, the omission of mere formal words will no longer defeat the ends of justice. When the prisoner is called upon to plead, the mere plea of not guilty will put him upon his trial, without the repetition of certain idle words heretofore necessary to the ceremony of arraignment. If the prisoner refuses to plead, the court may order a plea of not guilty to be entered for him: instead of resorting to the ancient barbarous practice of *peine forte et dure*, which (though abolished in England) might have still been inflicted in India.

"The disabilities attending certain persons against offering their evidence are also removed by the present statute. The party whose name has been forged is now a competent witness to prove the forgery; no person convicted of felony or misdemeanor (except perjury, or subornation of perjury), is incompetent, provided he has undergone the punishment awarded for his offence; and the affirmations of those persons whose religious scruples forbid them to be sworn, such as quakers, &c., are now receivable in criminal matters."

On the 18th April *James Alms* was tried for

for perjury and acquitted. The Madras papers describe the case as "important and interesting;" but, as usual, give no particulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

We observe that a court for the relief of insolvent debtors will be held on Friday next the 1st instant, at the Court-house. We have not heard that any applications for relief have been sent in, but we do hope, that the design of the Legislature at home will not be frustrated by any proceedings here, in the power of the court to remove. We are aware complaints do exist; complaints similar to those which have led to the debtors in Calcutta bringing the matter before the judges in a very respectful petition, which, we have no doubt, will be attended to; and we have as little also, that an application from the suffering parties in Madras would be considered equally entitled to consideration from the judges at this presidency, did they feel it necessary to make any. We make this observation, presuming some difficulty is experienced in claiming the benefit of the act, and in coming before the court, conformably with the terms laid down.—*Mad. Gaz., April* 29.

THE CENSORSHIP OF NEWSPAPERS.

The censorship at this presidency seems to be exercised with a strictness and severity without parallel elsewhere. We are repeatedly presented with long stellated blanks, both in the *Madras Gazette* and *Madras Courier*, indicating the erasure of passages, the initial words of some of which lead us to believe that they could have contained nothing offensive. For example, in the *Gazette* of April 22, occurs this passage:—"Mr. Denman, we find, has at last been honoured with a silk gown, in terms very flattering,—* * * (Then follows a quarter of a column of stars.) The same paper of a different date, contains the beginning of some remarks upon our work:—"In the *Asiatic Journal* for October is a letter on the subject of the new *Atlas* of India, a work projected on a large scale, particularly as applied to southern India; the maps of which, being on a scale of one mile to four inches, are drawn by the late Captain Mountford, than whom it could not have devolved upon a more efficient person. To the most correct judgment he added the most accurate delineation, and the finest pencil possible to imagine. He excelled in whatever he undertook in the department to which he belonged." * * * (Then follows a chasm of about the same length as the other). In the *Courier* of the 20th March appears an entire column of stars; the title of one of the blanks is "Calcutta," shewing that the expunged passage must be an extract from a newspaper of that presidency! A *Courier* of a subsequent date exhibits no less than five starred columns! A passage, expunged by the censor from a Madras paper some time back, found its way into one of the Calcutta journals, and it turned out to be a stricture, we may venture to say, perfectly *harmless*, upon Mr. Huskisson! These frequent exertions of a very delicate and invidious discretionary power have attracted much notice, and provoked some severe animadversions, at the neighbouring presidency. We dare say they will not be overlooked at home.

REMOVALS.

Private letters mention that the Court of Directors have not only ordered the restoration of Mr. Hill to his office of chief secretary at Madras, but have likewise directed the removal of Mr. Lushington's son from his appointment as Governor-General's agent at the Nuwaub's durbar. —*Beng. Chron. May* 14.

SMOKING.

The prevailing use of cheroots at this presidency is complained of in the newspapers. The *Courier* says: "some are to be seen lolling in their buggies, and enjoying their evening drive on the beach, puffing away with the greatest nonchalance imaginable, whilst others on horseback and in palankeens are to be seen amusing themselves in a similar way."

DEATH OF THE NIZAM.

Accounts were received yesterday from Hyderabad mentioning the death of his highness the nizam, which took place at eight o'clock on the morning of the 21st instant. His highness has been succeeded by his eldest son Nasir ood Dowlah, and the greatest tranquillity was said to prevail.—*Mad. Cour. May* 30.

Authentic intelligence having been received of the death of his highness the nizam, fifty-nine minute guns were fired from the saluting battery on Saturday forenoon last, at twelve o'clock, corresponding with the age of his late highness, and the colours of the fort were hoisted half-staff high on the occasion.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. June* 1.

A royal salute was fired from the saluting battery, on Tuesday last, at noon, on the occasion of his highness Nasir ood Dowlah, eldest son of the late nizam, having been proclaimed his successor. We understand that his highness was placed on the musnud of his forefathers, and assumed the reins of government, on the 24th ultimo.—*Ib. June* 4.

PONDICHERRY.

On the 11th inst. the public functionaries at Pondicherry having assembled at the Government-house, proceeded in procession, headed by M. le capitaine de vaisseau Cordier, administrateur-général, *par interim*, to the Palais de Justice; when in the presence of the judicial, civil, and military authorities, M. le capitaine de vaisseau De Melay, knight of St. Louis, and commander of the royal Legion of Honour, took the customary oaths of office. His Excellency then produced the ordinance, nominating and appointing him governor of the French establishments in India, which was read; and having been registered in the record of the Royal Court, the Advocate-General addressed the assembly at some length. The ceremonies at the Palais de Justice being concluded, the assembled several departments went to church, where mass was performed with the usual solemnity. From the sanctuary the whole cortège returned in procession to the Government-house, when the late Administrateur-Général introduced the several persons present to his Excellency the new Governor.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. April* 16.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 18. H.M.S. *Pandora*, Gordon, from Trincomallee; and *Georgian*, Land, from Philadelphia.—21. *Coromandel*, Boyes, from Calcutta; and *Mary Ann*, Spottiswoode, from London.—23. *Renown*, Baker, from Bombay.—27. *Simpson*, Warren, from Tellicherry and Ceylon.—*May* 9. *Sir John Rae Reid*, Haig, from Trincomallee.—12. *Julie et Laure*, Reviere, from Bordeaux and Bombay.—14. *Morning Star*, Barker, from London and Madeira; and *Diadem*, Wilson, from Isle of France.—15. *Reine Rose*, Anner, from Bordeaux.—16. *Mary Ann*, O'Brien, from London; *General Palmer*, Thomas, from London and Ceylon; and *Duke of Roxburgh*, Brown, from Tavoy.—19. *John*, Freeman, from London and Mauritius.—26. *La Gironde*, Ducrox, from Bordeaux and Mauritius.—29. H.C. steamer *Telica*, Peters, returned from Sea.—30. H.C. steamer *Enterprize*, Denton, from Calcutta and Trincomallee.—*June* 1. *Lord Rodney*, Baxland, from N. S. Wales and Cassany.—4. *Gabrielle*, Dumar, from Bordeaux.—7. *Elizabeth*, Phillips, from London, Madeira, and Cape of Good Hope.—8. *George and Mary*, Roberts, from Calcutta.—9. *Aurora*, Owen, from Bombay.—11. *Christiana*, Hall, from London.—13. *La Belle Alliance*, Francis, from Mauritius.—15. H.C.S. *Thames*, Forbes, from London; and *La Pennsylvanie*, Clochar, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry.—16. *Royal Admiral*, Wilson, from London and Madeira.—17. H.C.S. *Repulse*, Gribble, from London.—25. *Espina*, Echevarrie, from Cape of Good Hope.—30. *La Zelee*, corvette, Poutier, from Calcutta and Coringa.—*July* 1. H.C.S. *Windsor*, Haviside, from London.—3. *Clyde*, Munro, from London and Cape of Good Hope.

Departures.

April 6. *Susan*, Halliday, for London.—25. H.M.S. *Pandora*, Gordon, for Penang, Malacca, and Singapore; and *Georgian*, Land, for Calcutta.—28. *Renown*, Baker, for Calcutta.—*May* 3. *Coromandel*, Boyes, for London.—7. *Simpson*, Warren, for Pondicherry, Mauritius, and Bourbon.—13. *Mary Ann*, Spottiswoode, for Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.—23. *Mary Ann*, O'Brien, for Calcutta.—24. *Clarissa*, Raufbis, for Pondicherry.—25. *Julie et Laure*, Reviere, for Pondicherry.—*June* 3. *Lord Rodney*, Baxland, for Calcutta.—7. *Diadem*, Wilson, for Calcutta.—10. *Sir John Rae Reid*, Haig, for Calcutta; and H. C. steamer *Telica*, Peters, for Covelong.—12. *George and Mary*, Roberts, for Liverpool.—14. *John*, Freeman, for Masulipatam and Calcutta; *Aurora*, Owen, for Calcutta; and H.C. steamer *Enterprize*, Denton, for Trincomalee and Bombay.—18. *Royal Admiral*, Wilson, for Calcutta.—19. *Reine Rose*, Anner, for Pondicherry and Bourbon.—23. *Morning Star*, Barker, for Masulipatam and Calcutta.—25. *Christiana*, Hall, for Penang, Malacca, &c.—*July* 6. *Duke of Roxbourgh*, Brown, for London.

BIRTHS.

April 4. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. Stoddard, H.M.'s 54th regt., of a son.

16. At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. Charles Pickering, 2d bat. pioneers, of a son.

24. At Rajahmundry, the lady of H. Vibart, Esq., of a daughter.

26. At Ootacamund, on the Neilgherry Hills, the lady of Stewart Paxton, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a daughter.

5. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. J. Garnault, 47th N.I., of a daughter.

6. At Kolapoor, the lady of Capt. Benj. Blake, 45th N.I., of a son.

7. At Calicut, the lady of Thos. Gahagan, Esq., of a son.

— At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. Crester, 30th N.I., of a son.

8. At Masulipatam, Mrs. A. Vanderputt, of a daughter.

11. At Masulipatam, the lady of Lieut. James Kerr, 2d Europ. Regt., of a daughter.

— At Salem, the lady of C. E. Macdonald, Esq., Madras civil service, of a son.

— At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. Williams, 2d L.C., of a son.

— At Bellary, the lady of Capt. Godfrey, dep. assist. qr. mast. gen., of a son.

15. At Punganore, Cheenah Bass Aummasey, the lady of Emtudy Chekah Royal or Nanah, son of his highness the Rajah of Punganore, of a daughter.

— At Samulcottah, the lady of W. S. Mitchell, Esq., 22d N.I., of a daughter.

— At Cuddalore, the lady of Lieut. George Wright, 10th N.I., of a son.

19. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Brev. Capt. Moore, H.M.'s 89th regt., of a son.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Peter Cator, Esq., of a son.

— At Seringapatam, Mrs. Welsh, of a son.

23. At Tranquebar, the lady of Capt. Smith, of a daughter.

27. At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. Col. Chas. Elphinstone, of a daughter.

— At Poondorah, near Anjengo, Mrs. D. C. Rodrigues, of a daughter.

28. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Hunter, assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

31. At Visagapatam, the lady of Henry Gardiner, Esq., of a son.

June 2. At Madras, the lady of J. Bainbridge, Esq., of a son.

12. At Quilon, the lady of D. Strettell, Esq., 20th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Cuddalore, the lady of Lieut. H. E. C. O'Connor, staff officer to the European Pension Depôt, of a daughter.

16. At Madras, the lady of Edw. James, Esq., lieut. and paym., 32d regt., of a daughter, still-born.

18. At Palmanair, the lady of T. A. Oakes, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Madras, Mrs. L. Griffiths, of a son.

— At Palaveram, Mrs. De Grayter, of a son.

19. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Lieut. Fred. Chalmers, 22d regt., of a daughter.

— At Palaveram, the lady of Lieut. Prior, 23d L.Inf., of a son.

21. At Madras, Mrs. R. Clerk, of a son.

22. At Ghooty, the lady of Lieut. Jas. Fitzgerald, qr. mast., interp., and paymast. 42d N.I., of a daughter, still-born.

24. At Bellary, the lady of A. W. Lawrence, Esq., lieut. and qr. mast., 7th L.C., of a son.

— At Madras, Mrs. J. R. Hogg, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 10. At Mussooree (in the hills north of Deyrah), Major J. Low, 17th Madras infantry, to Miss Shakespear, second daughter of the late John Shakespear, Esq., Bengal civil service.

27. At

27. At Cannanore, Lieut. G. B. Marshall, 17th N.I., fourth son of the Rev. G. Marshall, rector of Donah, county of Donegal, Ireland, to Lydia Jane, second daughter of the late Thos. Lambert, Esq., of Milford, in the county of Galway, Ireland.

May 1. At Madras, Lieut. R. Codrington, 46th N.I., to Maria, fourth daughter of H. Fleetwood, Esq., of York Street, Dublin.

16. At Tellicherry, Mr. Feleciano Xavier to Miss Luiza Netto.

18. At Madras, R. W. Innes, Esq., solicitor, to Selina Rosanna, second daughter of Austin Flower, Esq.

20. At Madras, Wm. Rutter, Esq., to Ann Matilda, second daughter of the late John Shaw, Esq., the former registrar of the Supreme Court at Madras.

June 1. At Bellary, Lieut. Henry Wakeman, 43d N.I., to Miss Annie Fraser.

8. At Trichinopoly, Mr. Robert Lyon, of the judicial department, of the zillah of Madura, to Elizabeth Harriet, only daughter of the late Mr. John Patterson.

11. At Vizagapatam, J. H. Dennison, Esq., of the country sea service, to Susan Caroline, only daughter of Ens. and Adj. Jones, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

26. At Hyderabad, Capt. Geo. Keir, comm. the 3d regt. Nizam's cavalry, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Campbell Mackintosh, Esq., of Dalmigavie, North Britain.

30. At Madras, Major Brunton to Mrs. Wallace.

DEATHS.

April 17. At Royapettah, Mr. T. S. Corner, of the cholera.

18. At Jaulnah, Ensign J. C. A. Durand, 28th regt. N.I., aged 18.

— At Pundigul, on the right bank of the Kistnah, Lieut. John Pinchard, of the horse artillery, in his 27th year.

19. At Jaulnah, of small-pox, Ens. T. S. Wilson, 40th regt. N.I.

22. At Madras, Mr. A. T. Jones, aged 31.

29. At Kamptee, of a bilious fever, Capt. Arthur Bentley, 25th regt. N.I., late paymaster to the Nagpore force.

May 6. At Palamcottah, Mrs. Elizabeth Carlin.

7. At Salem, Eliza, wife of the Rev. Henry Crisp.

14. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. Daniel, lady of Capt. Daniel, H.M.'s 89th regt., aged 27.

— At Tripassoor, Mr. Nicholas Claridge, aged 48.

15. At Hoonsoor, James Traill, Esq., assist. surg. on this establishment.

16. At Kamptee, John Jones, Esq., surgeon, 3d L.C., aged 44.

— At Royapooram, after giving birth to a daughter, Mrs. C. F. Hicken, daughter of Mr. R. W. Meppen, master attendant of Pulicat, aged 21.

18. At Bangalore, Ens. W. S. Robertson, doing duty with 39th regt. N.I.

— At Trevandrum, Mr. W. J. Fraser, master of the band of H. H. the Rajah of Travancore.

20. At Cannanore, Lieut. R. Dodd, H.M.'s 54th regt.

22. At Madras, Mrs. Edw. D'Sena, aged 19.

23. At Arnee, Lieut. J. Boyce, H.M.'s 41st regt.

31. At Hydrabad, Mrs. H. W. S. Jones.

June 1. At Bangalore, Mary Ann, wife of Qu. Mast. Wm. Doyle, horse artillery, aged 39.

— At Palamcottah, Ellen, wife of J. C. Wroughton, Esq., civil service.

4. At Salem, Rungasawmy Moodeliar, one of the moonshees attached to the College of Fort St. George.

5. At St. Thomé, Mrs. Darnton, relict of the late Cuthbert Darnton, Esq., Madras establishment, aged 67.

6. At St. Thomé, Capt. John Logan, 6th regt. L.C.

— At Pondicherry, Chas. Bilderbeck, Esq., aged 24.

— At Arnee, Assist. Surg. John Rowland, H.C.'s service.

7. At Vizagapatam, of apoplexy, Capt. Robert Gray, 3d native veteran battalion, aged 44.

11. At Madras, Elizabeth Sarah, wife of Jos. Bainbridge, Esq., in her 31st year.

17. At Madras, Mr. Henry Christenau, superintendent of the garrison band, aged 43.

18. At Madras, Cumbumpauty Vencata-Royaloo, brahmin, aged 45. He had served in several public departments for nearly twenty years.

28. At Madras, Garrison Serj. Maj. John Rambottom.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, May 2, 1829. The application of the Government General Order, No. 217, of 1828, having been suspended, under date the 16th Sept., until the Hon. Court's orders on the subject of the distribution of the Kittoor prize could be reconsidered, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the distribution of the property be now conducted by the Prize Committee at Bombay, referred to in the General Order of the 18th Sept., No. 250, which is hereby declared to be the "General Prize Committee." The abstracts for the distribution of the Kittoor prize property are accordingly to be preferred to the General Prize Committee at Bombay.

The Hon. the Governor in Council having thus, in obedience to the instructions of the Hon. Court, resolved that the property should be distributed by the public officers of government, instead of through the agency of Messrs. Shotton and Co., deems it an act of justice to that respectable firm to declare his full conviction, that if the duty had remained in their hands, it would have been executed with the same satisfaction to government and the captors as in the instance of the distribution of the Rassul Khyma prize property, the distribution of which was confided to them, and approved by the Hon. Court of Directors.

The General Prize Committee will henceforth be composed of the following officers in lieu of those before named:

The adjutant-general; the quarter-master-general; and the town-major. Lieut. Col. P. Pearon, late prize agent to the Deccan division of the army; and Capt. Jameson, of the regiment of cavalry, prize agent to the Bombay troops on the reduction of Kittoor, are appointed temporary members of the General Prize Committee. The senior officer to be president of the committee. Capt. Morris is appointed secretary to the General Prize Committee.

The total amount of the prize property captured at Kittoor, with simple interest, up to the 31st March last, is Rupees 12,60,107. 2. 69.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, May 8, 1829. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind that part of the G.O. of the 28 April 1827, placing the barrack and other public

lic buildings under the officers of engineer, on the abolition of the offices of bar, rack-master at Surat and the northern districts, directs that, in conformity to the practice obtaining in the other divisions of the army, the public buildings at Baroda be placed under the assistant quarter-master-general of the Guikwar subsidiary force.

The public quarters at the subordinate stations having now been specially placed under the quarter-master-general's staff of divisions, the Governor in Council, with a view to the better protection of these buildings, is pleased further to direct that, on the completion of any new buildings, as also repairs of all buildings which may have been delivered over for that purpose, it will be the duty of the engineer officer, completing such works and repairs, to forward to the officer of the quarter-master general's department of the division a plan and minute description of such buildings, exhibiting the number of fixtures, &c., that he may take charge and grant a receipt for the same.

SOLDIERS' ALLOWANCES.

Bombay Castle, May 8, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that at fixed full batta stations, where European regiments are entitled to two drams, an ounce of coffee and half an ounce of sugar be issued to the men in lieu of one of the drams, and that the difference between the price of the dram and the coffee and sugar should be credited to the Canteen Fund, to assist in the general objects of the fund, which is intended for the benefit of regiments.

This system to be in force at all fixed field batta stations, but subject to a return to the allowance of the two drams when the troops are actually serving in the field.

PRESSING COOLIES OR BIGGARIES.

Proclamation.—Bombay Castle, May 25, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council deems it expedient to notify for general information, that under section xviii. of Regulation XII. A. D. 1827, the practice of pressing coolies or biggaries is strictly prohibited, and that it is the duty of the magistrates to take instant cognizance of all acts so prohibited, and to bring to justice all offenders, whether British-born subjects or others.

Pressing, under clause ii. of the same section, is defined to be the compelling a person to serve as porter or guide by means of personal violence, as blows, or such treatment as produces corporeal pain or injury; or by means of violence to property, as seizing or injuring any article belonging to him or in his occupation; or by means of threats expressed in words, or conveyed by conduct, denoting an intention to inflict some injury to person or property, apparently in the power of the culprit to effect.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Bombay Castle, June 17, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor is pleased to notify the following promotions in the civil service:

To the rank of Senior Merchant, from 11th May 1829.—Messrs. John Pye, J. P. Willoughby, J. A. Shaw, H. H. Glass, and W. S. Boyd.

To the rank of Junior Merchant, from 10th June 1829.—Messrs. R. K. Pringle, Edm. Montgomerie, Wm. Chamier, P. W. Le Geyt, H. A. Harrison, R. T. Webb, Henry Brown, J. W. Muspratt, G. C. Wroughton, Philip Stewart, and Gregor Grant.

To the rank of Factor, from 7th June 1829.—Messrs. John Burnett, Wm. Birdwood, Alex. Seton, and Philip Sacon.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, April 22, 1829.—Colonel Fitzgerald, C.B., H.M.'s 20th Foot, to be commandant at Poonah, v. Lieut. Col. Sullivan.

Lieut. Col. Sullivan to command garrison of Bombay, and (as a special case) to draw difference between allowances allowed to that station, and what he would have received had he remained in command at Poonah.

April 30.—*Temporary Appointments confirmed.* Major G. F. Gordon, 2d L.C., on his arrival in Kattywar, to assume command of brigade serving in that province.—Ens. H. Ash, 20th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to left wing of 2d L.C. from 23d March.—Lieut. J. R. T. Willoughby, 25th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to Guzerat Prov. Bat., from 7th April.

Lieut. R. Hughes to act as qu. mast. to 3d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Birdwood on sick certificate.

Lieut. J. Jackson to be acting adj. to a detachment of 25th N.I. stationed at Humole.

Capt. W. Jacob, artillery, to take charge of assist. adj. gen.'s and baser departments, and Capt. Penley that of assist. qu. mast. gen. at Baroda, on departure of Capt. Leighton for presidency on duty.

7th N.I. Lieut. G. St. B. Brown to be capt., and Ens. O. Halpin to be lieut., in suc. to Graham dec.; dated 12th April 1829.

Senior Supernum. Ens. C. R. Whitelock to rank from 12th April 1829, and to be posted to 7th N.I., v. Halpin prom.

Surg. J. J. Thompson app. to medical duties of Bussora agency, in room of Assist. Surg. Montefiore resigned.

May 1.—Lieut. Bulkley, acting 3d assist. com. gen., temporarily attached to office of acting 1st assist. com. gen. at presidency.

Capt. A. B. Campbell, 2d assist. com. gen., transferred from station of Sholapore to that of Cutch.—Lieut. Stark, 3d assist. com. gen., directed to proceed to Sholapore.

May 2.—Assist. Surg. Fraser placed at disposal of superintendent of marine, for marine duty.

Lieut. R. M. Hughes, 12th N.I., to be fort adj. at Surat, v. Brown removed on prom.; date 12th April 1829.

12th N.I. Lieut. T. Maughan to be adj., v. Hughes; ditto.

11th N.I. Lieut. J. Davis to be adj., v. Parsons proceeding to Europe; dated 29th April 1829.

Lieut. T. Brown to act as adj. to 11th N.I. from date of departure of Lieut. Parsons for presidency on sick certificate.

Assist. Surg. G. Gray directed to be relieved from marine duty.

Lieut. F. McGillivray to be assistant to Capt. Hawkins, superintending construction of mint.

May 8.—Lieut. B. Mitchell, 1st Europ. Regt., and Ens. J. H. B. Mitchell, attached to same corps, per-

permitted to resign Hon. Company's service at their particular request.

Lieut. T. Mitchell, 15th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to right wing of 2d L C. from 1st April.

Lieut. N. Lechmere, Horse Artillery, to act as second deputy commissary of stores at presidency during absence of Capt. Law on sick certificate.

May 12.—*1st Europ. Regt.* Ens. J. M. Mitchell to be lieut., v. B. Mitchell resigned H.C.'s service; dated 10th May 1829.

Sen. Supernum. Ens. Chas. Cunningham to rank from 10th May 1829, and to be posted to 1st Europ. Regt., v. Mitchell prom.

Capt. Brown app. to conduct duties of brigade major's office at Surat, from date of departure of Capt. Gillum for Baroda, until arrival of Brigade Major Mant.

21st N.I. Lieut. E. W. C. Parry to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language; dated 1st May 1829.

Lieut. T. N. Vaillant, 24th N.I., to officiate as interp. in Hindoostanee language to 2d Europ. Regt.

May 18.—Cadet of Cavalry John Campbell admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadets of Infantry C. N. Treasure, C.P. Leeson, and H. Price, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

May 25.—Cadets of Infantry R. H. Mackintosh, J. C. Wright, A. B. Rathborne, H. Rudd, and E. Hall, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Regt. of Artillery. 1st-Lieut. J. Lloyd to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. B. Bailey to be 1st-lieut., in suc. to Barton dec.; dated 20th May 1829.

2d Gr. N.I. Lieut. T. Graham to be capt., and Ens. R. Hudson to be lieut., in suc. to Inglis dec.; dated 8th May 1829.

Sen. Supernum. Ens. H. Franklin to rank from 10th May 1829, and to be posted to 2d Gr. N.I., v. Hudson prom.

Lieut. H. W. Boulden, 18th N.I., to act as fort adj. at Asseerghur, from date of departure of Lieut. Tapp for presidency on sick certificate.

Assist. Surg. M. Stovell placed at disposal of superintendent of marine, for marine duty.

May 27.—Lieut. R. Bulkley to be 3d assist. com. gen., v. Capt. G. P. Le Messurier resigned.

May 28.—Cadet of Infantry R. Phillips admitted to estab., and prom. to ens.

Mr. J. P. Malcolmson admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Capt. J. Farquharson, 9th N.I., to assume temporary command of troops at Sholapore from 14th May.

May 30.—Capt. T. Stevenson, Horse Artillery, to be agent for manufacture of gunpowder, v. Capt. Barton dec.

June 1.—Lieut. Col. Rainey to be private secretary to his Exc. the Acting President in Council (Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Bradford) from 27th May.

Lieut. T. Suttom, Artillery, to superintend construction of public buildings in progress at Rajcote; dated 10th May.

June 13, 1829.—In reference to the General Orders issued by the Supreme Government at Fort William under date the 5th May last (see p. 584), the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following arrangements take place:

Lieut. Cols. Commandant to be Colonels.—W. Roome, 24th N.I.; D. Leighton, 7th do.; W. Brooks, engineers; J. Smith, 8th N.I.; T. Cordelia, 9th do.; H. Hessman, artillery; G. M. Cox, 12th N.I.; M. Kennedy, 15th do.; G. R. Kemp, 13th do.; H. Roome, 16th do.; J. Cunningham, 17th do.; J. T. Dyson, 18th do.; W. D. Cleiland, 19th do.; B. W. D. Sealy, 3d do.; W. Gilbert, 21st do.; B. Kennett, 22d do.; J. P. Dunbar, 2d L.C.; A. Aitchison, 23d N.I.; W. Turner, 1st L.C.; A. Hogg, 11th N.I.; C. Hodgson, artillery; R. Whish, do.; W. Hull, 1st or Gr. N.I.; F. H. Pierce, artillery; K. Egan, 10th N.I.; E. Shuldham, 25th do.; J. Mayne, 26th do.; W. Sandwith, 1st Europ. Regt.; J. Salter, 5th N.I.; S. Goodfellow, engineers; P. Delamotte, 3d L.C.—all date of rank 5th June 1829.

The temporary rank of brigadier general is conferred upon Colonels D. Leighton, C.B., and H. Hessman, who are at present exercising the command of divisions of the army.

The following promotions will take place in the corps of engineers in order to give effect to the arrangement authorizing an additional major to be added to its present strength in its formation into two battalions:

Corps of Engineers. Capt. John Hawkins to be major, to complete estab.; and Lieut. S. Slight to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. A. J. Cruickshank to be 1st-Lieut., in suc. to Hawkins prom.; all dated 5th June 1829.

The following officers will be borne as supernumerary to the establishment consequent to the reduction in the army of this presidency:

Light Cavalry.

1st Regt. Lieuts. T. B. Hamilton and J. Penny, and Cornet A. Tweedale.

2d Regt. Lieuts. H. L. Salmon and C. T. Honner, and Cornet C. L. J. Du Pre.

3d Regt. Lieuts. G. O. Reeves and R. H. Rickards, and Cornet J. Williams.

Artillery.

1st-Lieuts. H. W. Brett, J. S. Unwin, J. Tarleton, C. H. Boyes, H. Forster, J. M. Glass, G. R. Mann, and B. Bailey, and 2d-Lieut. T. Gainsford.

European Regiments.

1st Regt. Lieuts. J. Brodhurst and J. M. Mitchell, and Ens. C. Cunningham.

2d Regt. Lieuts. W. E. Rawlinson and C. R. Hogg, and Ens. R. Jeffery.

Native Infantry.

1st Gr. Regt. Lieuts. B. H. Crockett and W. Baker, and 4th J. M. Browne.

2d Gr. Regt. Lieuts. F. Williams and R. Hudson, and Ens. H. Franklin.

3d Regt. Lieuts. A. Morison and W. S. Nettlefold, and Ens. U. S. Cahill.

4th Regt. Lieut. F. C. Holt and N. H. Thornbury, and Ens. W. G. Wheatley.

5th Regt. Lieuts. W. T. C. Scriven and W. Edwards, and Ens. P. Dennis.

6th Regt. Lieuts. W. Thatcher and F. Mayer, and Ens. E. C. Bust.

7th Regt. Lieuts. J. R. Hibbert and O. Halpin, and Ens. C. R. Whitelock.

8th Regt. Lieuts. H. C. Morse and C. A. Hawkins, and Ens. M. Wyllie.

9th Regt. Lieuts. M. Smith and G. Whichelo, and Ens. H. W. Evans.

10th Regt. Lieuts. T. Jackson and C. Throshie, and Ens. G. T. Fenwick.

11th Regt. Lieuts. H. J. H. Christopher and A. W. J. Logie, and Ens. T. Minister.

12th Regt. Lieuts. E. T. Whitehead and W. A. Eastwick, and Ens. R. Travers.

13th Regt. Lieuts. J. E. Carpenter and W. Chambers, and Ens. A. H. Williams.

14th Regt. Lieuts. C. G. Calland and E. A. Gurrin, and Ens. T. Willmott.

15th Regt. Lieuts. H. S. Watkin and N. Goslin, and Ens. W. Robertson.

16th Regt. Lieuts. C. Giberne and C. G. G. Munro, and Ens. H. Orfeh.

17th Regt. Lieuts. G. H. Lawlie and W. J. B. Knipe, and Ens. F. C. Wells.

18th Regt. Lieuts. S. H. Partridge and C. J. Curtis, and Ens. C. W. Maude.

19th Regt. Lieuts. D. Graham and J. G. Gordon, and Ens. J. Tait.

20th Regt. Lieuts. S. C. Baldwin and W. Jones, and Ens. E. Baynes.

21st Regt. Lieuts. S. J. Stevens and E. W. C. Parry, and Ens. W. G. M'Haffie.

22d Regt. Lieuts. C. S. Thomas and C. Rooke, and Ens. J. D. Leckie.

23d Regt. Lieuts. F. H. Brown and T. Stock, and Ens. A. J. A. Bromwick.

24th Regt. Lieuts. C. S. Geddes and F. N. Vaillant, and Ens. H. Cunningham.

25th Regt. Lieuts. G. Fulljames and J. R. F Willoughby, and Ens. H. W. Preedy.

26th Regt. Lieuts. J. B. Gillanders and G. Wilson, and Ens. W. Rose.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Major R. Robertson, 3d Gr. Regt.—Ens. R. Lewis, 22d N.I.—Lieut. Col. R. Strover, artillery.—Major W. G. White, ditto.—Superintending Surg. F. Trash.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

May 8.—Commander C. F. Grice to be capt., v. Guy resigned; dated 1st May 1829.

Lieut. John Pepper to be commander, v. Grice prom.; dated ditto.

Mr. T. G. Carless to be lieut., v. Pepper prom., dated ditto.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—May 14. Lieut. R. T. Lancaster, 10th N.I., for health.—21. Surg. J. G. Stuart, 11th N.I., for health.—27. Capt. G. P. Le Mesurier, 14th N.I., 3d assist. com. gen., for health.—June 1. Capt. F. T. Farrell, 6th N.I.—3. Lieut. H. Pelham, 10th N.I., for health.

To Sea.—May 28. Assist. Surg. J. Howison, in charge of lunatic asylum, for one year, for health.

To China.—May 30. Capt. B. Kennett, 13th N.I., for health (eventually to Europe).

LAW.

Supreme Court, *March* 16.

Insolvent Debtors' Act.—On the court being assembled, Mr. *Justice Grant* spoke to the following effect:—

"In opening this court for the relief of insolvent debtors in this presidency, I have sincere pleasure in congratulating this community on the introduction of a measure, so much called for on every principle of humanity and of justice, and by every consideration of that which is inseparable from these principles, the welfare and prosperity of the society on whose affairs they are to operate. Notwithstanding this, I am well aware that there is likely to exist, and, as I am informed, there does exist, among those whose interests are likely to be affected by this measure, a difference of opinion in regard to its advantageous nature; and it would be surprising if, on so important and so novel a measure, in reference to the mercantile society of India, difference of opinion should not exist. It is without doubt a measure most important in its consequences, and most extensive in its operation."

The learned judge then gave an analysis of the act. He then proceeded:

"These, very shortly stated, are, I think, the principal provisions of this law. It is, as I have said, a most important statute; and must produce a very material and a very beneficial change in the character of the relation of debtor and creditor in India. Where no laws exist for compelling the debtor to make a fair distribution of his property among his creditors, when he cannot pay all on one hand, nor for releasing the debtor from the vengeance and resentment of a disappointed creditor, when he is fairly willing to do all that the state of his affairs admits of to discharge his debts on the other, the trade of lending money becomes a sort of gambling, and a separate business and profession, and generally not the most creditable business and profession. Where men lend money without much inquiry into the security of the borrower, but trust to the effect which their power of punishing debtors by a protracted, in some cases an endless, imprisonment, will have in frightening most men into some caution in this respect, or at least into the keeping within such bounds as they may generally have a fair chance of paying one man by borrowing from another before their affairs are totally desperate, and their credit irretrievably gone; and thus the original lender thinks he will, in a great majority of cases, be pretty sure to get out, and he compensates his chances of loss, total or partial, amounting to a certainty of lost in a considerable number of instances, by the extravagant rate of interest he charges in all.

"Thus the honest, and careful, and industrious man, who has occasion to borrow money for reasonable and legitimate purposes, on good security, is obliged to pay an extravagant rate of interest, in order that his payment may compensate the loss the lender expects to sustain from having trusted a spendthrift, a prodigal, or a needy and thoughtless adventurer. No man can have sat in this court half of the short time I have done, without seeing that this is the state of things here.

"The lowest rate of interest charged by the most respectable houses and moneed men is three-quarters per cent per month, more than nine per cent. per annum; while the government obtains money at five per cent. per annum, and the banker or shroff, who charges above nine on his advances, allows only six per cent. on his receipts, on which he again charges one per cent. commission, which reduces the interest allowed to five. If you compare this rate of interest, nine per cent., to the profit which can be made of money in any fair speculation, it will be evident that no man can borrow money at this rate to embark in any such speculation.

"Many other things are necessary, to enable a country to take advantage of the largest bounty of nature, so as to convert her gifts into wealth generally diffused, and the possession of those things which follow this distribution of wealth, comfort, civilization, and good morals, generally spread among a people. To this purpose good laws are necessary, as well as a just administration of them, and the making of good laws consists rather in the removing of obstacles, which occur in the natural path and progress of society, than in any elaborate contrivances for accelerating her

march.

march. These advantages India has never possessed.

"Any general diffusion of wealth, therefore, was not to be expected; but I think, considering her natural advantages, a somewhat greater diffusion of wealth, and a somewhat greater power of applying it to promote its own increase, might have been expected. Among many other disadvantages, I think the state of the law of debtor and creditor has been one of the greatest, especially in places where, as in this great place of trade, wealth and commerce have established themselves to a considerable extent—short as that extent is of what ought to result from its natural advantages, from the liberal and fair bearing of the government towards the inhabitants, and its splendid liberality in useful public works, and from the just and equal administration of British laws. I should say, that when a country had advanced, even the shortest way on the road of commerce, for the improvement of her condition, the very first thing necessary to disembarrass her on her journey is a good system of law applicable to the relation of debtor and creditor, of which system one of the most essential parts is that which relates to the case of insolvent debtors; and without some system of bankrupt laws, no material advance in trade, industry, and in wealth, can ever be made in any country. Accordingly, no country in which any such progress has been made has ever existed without it.

"The benefits of the system of law thus introduced will be felt equally by the lender and the borrower; men will become more careful in lending money and in giving credit to such as wish to deal with them. They will come to look to the nature of the security on which they advance money, or furnish their goods, with a view to certain payment with a reasonable profit, not to a gambling profit with the risk of loss; and in considering the security, they will take into consideration the character of the borrower as well as the known extent of his fortune. They will regard an honest, industrious, and careful man of small means, as a safer debtor than a man of a different character with more apparent wealth, and this will prove equally beneficial to all parties. The prudent man will obtain credit, the thoughtless and prodigal will not; and as to a person of this latter description this is the very thing for him, so the most injurious to him of all things is the careless credit which is here constantly afforded.

"To Europeans it is the constant source of irretrievable ruin: how often is a young man here on his very landing offered credit, which to him, who perhaps never had the command of 100 rupees in his life, appears unbounded, while hundreds and thousands of rupees are almost forced on him on his bond, which is not worth the clothes on his back, and those perhaps not paid for; by all which he is perhaps led into dissipation and extravagance, which end in his total ruin and talents and good dispositions, that might have been of the greatest benefit to himself and to society, absolutely rendered of no value to either.

"Nor are the mischiefs of this system confined to Europeans: to the natives it is equally injurious, and more so than it would be in Europe, from the nature of their occasions of expense. In England, a man who lives by his industry, as he gets richer, increases his usual and daily expense. The labourer, when he is fully employed and gets good wages, and feels that he has more money to spend, has a better dinner every Sunday, adds some little bits of furniture to his stock, and increases his constant and every-day comfort. The shopkeeper sets up his buggy, takes a house in the country, his wife dresses better. The merchant keeps a more expensive cook, gives better dinners and more frequent, drinks finer wines, lives in a larger and better furnished house. In short, all classes extend their ordinary and daily expense, and none but the most thoughtless and extravagant will go on long doing this with borrowed money constantly added to their debt. But in this country the great expenses of the natives are merely occasional, and the ease of getting money ruins them. A man has a marriage in his family, and if he can borrow as much money as will enable him to do so, he will spend upon it what will render him an embarrassed man for life. He will not unfrequently go further, and place himself at the mercy of his creditor to be sent to gaol for life if he so chooses.

"But when it is known that if this measure is had recourse to, the borrower may pay his debt by surrendering his little all to his creditors without distinction, men will hesitate in thus affording to their neighbours the means of ruin, without knowing what sort of chance they have of recovering their own, and will be driven to calculate for their re-payment rather on their inquiries into the substance and character of their debtor, than on the terror inspired by a barbarous power to imprison a beggar for life, if they will afford him the means of the scantiest subsistence. On the other hand, money will be obtained at a reasonable rate for fair speculations, according to the risk that may be incurred; and if an honest and industrious man is unfortunate in trade, his creditors who have run a risk in common, will share the loss in common, and the industry and talents of the bankrupt will no longer be lost to the public and himself."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

The appointment of Mr. Dewar to the exalted post of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature appears to yield general satisfaction throughout the settlement; and this arises as much from a belief in his perfect fitness for the office, as from the sentiments of regard and esteem with which the learned judge has inspired all who have had the pleasure of forming his acquaintance since he arrived in Bombay two years ago.

It is certain that Mr. Justice Dewar ascends the bench under advantageous circumstances which none of his predecessors could boast. To a competent acquaintance with the different branches of English law, his lordship, we believe, unites the peculiar advantage of a knowledge of the language, habits, and prejudices of the people, and of the constitution of the community amongst whom he is appointed by his sovereign to dispense justice. Of the importance of this acquisition every judge who has ever sat on the Indian bench must have been duly sensible, but few we suspect have been able to find leisure enough, amidst their multifarious duties, for the application necessary to its possession.—*Bom. Cour., June* 6.

THE BAR OF BOMBAY.

It does not appear that the vacant office of advocate-general had been filled up when the *Duke of Sussex* came away, though certain candidates for it have been mentioned. We should hope that the appointment will be conferred on one of the gentlemen now practising at the Bombay bar, and that no addition to the present number will be sanctioned in any shape. Whether it arose from motives of policy, or a thorough belief in its necessity, that the late Sir Edward West was induced to recommend an augmentation to the number of practitioners at Bombay, we are not prepared to say; but we have no hesitation in affirming that the measure, whatever were the motives for it, was to every man concerned a source of pecuniary loss and severe disappointment. When Bombay was in the plenitude of its wealth, and the *amor litigandi* held potent sway over the rich natives of the place, four or five clever barristers could each command a tolerable share of practice, enabling them to support an appearance and an establishment commensurate with their station in society, and furnishing them with the means of retiring with sound livers and unbroken constitutions to their native country. But that golden era, the days of the Macklins and the Woodhouses, has long since passed away. Bombay is no longer, nor has it been for the past eight years, the El Dorado it might once have been called, nor do the natives cherish, to the same extent that love of law which was erst the source of extensive professional emolument. Under these circumstances, it was inconsiderate in the extreme to induce men of talent, with fair prospects at home, to transport themselves to this deleterious climate for the sake of a scanty livelihood; it exhibited, to say the least of it, an ignorance of the real extent of business, quite unaccountable in a man of Sir Edward West's penetration. We can only hope now, that the real state of things will be represented to the home authorities clearly and correctly, and that little addition, if any, will be made to the number of barristers now practising.

The same remarks apply to the attornies, who are, to use a homely phrase, "as thick as three in a bed."—*Ibid.*

THE GOVERNOR.

Sir John Malcolm left the presidency for the Mahabuleshwar Hills the 29d April. His Excellency intends to pass the rainy months at Dhapooree. It is stated, that after the rains the Governor will visit Guzerat and Baroda, the capital of the Guicwar, and return to Bombay in the spring of 1830. A government proclamation, dated 27th May, announces that during his absence from the seat of government he will exercise all the powers which are vested in him by law when in Council at Bombay; that the administration at the presidency will, in the Governor's absence, be conducted by the remaining members of the government, his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford officiating as acting president. All official correspondence to be carried on, and the resolutions of government to be passed, in the name of the Governor in Council.

MR. NEWNHAM.

Mr. Newnham, chief secretary, has been appointed by the Court of Directors a provisional member of council, and to succeed as a member of the Council Board on the first vacancy.

BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

We are gratified to perceive that artificers are now busily employed in fitting up the large northern room of the new Town-hall, for the reception of the library and museum of the Bombay Literary Society. The advantages of having new and well-aired apartments for the records of this learned body must be great; and it is matter of congratulation to the members and subscribers of this Society, that their library, manuscripts, and museum will now have suitable accommodation, when removed to the apartments in this splendid building, now

now being fitted up for their reception.—*Bom. Gaz. May 6.*

STEAM NAVIGATION OF THE RED SEA.

The *Bombay Courier* states that the H.C. brig of war *Thetis* had proceeded to the Red Sea, and that the brig *Owen Glendower* sailed at the same time laden with coals, to be landed at Aden, Jedda, Cosseir, and Suez, for the use of steam-vessels intended to navigate between Bombay and Suez. A buggla laden with stores and provisions also accompanied the *Thetis*, as it is expected that the survey of the Red Sea, under the superintendence of Lieut. Moresby, of the H.C. marine, will occupy a period of six months. We are told that the object of the survey (as merely preliminary to steam navigation) is to ascertain the different bearings of prominent headlands, and the soundings in approaching the ports which may be chosen for the depôts of fuel, and generally to determine the best course at all seasons for steamers proceeding to and from Suez.

The *Eliza* has brought out two engines of eighty-horse power each, for the H.C. steam-vessel, now building in the dock-yard. Artificers have arrived by the same conveyance for putting up and making those steam-engines, when the vessel now building shall be completed.

The first steam-boat, it is said, was to leave Bombay for Suez on the 15th November.

REFORMS.

In the course of the last and present week the secretariate has been removed into the Government-house in the fort, and certain public offices (accommodated in private buildings rented for that purpose) are now to be accommodated in the old secretariate after the 1st proximo. We have heard that the following public offices will be thus provided for: the Military and Medical Boards, the Medical Storekeeper's office and public Dispensary, the offices of the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master General of the army, the Brigade Major of King's troops and the Commissariat. The vacating of the present offices by the above establishment must materially affect the present high rent of houses within the fort. We have also heard that it is in contemplation to occupy that part of the edifice now rented for the Supreme Court, and not required for the court or the accommodation of the honourable judges as offices for the officers connected with the court, which is now occupied by individuals having no claims to public quarters. We have heard that the Master in Equity, Prothonotary, Registrar on the ecclesiastical side of the court, and the sheriff will be thus accommodated, and as they at present rent offices at the public cost, the savings by this and other means, in the public charges, for office-rent alone, will exceed 30,000 rupees per annum, calculating on probable conjecture what is now paid.—*Bom. Mercury, March 17.*

MARAUDERS.

Extract of a letter from the Deccan:—"You have, no doubt, heard of the old adage, 'set a thief to catch a thief;' this has been exemplified in the case of a Ramoosee chief, named Oomeah, and a part of his gang, formerly the most hardy and successful freebooter in all the Deckan, having been lately employed by the magistrate of Poonah to apprehend robbers. In the early part of 1826 and the whole of 1827, this same Oomeah issued his proclamations to the villagers around the Poorundor Hills to cease paying revenue to the Company, and to pay it to him, otherwise he would burn their villages, and carry off the inhabitants prisoners, and in many instances he carried his threats into effect. Such was the terror of this man's name in the Deckan in 1826, that no person could travel without an escort in the vicinity of his haunts. Spiller's Horse, and a detachment under Capt. Davies, aided by the magistrate's establishment, were found inadequate to put down Oomeah and his gang, from the circumstance of Dundoo Punt, one of the highest native functionaries in the magistrate's office, having entered into a compact with the Ramoosee chief, and participated largely in their plunder, for which he was afterwards tried and convicted, and sentenced to be hanged; but from the consideration of Dundoo Punt being a bramin, and of the Putwardhan family, his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and he is now undergoing his punishment in the criminal gaol at Rutnaghurry. After the detection of Dhundoo Punt Putwardhan, the influence of this Oomeah and his gang diminished, and through the politic measures of Captain Spiller, a negociation was entered into with Oomeah for his surrender on conditions, in the beginning of 1828, since which period he has been under the surveillance of the police, and is now employed upon pay to suppress gang-robbers, with which the Deckan is yet too much infested. This is a measure of policy, which by proper vigilance and caution has rendered the very elements of disorder, rapine, and murder, the means of preserving tranquillity in those districts formerly the scene of depredations and plunders."

STORMS IN THE DECCAN.

The annual Dukhan thunder-storms have this year been unusually numerous, violent, and continued, and attended with more fatal accidents from lightning than at

at any former period. On the 21st May two gentlemen on a shooting excursion, some miles from Poona, were driven to seek shelter from an approaching storm under some lofty and stout trees; the lightning struck a tree adjoining to them, and it together with another were subsequently blown down, the violence of the wind being so great that the gentlemen could not keep to their feet without some assistance from a fixed object. On the same day a house was struck in the village of Boosreegaon, ten miles north of Poona, and burnt. On the next day the sleeping tent of Major Sykes, pitched under trees at the Hubbus Baugh, Joonur, was struck. There were six persons in the tent; three fell lifeless, and the other three were struck but not injured.—*Bom. Cour. June 6.*

DISPERSION OF THE COOLIES.

The *Bombay Gazette* states: "We are happy to hear that Captain Mackintosh's arrangements for the dispersion of the coolie bund or gang, alluded to in our last, have been very successful, nearly half the number of persons that composed it having been taken. The coolie chief and ring-leader of the bund, Khassy Row Kharry, was made prisoner on the 5th of April, near Rajoor, by a jumadar of the 1st extra battalion in a manner very creditable to the jumadar, and on the 10th Captain M. commenced his march towards Ahmednuggur, with about ninety coolie prisoners in charge."

General Orders by the Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay Castle, June 11, 1829.

No. 224, of 1829.—The dispersion of the Koolee bund, which had assembled in the neighbourhood of Nassuck, being now completed, the Governor in Council performs a gratifying duty, in expressing his high sense of the zeal and ability displayed by the exertions and patience of the men of the detachment employed in this short but arduous and successful service, wherein a body of marauders, amounting to about 300 or 400 men, and traversing one of the most difficult tracts of country in India, were, by judicious, rapid, and well combined movements, driven to extremities in the limited period of within two months, and finally dispersed, after their leaders and others, to the number of seventy, had been taken prisoners.

For these results, so creditable to those who achieved them, and so important to the peace of the country, government is indebted to the zeal, local knowledge, and judgment of Captain Mackintosh, of the Ahmednuggur police corps, who commanded the detachment; and its thanks are also due to Lieut. MacDonald, 9th N.I.; Lieut. Major, 6th N.I.; and the native officers and men of the detachment from Ahmednuggur, placed under his orders; as well as to Lieut. Purris, 9th N.I.; and the co-operating detachment from Malligaum; and to Captain Kingston, 17th N.I., and Lieutenant Cruikshanks of the same corps, and the detachment employed in the Conkan, by whose means Ranjeee Bhangrera, the principal leader of the band, was driven from that province, and the banditti confined to the country above the ghauts, where they were engaged, overpowered, and dispersed, by the other detachments.

Among the native officers engaged in this service, the Governor in Council is pleased to distinguish with his particular approbation pensioned Soobedar Bhicajee Jadow, commanding the fort of Putta, to whose zeal and judgment the capture of the head of the gang is in a great degree to be attributed. Subadar Letchman Geer and jemadar Shaick Hussein have also been brought to the notice of government, as having distinguished themselves on this service, particularly in the capture of Kessylee Khary and his followers.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 25. Aurora, Owen, from Calcutta, Point de Galle, and Goa.—27. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Ritchie, from Greenock; and *Grace*, Allen, from Muscat.—*May 5. Fletcher*, Foster, from Port Louis.—12. *Pallas*, Matarais, from Bourbon.—14. H.C.S. *Herefordshire*, Hope, from London.—19. H.C.S. *Buckinghamshire*, Glasspoole, from London.—21. *Fortune*, Gilkeson, from Glasgow and Rio de Janeiro; and *Elizabeth*, Brown, from Batavia.—24. *Runnymede*, Wilbridge, from London; and *Lady Feversham*, Ellerby, from London and C. G. Hope.—26. *Janet*, Lauthean, from London and C. G. Hope.—27. *William Maitland*, Jameson, from London.—28. *Hero*, Fell, from Liverpool, C. G. Hope, and Mauritius.—29. *Rifleman*, Bleadle, from Liverpool.—*June 2.* H.C.S. *Duke of Sussex*, Whitehead, from London.—9. *Royal George*, Embleton, from V. D. Land.—13. *Diligent*, Pryanean, from Bordeaux.—17. *William Wilson*, Burchett, from Persian Gulf and Muscat.—18. H.C.S. *General Kyd*, Serle, from London and St. Helena.—19. *Hutton*, Lenepreu, from Mauritius.

Departures.

April 28. Childe Harold, West, for Ceylon and Mauritius.—*May 11. Grace*, Allen, for Padang; and *Wm. Glen Anderson*, M'Millan, for Calcutta.—14. *Clairmont*, M'Aulay, for Port Glasgow.—18. *Thomas*, Davidson, for Mauritius.—23. H.M. new ship *Andromeda*, Furneaux, for London.—24. *Protector*, Bragg, for London; *Elizabeth*, Greig, for Bussorah; and *Aurora*, Owen, for Madras and Calcutta.—28. *Prince of Orange*, Jameson, for London.—30. *Golconda*, Clark, for London.—*June 9. Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Ritchie, for Greenock.—15. *Maitland*, Jameson, for Mauritius.—16. *Hero*, Fell, for London.—26. *Fortune*, Gilkeson, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (June 13)—£1, 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS.

April 12. At Ahmedabad, Mrs. Eliz. Watkins, of a son.

23. At Matoongha, the wife of Mr. A. W. Elliott, draftsman, artillery dépôt, of a daughter.

25. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Manson, artillery, of twin sons.

May 3. At Rutnagherry, the lady of D. Shaw, Esq., M.D., of a son.

7. At Matagon, the wife of Mr. Yates, baker, of a son.

8. At

2. At Nagpore, the lady of A. K. Agnew, Esq., of a daughter.

10. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. G. W. Blachley, 13th N.I., of a son.

25. At Colabah, Mrs. Joseph Nimmo, of a son.

30. At Ahmudabad, the lady of John Vibart, Esq., civil service, of a son.

June 2. At Bombay, the wife of Apothecary H. MacLeane, H.M.'s 20th regt., of a daughter.

12. At Colabah, the lady of Capt. Rae, H.M.'s 20th regt., of a son.

Lately. At Bombay, Mrs. J. C. de Gama, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 28. At Mandavie, Cutch, R. C. Money, Esq., civil service, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. Gray, chaplain in Cutch.

May 5. At Ghundwarass, F. B. Norris, Esq., H. H. the Nagpore Rajah's service, to Isabella, third daughter of the late G. W. Fillio, Esq., Bombay civil service.

11. At Bombay, Capt. B. P. H. Johnstone, H.H. the Nizam's service, to Johanna, only daughter of the late Capt. James Lloyd, same service.

— At Colaba, Mr. Alex. Hardie, 1st hospital assistant, vet. bat., at Dapooly, to Miss Mary Lennard.

14. At Rutnagherry, Capt. Brucks, H.C. marine, to Margaret, third daughter of A. Fraser, Esq., of Tavistock Square, London.

18. At Bombay, H. P. Hadow, Esq., son of the Rev. James Hadow, of Streatly, Bedfordshire, to Jane Charlotte, second daughter of R. H. Webb, Esq., of the Custom House, London.

25. At Bombay, Mr. Wm. Turner, purser of the H.C. brig of war *Tigris*, to Miss Juliana Williams.

June 6. At Bombay, Henry Smith, Esq., of Batiboys, in the county of Wicklow, lieut. col. of the 1st Regt. Bombay L.C., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir J. P. Grant, of Rothiemurchus, in the county of Inverness, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Bombay.

DEATHS.

April 11. Off Vingorla, on his passage to England, on the ship *Lady East*, Capt. James Graham, lately commanding the 7th regt. Bombay N.I. His remains were interred on the 13th with military honours, in the old English burying-ground at Cabo.

May 9. At Bombay, John Whyte, Esq., late commander of the ship *Caledonia*.

19. At his residence, Matoongha, Capt. James Barton, artillery, agent for gunpowder, aged 36.

21. At Hursole, Lieut. W. A. Wall, 20th regt. N.I.

22. At Bombay, Mrs. Eliz. M. M'Veigh, aged about 54.

30. At Bhewndy, Sarah, wife of M. Rowland, Esq.

31. At Kaira, Lieut. J. B. F. Levery, 6th Bombay N.I.

June 4. At Satara, Capt. H. Adams, 5th N.I., and surveyor to his Highness the Rajah.

6. At Bombay, Mr. H. Briggs, partner in the firm of Higgs and Briggs, aged 42.

7. At Byculla, Adolphus, only son of Capt. Geo. Jervis, aged two years.

Ceylon.

ARRIVAL OF STRANGERS.

The following notice has been issued by the government of Ceylon:—

"Deputy Commissioner-General's Office, Colombo, May 24.

"All strangers arriving at Colombo, either by sea or land, are directed, agreeably to former orders issued in this respect, immediately to report themselves at the office of the Chief Secretary to government. Persons neglecting to do so will be liable to be arrested, and instantly removed off the island; and the port magistrate is hereby directed to see that the orders of government, on this head, are strictly attended to, as far as relates to this department.

"By his Excellency's command,
(Signed) "John Robert,
"Chief Secretary to Government."

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

On Thursday, being St. George's Day, the royal standard was hoisted, and a royal salute was fired accompanied with a *feu-de-joie* by the troops from the ramparts. At one o'clock his Excellency the Governor held a levee at the King's-house, which was attended by the Hon. the Chief and Puisne Justices, his Majesty's Commissioner of Inquiry, and members of his Majesty's Council, the civil and military officers of government, and most of the respectable inhabitants, together with a numerous concourse of the native chiefs and headmen; and in the evening a magnificent ball and supper was given by his Excellency the Governor in honour of the occasion. As soon as the levee was over his Majesty's commission, appointing Commissioners of Inquiry into the affairs of this colony, was duly read and published under a royal salute. His Majesty's Commissioner of Inquiry and the Secretary to the Commission then proceeded to the council-room, when the usual state oaths were administered to the Commissioner under the customary salute, and to the Secretary to the Commission, by his Excellency the Governor in Council.—*Ceylon Gaz. April* 25.

BIRTHS.

April 20. At Colombo, the lady of Capt. Isaac Foster, Ceylon rifle regiment, of a son.

May 5. At Colombo, Mrs. Ball, of a daughter.

11. At Calpentyn, the wife of Adam Kadrovall Pulle, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

May 20. At Colombo, Mr. J. C. Gerhard to Miss Margaret M'Cully.

DEATHS.

Jan. 2. At sea, on board the *Sappings*, in the 50th year of his age, the Rev. James Chater, Baptist missionary, who was proceeding to England for the benefit of his health. Mr. Chater was almost the first English missionary that settled in Ceylon, and by the liberal assistance of his Majesty's Government, published the *first* grammar of the Singhalese language, to which he afterwards added several elementary works.

April 17. At Kandy, of which place he was staff-officer, Capt. Manwairing, of the Ceylon rifle regiment.

Malacca.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE SETTLEMENT.

The Europeans, both English and Dutch, and their descendants retain all the customs of their respective countries. Their

Their houses are generally lofty, airy, and comfortable; and that part of the town which they occupy, is always clean and neat. They are in general temperate, indulging in no excess, except smoking, which is now however on the decrease. They seldom suffer from disease—at least not more frequently than people of the same class in Europe. Most of the children are affected with worms, probably generated by indulgence in half-ripe fruit. The Portuguese are much degenerated by intermixture with the natives, and with little of the enterprizing or warlike spirit of their ancestors—the conquerors of Malacca are a lazy, proud, ignorant, and superstitious race. Most of them subsist principally upon the produce of their fisheries, in which they extensively engage. Their houses are constructed of wood, or *kulit kayoo* and *artap*; their rooms small and unventilated; and not over great attention is paid to cleanliness, either in them or in their persons. As far as I have been able to learn, they are not subject to any peculiar diseases. Many of them now living here have reached the age of ninety and upwards, and their children have a thriving healthy look. The better orders among them use nearly the same food as the European; the lower however live principally upon fish and fruit. The Malays of this station, from long intercourse with Europeans, seem to have lost their native ferocity of disposition, and are a harmless peaceable race. They are finely limbed, active when pleasure is their object, as in the pursuit of game or practice of gymnastic exercises; but, as far as profit or comfort are concerned, they are indolent in the extreme. Those who do engage in any occupation, if on the coast, apply themselves to a sea-life, either manning small merchant prahus, or fishing; if in the interior, they cultivate a small quantity of rice, for the supply of the dusun or village which they inhabit. Their houses are generally separate, constructed of wood, and concealed in groves of fruit trees, especially the jack, or *artocarpus integrifolia*. They are subject to fevers and bowel complaints, and soon acquire the look of old age. The state of medicine among them is exceedingly low, but more will be said on this subject hereafter. Their principal food is rice, fish, and fruits, of various kinds. On grand occasions, such as marriages, buffaloe meat, or *kurbau*, is devoured in quantities by all.—*Penang Gaz. Feb. 7.*

Persia.

THE LATE AFFRAY AT TEHRAN.

The following is published in the *Bombay Courier* of May 16, as an extract of a letter from Meerza Allee Shah to his Royal Highness Prince Abbas Meerza.

"My orders leaving me no alternative, I take the liberty to represent that the Russian envoy, from the day of his arrival in the capital, received from the king the greatest attention and consideration. The ministers of the state, too, were night and day engaged in seeking occasions to do what was agreeable to him, and so to conduct themselves towards him that his time might pass most pleasantly, and that he might return from hence with all honour. Many things which occurred were, for his sake, passed over; for example, two Armenians of Tehran killed a Mahomedan, and sought refuge in the house of the envoy, who entreated for them. The king pardoned them, and satisfied the heir of the Mahomedan. But an Armenian, named Roostom, who had from his infancy been a slave in Persia, and was known to be a bad character, and some others like him, having accompanied the envoy, were employed by him as guides and persons to point out the way to him (by implication spies and advisers): the conduct of these persons became offensive and intolerable to the people; they stirred up the envoy to resort to acts which were calculated to produce a bad feeling, and were at variance with the respect due to the government. For instance, a kujer, of the royal branch of the tribe, who has an affection of the head which makes him speak foolishly, was admitted to the house of the envoy, and trusting to his protection, said all that was injurious and insulting of the shah's government.

"Meerza Yakoob, an Armenian of Erivan, and eunuch, the steward of the whole of the king's harem, who had for many years enjoyed confidence and consideration, having taken with him jewels and cash to a large amount, went to the house of the envoy shortly after his arrival at Tehran. The shah relinquished to the envoy all claims to Meerza Yakoob, but directed that the property which he had carried off should be restored. The envoy replied that it was necessary to have the matter decided by law. The ministers consented to this; but Meerza Yakoob, confiding in the protection of the envoy, uttered abusive things of the law of the prophet and the faith of Islam, vilified the chiefs of the priesthood, ridiculed the Persian government, and cursed the Persian people; so that the inhabitants of Tehran of all classes were irritated and unable to endure it. While matters were in this state, two women of the Armenians of Turkey were in the house of Allah Yar Khan (late Asufedhowleh); the spies of the envoy gave him information of this circumstance, and deceived him into the belief that these were two captives from Georgia and Karabaugh. The envoy in consequence

consequence demanded them; Allah Yar Khan replied that they were from Turkey, and had no connexion with Russia; but the envoy would not believe this, and became urgent and violent. The king ordered Allah Yar Khan to send the women, with a man of his own, to the envoy's house, that he might question them, and ascertain from themselves that they were not Russian captives. Allah Yar Khan, according to his orders, sent them; but the envoy sent back the man and detained the women.

"It is well known that, according to Persian custom, a woman cannot remain in the house of a stranger, and that her doing so is injurious to her reputation; moreover, on that night Meerza Yakoob had a drinking party, and the envoy's people had brought a prostitute from the town. The two women who were in the house, seeing these proceedings, began to complain, and the populace became agitated till morning, when some persons went to get back the women, but they were not given up. First there was a quarrel between the persons who went for the women and the subah of the envoy's guard. Then people collected on both sides. The envoy's people attacked the others, and with guns and pistols shot some of the town people; the relations of those who were killed joined in the fray, and a general tumult and commotion was excited. When information of these proceedings was conveyed to the king, his majesty despatched me and his royal highness Imaum Wardee Meerza, the commander of the guards, with 2,000 or 3,000 men of the guards of the palace and the garrison of the citadel of the subah of Key. We proceeded with all possible expedition, punishing the people and driving them before us: but before we reached the house of the envoy all was over, and all that should not have been done was done.

"This much was effected, that the first secretary with three other individuals were rescued in safety; all the other persons who were in the house were destroyed. Even the shah's feroshes, who were stationed in the house, and the subah of the guards who resisted the populace, several were killed; of the persons who accompanied me about thirty or forty were wounded. I would that they had all been slain, could it have prevented such a catastrophe. I swear before God, by the salt of the king, that I would rather have died, I would rather have been put to death with all my children, than endure this shame. I know not what condition you will be in when this letter reaches you.

"His majesty commands me to state, that the revolutions of heaven have brought about this event; that we are here offering every apology to the secretary, and that you will do every thing in your power with the English envoy and the Russian authorities at Tabreez; you will send a person to Tiflis to present the true state of the case. Although the whole Persian nation feel shame before the Russian government for this occurrence, still the innocence of our servants must be made known. Whatever atonement you may think fit, will be readily made.

Extract from a Firman addressed by his Majesty the Shah to Prince Abbas Meerza.

"The bodies of those who were killed have been buried with every mark of respect and honour. The secretary, and other survivors have been treated with all kindness, and in the meantime orders have been issued for the punishment of the perpetrators of this deed, and they shall be punished. We wait for advice from our son, in concert with Mr. Ambaugher, to complete the atonement.

"In the course of two days the secretary, with Meerza Allikhan, our reply to the emperor's letter, with a statement of all events, shall be sent to General Paskevitch: they were present and saw the state of affairs. The secretary will best be able to give a true account of the matter; and in the mean time we expect from our son advice regarding the measures to be adopted to remove this stain from our reputation."

Madagascar.

FRENCH EXPEDITION.

We have received news from Bourbon of the 25th of July. The *Nievre* and *Chevrette* corvettes had touched at St. Denis only to take in water, and then proceeded with the troops they had on board to join the *Terpsichore* and *Indefatigable* frigates and the *Madagascar* corvette, which had before sailed for Madagascar. The object of this division, it is said, was to expel the Malgaches, who had just taken possession of our establishments in that island. The troops were to land at Fort Dauphin and St. Mary. The Queen Mother, who now governs Madagascar, has conceived such a hatred of every thing French, that she resolved no longer to tolerate our flag on her territory. Her troops, which are now disciplined in the European fashion, might perhaps oppose with advantage the intended invasion; but they seem to propose to leave it to the pernicious influence of the climate to rid them of the French regiments. Every day our settlements in India decline. We cannot maintain our ground there except humbled or fugitives. Would it be believed, for instance, that in Chandernagore there is not a single piece of cannon mounted on its carriage!—*French Paper, Oct. 21.*

China.

CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM.

The *Canton Register* contains a statement of the consumption and value of Indian opium in China, in the year ending 31st March 1829. The following is the result:

Patna, 4,831 chests; price varying from Sp. drs. 885 per chest to 1,040. Benares, 1,320 chests; price Sp. drs. 840 to 1,015. Malwa, 7,171 chests; price 850 to 1,250. The total quantity is 13,132 chests; the total value Sp. drs. 12,533,115, equal to £2,715,000 sterling!

There appears in the *Register* the following comment upon this return: "Our annual statement of the deliveries of the various descriptions of the Indian drug exhibits an increased consumption in the last year of 3,657 chests over that of the former twelve months; which may partly be attributed to the indulgence in the luxury of the pipe being more extended over the empire, and partly to the little interference which the mandarins have interposed to the operations of the smugglers: this past season may indeed be considered as one peculiarly free from interruption of any kind, a circumstance that has much assisted the trade."

The increase, the last year, was chiefly in the Malwa opium, which contains a larger proportion of smokable extract than the other sorts. The quantity of Malwa consumed the previous year, 1827-1828, was only 4,361 chests.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney papers to the 7th of June have been received. According to the agricultural report for May, published in the *Sydney Gazette*, the prospects with regard to the wheat crop in some parts of the interior of New South Wales during the greater part of that month have been very discouraging, and would have been still more so had the season been further advanced. Wheat sown long before Easter week, had not yet made its appearance above ground, and the earth was dry and iron-bound. There had been no moisture in it to feed the grain as it lay in the ground, and heavy morning fogs, succeeded by hot mid-day suns, had served rather to retard than promote vegetation. In other districts, however, the vegetation bore a more promising appearance, and if crops failed in some instances, the deficiency was likely to be supplied by abundance in others. By an advertisement inserted in all the Sydney papers, we find that a steam navigation company was proposed to be established in that city. The association was to be composed of landholders, merchants, and traders of the colony, as shareholders in the division of a capital commensurate with the proposed undertaking, the least estimate of which would be £3,000, to be raised in shares of £50 each, without limitation to any number that might be individually subscribed for. The company was to be under the management of five directors, and in every respect governed according to the principles of joint-stock concerns of the same kind in England. The establishment of a steam-boat communication with various parts of the interior was likely to prove highly important to all the settlers. If the project succeeded, it was probable that means would be afforded for an extension of regular communications between Sydney and Hobart Town also. Meanwhile an experiment was to be made between Sydney and Paramatta, by some of the projectors of the association, through the means of an engine recently purchased by them for that purpose. The commissioners for valuing the Crown lands in New South Wales proposed, at the suggestion of the local government, dividing the territory into counties, whose boundaries should not be merely geographical. A list of all the chief places throughout the territory had been published by the government, with their respective distances from Sydney. In consequence of numerous applications for allotments of land in various townships of the interior, a government notice was issued on the 29th of May, making known the conditions on which they might be obtained, and the regulations for laying out the same and securing the regularity of the buildings. Each allotment was to consist of half an acre of land, and a grant of fee-simple could alone be given, it not being the intention of the government to issue leases in future, and the rate of annual quit-rent in the several classes of towns to vary from sixpence to two-pence per rod. A species of ophthalmia has prevailed in Sydney. Old and young were afflicted, and some instances occurred of persons having entirely lost their eye-sight. Orders had been received from England for the immediate abandonment of Port Raffles. The lawyers at Sydney were classifying themselves into attornies and barristers; each class confining itself to its own peculiar duties. The Chief Justice had published a code of regulations to be observed in the gaol and hulks.

The Aborigines.—A severe contest between two hostile native tribes took place a few days ago, on the banks of George's River, in which ten warriors gloriously expired. This fight originated, we understand, on the part of the Five Island blacks, who stole into the camp of the Cow

Cow Pasture natives in the dead of night, and carried off, unperceived by their sleeping brethren, all their moveable property, such as tomahawks, spears, waddies, &c. The victory was won by the injured tribe, who made their enemies pay dearly for their dishonesty.—*Sydney Gaz. June 6.*

The Press.—Mr. E. A. Hayes, editor and proprietor of the *Australian* newspaper, has been found guilty (April 14) on an *ex-officio* information, filed by the Attorney-General, for a seditious libel, contained in that journal of the 27th January last, tending to bring the governor of the colony into contempt.

Mr. E. S. Hall, editor of the *Sydney Monitor*, has also been found guilty (April 15) on an *ex-officio* information, filed by the Attorney-General, for a libel on Captain Crotty, of H.M.'s 39th Regiment, a justice of the peace, and late commandant of Port Macquarie.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Papers from Van Diemen's Land to the 1st of June have been received. We learn from them that some correspondence had lately taken place between the local government and the civil and military officers in the Indian service, residing at Hobart-Town for the benefit of their health, respecting the encouragement that would be given to the latter to become permanent settlers or land proprietors in Van Diemen's Land. The government had proposed to grant to such persons land, on condition of expending in improvements on it to the amount of five shillings an acre, within the period of two years from taking possession; and also to give grants of land to non-residents, on their investing capital in the colony to the amount of £1 sterling for each acre. These proposals were likely to be the means of bringing a large accession of wealthy and respectable settlers in the colony. The blacks are represented in these papers as having become so cunning and hostile, that there appeared no alternative with them but open warfare and capture. An establishment for their amelioration exists at Brune Island; if it prove prosperous, the necessary consequence will be, either that the whole tribes at large would be taken and civilized, or that they would perish in resisting the means employed for their capture. They had again made an irruption on the settlers on Prosser plains, within a few miles of Sorrel; they murdered seven persons, and swept off all the cattle and the horses and sheep belonging to three farms. A trigonometrical survey of Van Diemen's Land was on the point of being commenced by a Mr. Hall, lately arrived from England to act as assistant to the surveyor-general of the island. He was to begin his operations at Oyster Bay. An Agricultural Association was about to be formed in Hobart Town. The whale fishery, which had commenced unusually early this season, promised to be highly successful. Ten fish had already been caught by the two establishments down the river and at Oyster-bar; and at the other out-stations they had been equally fortunate. Besides the *Clarence*, which was fitting out, there were five different establishments actively at work, each of which had from four to five boats employed. Captain Welsh, the port-officer of Launceston, had received orders to make a correct survey of Port Dalrymple, and the intricate passage of the Tamar. An engraved chart of the Tamar would be highly necessary, as a sequel to the survey; and if none were intended to be made in the proper quarter, the editor of the *Hobart Town Courier* intimates that one should, in that case, be executed at his office. Some profit was expected to accrue to the Van Diemen's Land colonists by the lately projected settlement at Swan River. A great part of the supplies of the latter must be drawn from Hobart Town; but as this advantage can only be momentary, we do not see it is likely to prove as highly important to their export trade as it seems to be anticipated. The great seal for the territory (Van Diemen's Land) had been received by a late arrival from England.

Cape of Good Hope.

EMIGRATION OF HOTTENTOTS.

Graham's Town, June 12.—This town and neighbourhood have this week witnessed a scene of some novelty; no less than an emigration of a great number of Hottentots, passing on their way from the institution of Theopolis towards the north. This unexpected movement has been occasioned by a visit which our Commissioner-General paid to that place about a fortnight since, the purport of which, as far as can be collected, was to fix on a certain number of the most respectable at the establishment, to whom government intended to grant lands in the ceded country, in the vicinity of the Kat River and the Winterberg. The object appears to be two-fold, as well to endeavour to benefit this hitherto ill-used race, as to form a sort of barrier on the Caffre territory, with an intention of advancing all the present military posts, which also it is decided on shall take place early in the spring. The intention of the Commissioner-General was to fix on a certain number to be recommended by the missionary, and the names of about fifty were put down; but he had no sooner departed than the anxiety to emigrate became so general, that above 300 more declared their intention of following with their families, and accordingly the roads were crowded with men, women, and

and children, in waggons, on pack-bullocks, and on foot, for the last few days, all crowding on towards the promised land, without a thought how they are to subsist on the way, or even when they get there—for a proportion of them are even without cattle, and gained their livelihood hitherto by daily wages. As the desire of novelty chiefly actuates this versatile tribe, it behoves those who have had the superintendence of them still to watch and guide them, for there cannot be a doubt that the majority will be deceived in their expectations, and will be obliged to return.

The main end of government in giving land to those who have property is so praiseworthy, that we hope it will succeed, as it will elevate their character, and create a distinction between the industrious and the idle. There is a strange mixture in the Hottentot, but the love of adventure is predominant; last week we had a specimen of it by the number who applied to accompany Lieutenant Farewell.—*South African Adv. June* 27.

OVER-TRADING.

There is at present in Table Bay an unusual quantity of shipping, amounting to nearly 12,000 tons. Many of the vessels are from the East in ballast, after having touched in vain at the Mauritius. Bombay and Calcutta have been completely drained of every exportable article, and freights here as low as 20s. per ton. On the other side of the water there is a similar excess of tonnage; the river Plate being, like our bay, encumbered with ships. This branch of trade seems to have been greatly overdone in late years, owing to the great profits which it formerly yielded. *Bom. Cour. Mar.* 28.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Philanthropic Society was held at Cape Town on the 23d July, when his Exc. the Governor took the chair. From the report which was read, it appears that twelve children have been redeemed from the state of slavery by means of this generous institution, within the last twelve months.

LOCUSTS.

Advices to the 16th of August state, that the locusts had again appeared in the district adjacent to Graham's Town, in spite of the severe weather which has preceded the usual period of their visit. They had already commenced their destructive operations. Many farmers having sown very largely this season, were threatened with calamitous consequences should the birds, the declared enemy of the locusts, and which follow them everywhere, not have come in time to save the crops. The locusts had not yet made their appearance in other parts of the colony.

St. Helena.

We learn from a correspondent at St. Helena, that the storeship *General Kyd* brought out orders from the East-India Company to the Governor of that island, directing him to effect various retrenchments in the expenditure of the island, as well in the civil as the military department. —*South Afr. Advertiser.*

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, June 11, 1829.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 25 8	Remittable	24 8 Prem.
Disc. 1 12	Old Five per ct. Loan ..	2 4 Disc.
Disc. 0 6	New ditto ditto	0 10 Disc.
5,700 0	Bank of Bengal Shares	5,500 0

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	8	0
Ditto on government and salary bills	4	0
Interest on loans on deposit.....	7	0

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10½ —to sell 1s. 11d. per Sicca Rupee.

Madras, July 1, 1829.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. .....31 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. .....29 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Disc.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2½ Prem.

Bombay, June 20, 1829.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8¾d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 108 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 136 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.
Old 5 per cent.—106-2 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
New 5 per cent.—108-2 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.

Singapore, May 2, 1829.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.
On Bengal, Government Bills, — none.
On ditto, Private Bills, Sa. Rs. 200 per 100 Sp. Drs.

Canton, April 4, 1829.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. to 4s. 2d. per Sp Dr.
On Bengal, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 200 per 100 Sp. Drs.
On Bombay, — no bills.
Sycee Silver — very scarce.

SUPPLEMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Fort William, May 15, 1829.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication in General Orders of the following extracts of general letters from the Hon. the Court of Directors, under dates the 26th Nov. and 3d Dec. 1828, and to declare their provisions alike applicable to the three presidencies:

General Letter, 26th Nov. 1828.

Para. 2. "We think it necessary to desire that no officer be withdrawn from his regt. for the purpose of being appointed an extra or supernumerary aide-de-camp. Any officer so withdrawn, and who does not hold an authorized staff appointment, will be directed to re-join his corps, and in no case is any officer not of the regular and established number of aides-de-camp to be granted any allowance as such."

General Letter, dated 3d Dec. 1828.

Para. 17. "You are aware of our great anxiety that the demand for the staff should be supplied equally from all the regiments in the service. Our orders limiting the number to be withdrawn from any one regiment to five, were dated on the 25th Nov. 1823, and we are glad to perceive from your G. O. of the 17th Aug. 1827, arising out of the valuable suggestion by Lord Combermere, that those orders have been made more precise in their application. We fully approve of the new regulation as published by you on that occasion, and we desire that it be strictly enforced at our several presidencies.

18. "The number of officers in each regiment placed at your disposal for the staff being more than adequate for all the demands which have ever been made for the services of officers on detached duty, we think it advisable still further to contract the limits of selection laid down in our letter of the 25th of Nov. 1823, and we accordingly desire that no regiment of cavalry or infantry shall have three officers withdrawn for detached employment until all regiments have two; nor four until all have three.

20. "Sufficient time has now elapsed since our orders of the 25th Nov. 1823 were received and promulgated, to allow of their having been brought into complete operation in every regiment; but if at the date of the receipt of these orders any regiment shall have more than five officers absent from it on detached employment, we desire that all in excess to that number be immediately relieved from their staff employ, and directed to rejoin their corps.

21. "In any future case, when four officers shall have been withdrawn from one regiment on detached duties, and the number allowed for as being absent on furlough (namely, four) shall be complete, we desire that if an additional officer shall require to proceed to England on sick certificate, one of the four absentees, on detached duty (the last withdrawn) be required to rejoin his corps.

22. "We have fixed the number at four, because by the operation of our present orders no more than this number can be withdrawn for staff employment, the number absent appearing, by the last returns, to average rather less than four per regiment."

The Hon. Court having expressed their entire approval of the regulation published to the army under date the 17th Aug. 1827, and desired that it be strictly enforced at their several presidencies, the G. O. of the 23d Feb. 1829, No. 52, modifying the regulation above referred to, are accordingly cancelled.

INTERPRETERS TO HIS MAJESTY'S REGIMENTS.

Fort William, May 22, 1829.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following extracts (para. 169) from a general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the military department, under date the 29th Oct. 1828, be published in General Orders:

Para. 169. "With respect to the recommendation of the Commander-in-chief, that an interpreter be appointed to each of his Majesty's regiments serving on your establishment, we have to express our acquiescence in the proposal upon the salary and establishments recommended by you, namely:

Staff allowance per month ...	Rs. 60
Moonshee	30
Stationery	10
Total.....	100

GENTLEMEN SERVING AS VOLUNTEERS IN HIS MAJESTY'S REGIMENTS.

Fort William, May 60, 1829.—In consequence of a communication received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council directs it to be announced, that as volunteers form no part of the establishment of his Majesty's regiments, no allowances will be

be granted to gentlemen serving as such hereafter.

NATIVES PRESENTING NUZZURS.

Fort William, June 2, 1829.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council having resolved to abolish the custom, which prevails generally throughout the provinces subject to this presidency, of natives presenting nuzzurs in money, and trays of fruit and other articles, on the occasion of their paying official or complimentary visits to public functionaries in the service of the Hon. Company, it is thereby notified, for the general information of all public officers under this presidency, that the custom in question is strictly prohibited from the date of the publication of this notice, and that it is the expectation of government that all public functionaries will adopt every measure within their power to make this prohibition generally known and obeyed by all natives, of whatever rank or degree, with whom they may have official or private intercourse.

In directing the abolition of the custom above referred to, the Governor-General in Council deems it due to the servants of the Hon. Company generally to declare, that the measure has not been adopted by government on the ground that it has been perverted to improper purposes by any public officer under government, but from the conviction that it subjects natives to useless, and frequently vexatious expense, and to extortion on the part of menial servants and dependants. His Lordship in Council is indeed fully persuaded that the abolition of a practice open to such serious objections will be viewed with satisfaction by every officer in the Hon. Company's service.

REDUCTION OF PROVINCIAL BATTALIONS.

Fort William, June 5, 1829.—The Governor-General in Council having resolved on the reduction of the Benares, Purneah, and Orissa provincial battalions, is pleased to direct that the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, drummers, privates, and establishments attached to those corps, and present in the lines of their respective cantonments, shall be paid up and discharged the service from the 1st of August next. All men now on detached duty from those corps shall likewise be paid up and discharged from the same date, or from such subsequent one as may be found necessary to enable the civil authorities, under whose immediate orders they are placed, to make efficient arrangements for the performance of the duties on which they are employed, agreeably to instructions with which those authorities will be duly furnished.

In addition to the arrears which will fall due on the day of discharge, a donation of six months' pay is to be granted to every provincial soldier who has been twenty years, four months to those who have been twelve and less than twenty, two months to those who have been six and less than twelve, and one month to those who have been less than six years in the service.

All native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who may have been drafted from regiments of the line to the provincial battalions ordered for reduction, will, unless they should prefer to receive the donation sanctioned in the foregoing paragraph, be separately provided for. Descriptive rolls of such individuals, specifying the corps of the line from which they were drafted, their present rank, and that which they held at the time of transfer to the provincial branch of the service, will be forwarded by commanding officers respectively to the secretary to government military department, as early as practicable.

Any fees on commissions which may have been paid by native officers of the Benares, Purneah, and Orissa provincial battalions who may be discharged, will be returned by the government, and the commanding officers of those corps will draw the amount in the bill containing the donation authorized for such individuals.

From the date of the reductions, the adjutants and European non-commissioned staff of the several corps will be at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief. The arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and public stores now in use, will be minutely surveyed and reported on to the Military Board, when the whole will be despatched to the nearest magazine, and the books and other public records deposited in the office of the deputy assistant adjutant general of the division.

It being the determination of government that organized details of burkundauze shall be substituted for the provincial battalions ordered for reduction, his Lordship in Council is pleased to declare that such of the provincial officers and soldiers as may be in all respects suitable, shall have a preference, on conditions which will be made known to them through the civil authorities, it being distinctly understood that the parties thus transferred undertake to perform every duty required of burkundauze; and that the uniform of provincial officers or sepoys be forthwith discontinued.

To facilitate the foregoing arrangements, the commanding officers of the battalions concerned will immediately place themselves in communication with the civil authorities, under whose orders the detachments from their corps are employed.

REDUCTION OF CORPS OF IRREGULAR HORSE.

Fort William, June 8, 1829.—The 6th, 7th, and 8th corps of irregular horse will be paid up and discharged the service from the 15th July proximo. All men detached on duty, who cannot rejoin the head-quarters of their respective corps (which they will forthwith be ordered to do by the authorities, civil or military, under whom they are employed) before the above date, will be paid to the day on which they may return, provided no delay takes place in doing so for which they could justly be held answerable.

In addition to the arrears which may fall due, a donation of six months' pay will be given to each mounted soldier discharged on this occasion, in testimony of the consideration with which government view the military character and useful services of this description of irregular force.

Bills for this donation will be prepared by the officers commanding the corps about to be discharged, and forwarded to the deputy paymasters of the divisions in which they are serving, who will adopt the necessary measures for their immediate payment.

All books and other public records appertaining to these corps, will be deposited in the office of the deputy assistant adjutant general of divisions respectively.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. M'GRATH.

Head-Quarters, Poorie, May 8, 1829.—At an European General Court-Martial assembled at Cawnpore, on the 19th Feb. 1829, of which Lieut. Col. J. A. Biggs, of the 2d bat. Artillery, is president, Lieut. Frederick Vaughan M'Grath, of the 62d regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

1*st Charge.*—With conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and highly prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in the following instances:

1st Count. In having, at Seetapore, on the 31st of Oct. 1828, falsely asserted, in the presence of one or more officers of his regiment, to the following effect:—That Brigadier Patton had told him, when at Lucknow, that it was his (the Brigadier's) intention to reprimand Lieut. Col. Playfair, commanding the regiment, for having issued a certain order regarding evening parades.

2d Count. In having, on the same day, falsely asserted, in the presence of one or more officers of his regiment, to the following effect:—That the extension of leave recently obtained by him, whilst at Cawnpore, had been granted to him by Major Gen. Sir S. F. Whittingham, in spite of, and in opposition to, the known wishes of Lieut. Col. Playfair, commanding the regiment.

3d Count. In having, on the same day, falsely asserted, in the presence of one or more officers of his regiment, to the following effect:—That a circular letter relative to regimental messes had been issued from the office of the adjutant general; that he, Lieut. M'Grath, had seen such a circular, and that such a circular had been suppressed by Lieut. Col. Playfair, who would be admonished at the inspection for, not having made it known its contents to the officers of the regiment.

2*d Charge.*—With conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, when at the house of Lieut. and Adj. Smith, at Seetapore, on the night of the 24th of Nov. 1828, in the following instances:

1st Count. In having calumniated the character of Lieut. Cox, an officer of his regiment, by falsely asserting, to the following effect:—That at a conversation which had taken place at the mess of the 14th N.I., he, Lieut. M'Grath, had given to Lieut. Cox such an answer as any man but Lieut. Cox would have called him out for.

2d Count. In having grossly insulted Lieut. Ironside, an officer of his regiment, and asserted that that officer had sold himself, or words to such effect.

3d Count. In having reflected generally upon the characters of some officers of his regiment, in grossly insulting and contemptuous expressions.

Additional charge against Lieut. M'Grath.—For conduct highly insubordinate, and prejudicial to my character as his immediate commanding officer, inasmuch as he, Lieut. M'Grath, did state to the following effect, before the court-martial now convened for his trial, on charges exhibited against him by order of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, and at which I was joint-prosecutor, and which statement has been entered on the face of the proceedings, that he objected to my being present as joint-prosecutor, as I was siding, and engaged in the coalition formed against him, and in which the present charges originate.

(Signed) W. D. Pearson,
Lieut. Col. 62d regt. N.I.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court having maturely weighed and considered what has been urged against the prisoner, Lieut. F. V. M'Grath, of the 62d regt. N.I., together with what the prisoner has adduced in his defence, has come to the following decision:

That he is guilty of 1st count 1st charge.

That he is guilty of 2d count 1st charge, with exception to the word "falsely," and "in opposition to the known wishes."

That

That he is guilty of 3d count 1st charge.
That he is guilty of 1st count 2d charge.
That he is guilty of 2d count 2d charge.
That he is guilty of 3d count 2d charge.
That on the additional charge he is guilty of the fact, but the court acquit him of any criminal intention, and he is acquitted accordingly of so much of it.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner, Lieut. F. V. M'Grath, 62d regt. N.I., guilty of the charges preferred against him, with the exceptions enumerated, does sentence him to be dismissed the service of the Hon. Company.

Approved,
(Signed) COMBERMERE,
General, Com.-in-chief.

Recommendation of the Court.—The court having performed a painful duty, beg leave to solicit his Exc. the Commander-in-chief's favourable consideration towards the prisoner, from his long confinement, strong testimonials as to former character, and also from his having early endeavoured to ascertain his offence, in order that he might offer every reparation by apology.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief has approved the sentence of the court; but his Lordship does not confirm it, as from the nature of the proceedings he has been induced to attend to the recommendation of the court, and to remit the sentence awarded to Lieut. M'Grath.

His Exc. conceives, that had a full explanation been required, the admonition of intermediate authority would have been sufficient, without submitting to a court-martial observations of doubtful construction, to which little criminality seems to have been ascribed at the time, and which appear to have been revived to swell the amount of charge, when the subsequent conduct of Lieut. M'Grath had occasioned its being preferred.

On the second charge, it appears that Lieut. M'Grath, conscious of his unwarrantable behaviour, at a late hour after dinner, had made an apology to one party, and expressed to another his anxiety to do so to all, and that several of his brother-officers were solicitous to effect, on such grounds, a reconciliation. The Commander-in-chief is of opinion that no proper feeling could have been injured by its acceptance.

The finding of the court on the 1st count, has afforded full reparation to Lieut. Cox; but the Commander-in-chief, in his reprobation of so unjust and injurious an imputation, is compelled to notice with disapprobation the procedure of that officer, when the charges were submitted to the court of inquiry.

The Commander-in-chief approves and confirms as an entire acquittal, the finding of the court on the 2d count of the 1st charge; and also the finding on the additional charge. In the first, the guilt could only exist in the falsehood, of which the court acquit; in the other, the fact offered as the crime, was a transaction of which the court were, at the time, the immediate judges, and as they attached no criminal character to it, an opinion in which the Commander-in-chief concurs, the court should have declined its examination when offered as an additional charge.

The Court having recommended Lieut. M'Grath to the favourable consideration of the Commander-in-chief, and the honourable testimonials of character as an officer and a gentleman laid before the court, have a high claim on his Exc.'s attention. The Commander-in-chief accordingly remits the penalty. In this case, he is relieved from the embarrassment of restoring to the army an officer against whom the verdict of the court retains the word "false," as happily his Lordship does not attach to the conduct of Lieut. M'Grath that strong complexion which the judgment of the court may be supposed to assert, but of which their recommendation might be accepted as implying a doubt. The Commander-in-chief, in thus acquitting Lieut. M'Grath of any deliberate falsehood, trusts that Lieut. M'Grath will profit by the serious warning his present situation presents, and be impressed with the danger and impropriety of that laxity of discourse and intemperance of language, which has thus obtained a more rigorous interpretation than that which the Commander-in-chief now expresses.

Lieut. M'Grath is to be liberated from arrest, and to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

May 5. Mr. R. E. Cunliffe, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Chittagong.

Mr. Thos. Louis, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Moradabad.

Mr. J. K. Ewart, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue of central division of Cuttack.

12. The Hon. J. E. Elliot, postmaster-general.

Mr. Robert Saunders, superintendent of stamps, retaining office of mint-master.

19. Mr. F. Stainforth, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Benares.

Mr. R. Trotter, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Behar.

Mr. C. La Touche, assistant to magistrate at Mirzapore.

Mr. J. P. Grant, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Bareilly.

Mr. W. P. Palmer, collector of stamp duties in Calcutta, retaining offices of first assistant to secretary to Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, and superintendent of Sulkea salt chokies.

Mr. D F. Macleod, assistant to political resident at Nagpoor.

Territorial Department.

April 28. Mr. G. Stockwell, commissioner of revenue and circuit for 19th or Cuttack division.

Mr. G. Alexander, head assistant to Sudder Board of Revenue.

May 12. Mr. J. J. Harvey, principal assistant in Rohtuk division of Dehlee territory.

Mr. S. J. Clarke, deputy collector in central division of Cuttack.

May 19. Mr. P. M. Wynch, civil auditor.

Judicial Department.

May 5. Mr. D. B. Morrieson, register of Juanpore and joint magistrate stationed at Azeemghur.

Mr. C. Bury, register of city court at Dacca.

12. Mr. W. J. H. Money, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Ghazeepore.

29. Mr. J. F. G. Cooke, judge of zillah of Purneah.

Mr. J. H. Patton, magistrate of zillah of Burdwan.

Mr. J. J. Harvey, magistrate of zillah of Midnapore.

Mr. T. P. Woodcock, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue of Patna.

June 9. Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, junior, assistant to magistrate and to collector of zillah Seharunpore.

16. The Hon. J. C. Erskine, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Dacca.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

May 29. The Rev. John Bell, district chaplain at Mhow.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, May 1, 1829.—Assist. Surg. Chas. Mackinnon, sen., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Head-Quarters, April 25.—Lieut. F. Wheler, 2d L.C., to officiate as deputy judge adv. gen. to Sirhind division, v. Palmer removed to Cawnpore, until arrival of Capt. Hough; dated 5th March.

Lieut. D. Ewart to act as adj. to 1st brigade horse artillery during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Mackay; dated 17 March.

Lieut. and Adj. B. Y. Reilly directed to take charge of corps of sappers and miners, and Lieut. F. W. Clement to act as adj. during absence of Capt. De Bude, on duty to Bareilly; dated 12th March.

Dr. B. L. Sandham, H.M.'s 11th L.Dr., appointed to Convalescent Dépôt at Landour.

Ens. J. Shaw removed from 61st to 5th N.I., at his own request.

April 16. Lieut. Col. J. Tombs removed from 6th to 9th L.C., and Lieut. Col. H. Thompson from 9th to 6th do.

Brigadier Tombs appointed to command of troops in Rohilcund.

Lieut. P. Harris, 70th N.I., to act as adj. to Furruckabad prov. bat., and as station staff at Futtehghur, during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Seymour.

Mundlaisir Local Bat. Ens. A. de Fountain, 29th N.I., to be adj., v. Lermit prom.

April 17.—Assist. Surg. J. B. Dickson directed to place himself under superintending surg. at Cawnpore; dated 20th March.

April 19.—Ens. G. Cruickshank removed from 2d Europ. Regt. to 9th N.I.

April 22.—*Ensigns removed, as juniors of their rank.*—J. E. Mee, from 72d to 14th N.I.; R. S. Simpson, from 42d to 27th do.; C. Davidson, from 31st to 68th do.; J. Phillot, from 25th to 10th do.; F. T. C. Hayward, from 73d to 37th do.

April 25.—*Sappers and Miners.* 1st-Lieut. G. B. Tremenheere to be adj., v. Reilly nominated to department of public works.

Assist. Surg. J. Bowron appointed assist. garrison surg. of Allahabad.

Assist. Surg. H. M. Kendall posted to 4th N.I.

Fort William, May 8.—*24th N.I.* Ens. Hugh Long to be lieut., v. Jones dec., with rank from 23d Dec. 1828, v. Margrave prom.

64th N.I. Lieut. the Hon. Wm. Hamilton to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. R. Lumley to be lieut., from 24th April 1829, in suc. to Mackenzie dec.

Assist. Surg. K. Mackinnon app. to medical duties of civil station of Tirhoot, v. Assist. Surg. C. Mackinnon, resigned service.

Mr. Thos. Hodges admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Capt. Edw. Gwatkin, 13th N.I., to be superintendent of stud establishment in central provinces, v. Lieut. Col. G. Hunter, who vacates consequent on promotion.

Capt. John Mackenzie, 3d L.C., to be superintendent of Haupper branch of stud estab., v. Gwatkin.

Capt. J. Oliver, 17th N.I., a sub-assist. in stud estab., placed at disposal of com.-in-chief.

Head-Quarters, April 29.—Ens. J. N. O'Halloran app. to do duty with 26th N.I. at Saugor; and Ens. C. Carlyon with 44th N.I.

April 30.—Surg. C. S. Curlling (recently returned from furl.) app. to medical charge of 47th N.I. in Arracan.

Cornets posted to Regts. Geo. Buist, 10th L.C., at Mhow; Chas. Atkinson, 10th do., at do.; C. G. Fagan, 1st do., at Muttra.

April 30.—Assist. Surg. W. Jacob app. to 35th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. Stokes posted to 5th local horse.

May 1.—*30th N.I.* Lieut. W. Clifford to be adj., v. Palmer app. to general staff.

Assist. Surg. T. B. Barker app. to medical charge of 5th bat. artillery.

Surg. A. Wood removed from 5th to 4th bat. artillery.

May 2.—Assist. Surg. J. Steel directed to assume medical charge of 43d N.I., as a temporary arrangement.

Fort William, May 8.—Lieut. R. J. H. Birch, 17th N.I., to be a deputy judge adv. gen. on estab., v. Cooke prom.

Lieut. M. G. White, 66th N.I., to be assistant to local superintendent of Arracan, with a salary of 1,000 rupees per mensem, inclusive of military pay.

May 15.—*Regt. of Artillery.* 2d-Lieut. G. R. Birch to be 1st-lieut., v. Bedingfield dec., with rank from 4th April 1829, v. P. B. Burlton dec.—2d-Lieut. Edw. Sunderland to be 1st-lieut., v. P. B. Burlton dec., with rank from 18th April 1829, v. Wade, transf. to pension estab.

Cadet of Artillery Jos. Greene admitted on establishment.

Cadets of Cavalry R. W. Clifford and C. R. H. Christie admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.

Cadets of Infantry Jas. Masson, Wm. Jennings, F. S. Maningford, A. H. Dyke, J. W. Tomkins, Jas. Gatley, R. H. Mockler, R. Cary, W. F. Hammersley, J. D. McPherson, C. Mc. F. Collins, D. A. Haywood, H. E. Pearson, F. Harrison, H. A. Morrieson, G. B. Harvey, F. A. Close, and T. A. Halliday, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Head-Quarters, May 6.—Veterinary Surg. D. Cullimore app. to do duty with 3d tr. 2d brigh horse artillery at Dum Dum.

May 7.—*35th N.I.* Lieut. W. F. Phipps to be adj., v. J. Shell who resigns. (This cancels app. of Ens. Hay on 24th Feb.)

Fort William, May 22.—*46th N.I.* Ens. Geo. Short to be lieut. from 6th May 1829, v. Mr. R. C. Bluett dec.

68th N.I. Ens. Wm. Bartlett to be lieut. from 8th May 1829, v. W. F. A. Seymour dec.

Lieut.

Lieut. W. M. Smyth, of engineers, attached to department of public works, placed, at his own request, at disposal of com.-in-chief.

Lieut. Wm. Hickey, 2d N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

May 25.—Capt. Colnett, of 10th division, and Lieut. Finnis, of 14th division of public works, placed at disposal of com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Head-Quarters, May 11. Dr. Andrew Murray directed to officiate as superintend. surg. to Sirhind division from 15th April, during absence of Superintend. Surg. J. Browne.

Ens. R. Deverell app. to do duty with 97th N.I., at Benares, instead of 49th N.I.; dated 23d April.

Surg. C. S. Curling removed from 47th N.I., and app. to medical charge of 5th bat. artillery at Dum Dum.

Assist. Surg. T. B. Barker removed from 5th bat. artillery, and app. to 47th N.I.

May 12.—Assist. Surg. C. B. Hoare removed from 39th to 43d N.I.

Assist. Surg. A. Wilson posted to 39th N.I.

May 13.—*Removals and Postings in Artillery.* Capt. S. Coulthard, from 4th comp. 2d bat. to 1st comp. 3d bat.; Capt. J. S. Kirby (new prom.) to 4th comp. 2d bat.; Lieut. J. Alexander from 3d tr. 2d brig. horse artillery to 4th comp. 2d bat.; Lieut. W. M. Shakespear (new prom.) to 2d tr. 2d brig. horse artillery.

May 14.—*Removals and Appointments of Lieut. Colonels.* G. Hunter, C.B. (new prom.) to 43d N.I.; W. L. Watson, C.B., from 43d to 53d do.; E. Barton (new prom.) to 17th do.; A. Lockett (new prom.) to 19th do.; J. Elliott (new prom.) to 73d do.; F. Walker (new prom.) to 65th do.; J. Bryant, from 65th to 40th do.; T. Taylor (new prom.) to 6th do.; H. F. Denty, from 6th to 45th do.; T. Murray, from 69th to 56th do.; C. W. Brooke from 56th to 69th do.

Assist. Surg. W. E. Carte app. to medical charge of 15th N.I., during absence of Assist. Surg. Toke.

May 15.—Lieut. R. J. H. Birch (app. a deputy judge adv. gen. on estab.), posted to Meerut division of army.

Fort William, May 30.—Cavalry. Major Jas. Caulfield to be lieut. col., from 17th May 1829, v. W. Harper dec.

5th L.C. Capt. D. Harriott to be major, Lieut. J. R. Graham to be capt. of a comp., and Cornet C. W. Richardson to be lieut., from 17th May 1829, in suc. to J. Caulfield prom.

2d N.I. Ens. J. G. Ridley to be lieut. from 22d May 1829, v. W. Hickey resigned.

16th N.I. Lieut. F. E. Manning to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Æ. J. Mackay to be lieut., from 3d Jan. 1829, in suc. to Bowe dec.

Surg. Wm. Leslie app. to charge of medical dépôt authorized to be established at Neemuch.

Ens. Jas. Irving, of inf., transferred to cavalry branch of service, and prom. to cornet from 22d May.

Cadets of Engineers B. W. Goldie and A. S. Waugh admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieuts.

Cadets of Artillery R. Maule, V. Eyre, M. Mackenzie, and J. L. C. Richardson admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieuts.

Cadets of Cavalry F. Beauclerk and G. E. Anson admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.

Cadets of Infantry T. H. Hunter, John Gordon, C. H. Jenkins, Geo. Skene, K. W. Elmslie, John Liptrot, H. M'Mahon, C. E. Goad, D. Pott, and E. K. Elliot admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Capt. Hutchinson, of engineers, directed to resume duties of office as superintendent of foundry of Fort William.

Major T. W. Raban, 14th N.I., transferred, at his own request, to invalid estab.

Capt. G. W. A. Lloyd, 71st N.I., placed at disposal of com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Head-Quarters, May 16.—Assist. Surg. John Macrae app. to do duty under superintending surgeon at Dinapore.

May 18.—Lieut. J. H. Ferris removed from 7th and posted to 12th N.I.

May 20.—17th N.I. Ens. F. R. Griffith to be adj., v. Birch app. a deputy judge adv. gen.

May 23.—Lieut. W. Y. Torckler, interp. and qu. mast. 4th N.I., removed from his appointment.

Fort William, June 5.—Col. J. O'Halloran to have rank of brigadier whilst employed as a general officer on staff of army.

With reference to G.O.'s of 5th May (p. 584), the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions: commissions to be dated 5th June 1829—

Lieuts. Cols. Commandant to be Colonels. W. D. H. Knox; Alex. Caldwell, C.B.; John Barnett, C.B.; J. L. Richardson; H. Imlach; Chas. Monat; John Nuthall; J. N. Smith; U. Yule, C.B.; D. MacLeod, C.B.; Jos. O'Halloran, C.B.; W. G. Maxwell, C.B.; M. Fitzgerald; G. Richards; M. White; Thos. Penson; Thos. Robertson; R. Houston, C.B.; J. D. Sherwood; J. Greenstreet, R. Stevenson, C.B.; C. Fagan; P. Littlejohn; J. Shapland, C.B.; Wm. Casement, C.B.; Wm. Croxton; J. R. Lumley; Wm. Conyn; John Rose; J. M. Johnson; Sir Alex. Mac Leod, C.B.; Jas. Nicol; E. P. Wilson; Sir Thos. Ramsay, Bart.; H. Dare; J. A. P. Macgregor; G. Pennington; R. Hetzler, C.B.; Wm. Richards, C.B.; Alex. Duncan; Thos. Whitehead, C.B.; R. J. Latter; R. Patton, C.B.; W. H. Perkins; D. McPherson; C. Brown, C.B.; Sir Jas. Mouat, Bart.; Wm. Hoppen; Wm. Innes, C.B.; G. R. Penny; Jas. Ahmuty; Jas. Cock; Thos. Garner; M. W. Browne; R. Pitman; C. S. Fagan, C.B.; W. S. Heathcote; T. D. Broughton; M. Boyd; Alex. Cumming; John MacInnes; P. Byres; Wm. Burgh; Edm. Cartwright; Alf. Richards, C.B.; Herb. Bowen; Arch. Watson; John Vaughan; J. W. Fast; W. P. Price; Jas. Durant; R. Hampton; J. S. Harriot; Geo. Sargent; H. Hodgson; F. J. T. Johnston; R. H. Cunliffe; Wm. Brookes.

14th N.I. Capt. R. C. Faithfull to be major, Lieut. Col. Douglas to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. H. W. Mayow to be lieut., from 30th May 1829, in suc. to T. W. Raban transf. to inv. estab.

Cadets of Infantry S. Toulmin and J. Waterfield admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Mr. A. A. McAnally admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Head-Quarters, May 26.—Removals and Postings of Surgeons. D. Todd to 8th N.I.; R. Williams, 13th do.; J. Atkinson, 39th do.; J. Grierson, 46th do.; A. Wardrop, from 44th to 21st do.

Removals of Assist. Surgeons. A. Stenhouse, from 6th to 14th N.I.; K. Macqueen, from 9th to 12th do.; J. Morice, from 14th to 9th do.; J. Fender, from 30th to 19th do.; W. Glass, from 61st to 22d do.; G. Smith, from 67th to 29th do.; J. Gloss, from 46th to 17th do.

Assist. Surg. W. E. Carte posted to 1st local house.

Lieut. W. Anderson, horse artillery, and Ens. C. D. Bailey, 56th N.I., declared to have passed prescribed examination in Hindoostanee language.

10th L.C. Lieut. C. D. Blair to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Garstin prom.

4th N.I. Lieut. P. Goldney to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Torckler removed from his app.

56th N.I. Ens. C. D. Bailey, from 56th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast.

66th N.I. Lieut. H. Troup to be adj., v. White app. assist. to local superintendent of Arracan.

Furruckabad Prov. Bat. Lieut. W. G. Cooper, from 71st N.I., to be adj., v. Seymour dec.

Dacca Prov. Bat. Lieut. J. B. Robinson, from 62st N.I., to be adj., v. Cooper removed to Furruckabad prov. bat.

May 30.—Lieut. W. M. Smyth, of engineers, reappointed to corps of sappers and miners.

Lieut. M. Huish, 74th N.I., declared by public examiners of College of Fort William qualified for office of interpreter.

Fort William, June 5.—Assist. Surg. H. Newmarch

march to be surgeon, from 24 June 1829, v. M. Gibb dec.

Cadets of Infantry, W. R. Lumley, B. Kendall, J. W. Bennett, Alex. Bennistown, and G. J. Montgomery admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

June 12.—Major John Craigie, 48th N.I., to be a member of Military Finance Committee, in room of Brig. Wilson resigned.

Temporary Appointments. Maj. C. H. Campbell, of artillery, to officiate as secretary and accountant to Military Board, v. Craigie.—Maj. Powney, of artillery, to have charge of gun-carriage agency at Cossipore, in addition to his present situation of model-master at Dum Dum, v. Campbell.—Major Craigie to a temporary seat at Military Board, while holding situation of a member of Military Finance Committee.

30th N.I. Ens. M. J. Lawrence to be lieut., from 25th May 1829, v. C. Manning dismissed by sentence of a general court-martial.

32d N.I. Capt. L. R. Stacey to be major, Lieut. H. V. Glegg to be capt. of comp., and Ens. C. C. J. Scott to be lieut., from 30th May 1829, in suc. to J. W. Loder dec.—Ens. H. C. Reynolds to be lieut., from 24th May 1829, v. J. Turner dec.

Cadet of Artillery R. Bridgman admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Mr. F. Hartt admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Head-Quarters, June 1.—*European Intelligence.* Lieut. W. Stewart, from 22d N.I., to be adj. and qu. mast., v. Beatson proceeded to Europe.

June 3.—*Transfers and Postings by Designe.* J. R. Pond, from 67th N.I. to 2d Europ. Regt.; C. T. Trower, from 48th to 25th N.I.; Alex. Fraser, to 45th do., Baitool; F. G. Backhouse, to 68th do., Dinapore; E. H. Shewen, to 72d do., Mullye; J. N. O'Halloran, to 19th do., Bareilly; J. S. Harris, 16th do, Saugor; Crauf. Crossman, to 2d Europ. Regt., Agra; H. M. Becher, to 50th N.I., Goruckpore; S. A. Abbott, to 42d do., Neemuch; R. Stewart, to 30th do., Mirzapore; R. Deverell, to 47th do, Arracan; E. S. Capel, to 53d do., Barrackpore; J. C. Innes, to 61st do., Shahjehanpore; R. W. C. Doolan, to 12th do., Nusseerabad; C. E. Steel, to 57th do, Mhow; T. F. Pattenson, to 4th do., Sultanpore (Oude); A. C. Rainey, to 25th do., Tetaiyah; W. B. Legard, to 31st do., Secrora; W. H. E. Colebrooke, to 63d do., Berhampore; P. R. Ramsay, to 26th do., Nusseerabad; John Gibb, to 43d do., Benares; Jas. Flyter, to 64th do., Dacca; H. V. Stephen, to 49th do., Bareilly; Chas. Carlyon, to 73d do., Jubbulpore; F. P. Fulcher, to 67th do., Mhow; R. Grange, to 10th do., Kurnaul; Jas. Gifford, to 2d do., Barrackpore; R. Stein, to 49th do., Lucknow; Rich. Parker, to 48th do., Allahabad; H. G. Malawaring, to 12th do., Dinapore; W. W. Davidson, to 32d do., Meerut; Arch. Macdonald, to 46th do, Mhow; S. W. Gardner, to 28th do., Juanpore; O. J. Younghusband, to 60th do., Bareilly; A. P. Phayre, to 7th do., Midnapore; G. W. G. Bristow, to 71st do., Saugor; C. M. Bristow, to 70th do., Futtyghur; C. E. Burton, to 8th do, Banda; G. P. Austen, to 18th do., Bhurtpore; W. G. Horne, to 55th do., Benares; G. H. Venables, to 29th do., Meerut; A. H. Corfield, to 21st do., Nusseerabad; R. W. Elton, to 16th do., Saugor; Arthur Forbes, to 59th do., Barrackpore; J. E. Verner, to 50th do., Goruckpore; S. Nation, to 23d do., Loodianah.

Returned to duty from Europe.—Lieut. Col. Thos. Murray, 89th N.I.—Capt. C. J. Crane, 23d N.I.—Surg. Thos. Stoddart.—Capt. T. Webster, 89th N.I.—Capt. G. Hutchinson, of engineers.—1st-Lieut. J. Cullett, of artillery.—Lieut. Chas. Cheape, 51st N.I.—Lieut. H. Stone, 49th N.I.—Lieut. O. Lomer, 21st N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—May 8. Lieut. A. W. W. Fraser, 8th L.C., for health.—Lieut. R. W. Beatson, 27th N.I., for health.—15. Assist. Surg. D. B. Wardlaw, for health.—22. Lieut. C. B. Leicester, 34th N.I., for health.—30. Lieut. Geo. Templer, 22d N.I., for health.—Lieut. R. E. Battley, 22d do., for health.

To Cabes.—June 13. Lieut. Wm. Jones, 69th N.I., for six months, for health.

Cancelled.—May 1. Lieut. W. F. Phipps, to Rio de Janeiro.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—April 27. Major Nairn, 46th F., on private affairs.—May 4. Capt. Clements, 15th F., for health.—Capt. Mandilhon, 54th F., on private affairs.

To Ceylon.—April 27. Lieut. Price, 41st F., for four months, on private affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NORTH-EAST FRONTIER.

Accounts from the N.E. frontier, dated the 27th April, state that our detachment was to proceed next day to a place where Rajah Teerut Sing was stockaded with a force of about 150 or 200 men, and from the trifling resistance made at Moleem, the people of which place are considered as the most formidable, in point of military character, of any of the hill tribes, little difficulty was anticipated in the expulsion of Teerut Sing from his strong-hold.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz, May* 11.

Accounts dated 5th May, announce that Mr. Scott has taken possession of Nunklow. The detachment under Capt. Lister took two stockaded villages, Myrug and Lungburee, on the 30th April, and Nunklow was captured after a slight resistance, on the 2d inst. Teerut Sing had effected his escape, and was moving from village to village, and in constant dread of being seized either by our troops or his own people. The inhabitants of three considerable villages had made their submission to the British government, and it was expected that the remainder of the population would speedily follow their example. Capt. Lister, we are sorry to state, was wounded in the thigh by an arrow, but no other accident had occurred.—*Ibid*, *May* 18.

Accounts from Nunklow, up to the 12th May, state that Capt. Lister continued his movements in advance, and a detached party from the force under his command proceeded on the 8th inst. to a village called Mosmah, which was taken by surprise. The insurgent rajah, however, had so far succeeded in eluding pursuit, having only a few hours before fled with merely a few household followers. The rest of his adherents had dispersed.—*Ibid.*, *May* 28.

Letters from the N.E. frontier, dated 21st May, report that the inhabitants of all the principal villages belonging to Rajah Teerut Sing had come in and made their submission to the British government. On the 15th May, Capt. Lister proceeded with a part of his detachment to the country of Bur-Manick, the rajah of Moleem, who was understood to have taken up a very strong position at Nogundee, with from two to three

three hundred followers. Capt. Lister, with his party, arrived before the village of Nogundee on the 20th, about three P.M. It is situated on a rocky height, to which there is an immediate steep ascent of about 300 feet, and the summit appeared crowded with people. The height and village were soon taken possession of; but the party found that beyond it was a steep valley, and another and more difficult height strongly intrenched, and fortified with a small stockade, &c. Having, after a good deal of opposition, succeeded in occupying a point on the enemy's right flank, and enfilading several parts of their works, the detachment shortly afterwards got possession of the whole, driving the Cossyahs, with considerable loss, down a precipitous path into a valley 3,000 feet beneath. One of the Bur-Manick's sons was among the slain. Our loss consisted of one sepoy killed and five wounded; but we regret to add, that Mr. Assistant Surg. Beadon was dangerously wounded in the face with an arrow.—*Ibid., June* 1.

Intelligence, bearing date the 1st June, has been received from the N.E. frontier, of the death, on the 28th May, of Mr. Beadon, surgeon to the political agent.

Mr. Beadon was an amiable and well-informed young man, who, if he had been spared, would, in all likelihood, have proved an ornament to the service he belonged to, and a source of pride and comfort to his friends. Previous to his receiving the wound of which he died, Mr. Beadon had been particularly cautioned against any unnecessary exposure of his person; but with an ardour not unnatural to his years, nothing could prevent him sharing the dangers of his comrades. The wound, from the beginning, was considered dangerous; but the accounts immediately previous to the last had scarcely led us to expect a fatal result.—*Ibid., June* 15.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

We observe by a notice for tenders to build vessels of light draft, of 100 to 120 by 30 feet beam, to be towed by steamers up the river. One of these, we suppose, must be intended to convey the Governor-General and Council up the country; but we still imagine that it is not intended to change the seat of government permanently, but to make it ambulatory for a time. The vessels, we presume, will be built perfectly flat, like barges.—*Beng. Chron., May* 16.

INDIGO PLANTERS.

Considerable apprehension is entertained in Jessore of the consequences of a construction put by the local authorities (Mr. Maxwell, the collector, in particular, we understand) on Regulation VI. of 1823. It may be in the recollection of our readers that the object of that regulation was to secure to indigo planters the land and plant on it for which they had made advances to the ryots; but it would seem that the strict letter of the regulation does not afford this security. On the contrary, we have heard that Mr. Maxwell has intimated to the ryots in his district, that although they may have received advances on the express condition of cultivating their land for indigo, and have entered into written engagements to that effect, they are not bound, when the season for cultivation arrives, to prepare or sow the lands so engaged, and that the planter's only remedy is a suit, if summary, for the return of his advances with interest, or if by regular process, with the prescribed penalty. Now it is quite evident an indigo planter, in engaging land for the cultivation of indigo, does not contemplate merely the return of his money with interest. If that were his object, he might as well have remained in Calcutta, and become a money-lender. His engagements is made, *bonâ-fide*, for the produce of the lands; and we hold it to be a most iniquitous breach of contract (whatever the law may be) on the part of the ryot, to attempt to substitute the mere return of the money advance. We have not gone into the details of the objections to which this construction of the regulation is liable, though it must be obvious to every person acquainted with the course of legal proceedings in the mofussil, against parties circumstanced and as numerous as the ryots of an indigo concern, that the planter's remedy would not be much more efficacious than if he had been recommended to take an order on Aldgate pump.—*Ibid., May* 14.

THE WEATHER.

In the districts of Purneah and Bhogulpore there has been no rain since the month of December; in consequence of which, it is feared, the produce of grain, &c. will be short. The mustard seed is expected to be very dear this season.—*Sumachar Chundrica, June* 4.

CAPT. SPEARS.

We regret to state that official accounts, dated 4th May, have been received from Indore, announcing the death of Capt. Spears (of the Madras establishment), local agent of Bopawur. This event took place at Banswarra, suddenly, on the 1st May, under circumstances strongly presumptive of its having been occasioned by poison. It would be premature to detail the native reports that were afloat on the subject; suffice it, that a strict investigation was being set on foot into the whole affair.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., June* 1.

FIRE AT DACCA.

By the accounts lately received from this quarter, it appears that, by a fire which had suddenly broken out in the Nazeer Bazaar, about 2,000 straw huts were consumed in a short time, and even the pucka buildings did not escape its rage. At that time seventeen men were found dead. The next day corpses of seven men were drawn out from a well, where they appear to have taken refuge at the time of the conflagration; and in a pucka house three men, who were taking care of their own and their neighbours' property, were suffocated to death. The mischief which this unfortunate calamity has produced is beyond expression; 8,000 people have neither a home to live in, nor a grain of corn to live upon.—*Native Paper, May 24.*

SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

The unfortunate collision that has occurred at Bombay between the political and judicial authorities, will, it is understood, prevent an intended visit of Sir John Malcolm to this presidency. In the present crisis of affairs at Bombay, the Governor cannot well be spared; we are sorry to learn, that his health has been but indifferent for some time past, and that another trip to the hills has been considered advisable. It is reported that the Governor-General had proposed to Sir John Malcolm to meet his lordship at Simlah, should the Supreme Government proceed, as contemplated, to that part of India.—*Cal. John Bull, May 9.*

HALF BATTA REGULATION.

The following "circular" has been communicated to the Bengal army by the Commander-in-chief, with reference to the half-batta regulation.

"Adjutant-General's Office,
"Head-quarters, Pooree, April 27, 1829.

"Sir: I have received the orders of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief to inform you that it has been intimated to him by the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, that it is his lordship's intention to transmit to the Hon. the Court of Directors copies of the papers and memorials which have been submitted to government, and recommended to its favourable consideration by his Excellency, on the subject of the Government General Order of the 29th November 1828, with a communication of the views and sentiments which the Government have been led to entertain on this important question.

"His Lordship in Council has been pleased to add, that it will afford him sincere gratification if the Hon. Court of Directors shall see fit to reconsider it.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "C. FAGAN,
"Adj.-Gen. of the Army."

TWO-PENNY POST.

A private individual, we hear, has resolved to establish a two-penny post, for the purpose of distributing letters in Calcutta. We doubt not but this will prove a public convenience, especially to strangers.—*Oriental Obs., May 24.*

DEATHS.

May 5. At Calcutta, by falling from the spanker-boom of the ship *Robarts*, Mr. W. Fermoy, second son of the late Mr. W. Fermoy, coal and corn-merchant, London.
11. At Penarkone, near Sheergotty, Mr. H. H. Miller, of brain fever, occasioned by the extreme heat of the weather.
14. At Calcutta, Mr. P. A. Chater, jun., aged 48.
17. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Tulloh, late an ensign in H. M.'s 14th Foot, aged 23.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Sarah Belaney, aged 70.
19. Mr. J. W. Reeve, of the police department, aged 39.
20. At Calcutta, Sophia Jane, daughter of Mr. D. Robinson, aged seven years.
21. At Calcutta, Mr. Edw. Breen, aged 18.
— At Calcutta, Mr. John Williams, aged 35.
22. Mr. John Davenport, crier of the Exchange Auction Rooms, aged 63.
26. On the Assam frontier, Mr. Beadon, surgeon to the political agent.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Plan for the Examination of Candidates for the Civil Service of the Hon. East-India Company, who do not pass through the East-India College.—The candidates will be examined in the Greek Testament, and in some of the works of the following Greek authors, *viz.* Homer, Herodotus, Demosthenes, or in the Greek plays; also, in some of the works of the following Latin authors, *viz.* Livy, Cicero, Tacitus, Horace and Virgil (in lieu of Juvenal), which part of the examination will include collateral reading in Ancient History, Geography, and Philosophy. They will also be examined in mathematics (including the four first and sixth Books of Euclid), Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, and Mechanics. In Modern History, principally taken from "Russell's Modern Europe;" and in "Paley's Evidences of Christianity."

Test.—No candidate will be deemed qualified unless he be found to possess a competent

competent knowledge of the Greek Testament; and of some portion of the works of at least two of the above-mentioned Latin authors (the particular works to be selected by the candidates, subject however to the previous approval of the examiner), and also of the principles of grammar, the common rules of arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, the four first books of Euclid, or the Elements of Algebra, including simple equations; it being understood that superior attainments in either of the departments of literature or science comprised in the foregoing plan of examination shall, at the discretion of the examiners, be considered to compensate for some deficiency in other of those departments. These are the *minima* of qualification. The candidates so qualified will be classed in the order in which they reach higher degrees of attainment, and such classification will determine the relative rank in the service of the candidates when appointed writers.

Interpretation of the Test.—Every candidate is expected to be prepared for examination in the Four Gospels in Greek, and two at least of the following portions of the Latin authors enumerated in the Test, *viz.* Three Books of Livy; in Virgil, the Eclogues and Georgics as one portion, and eight books, at least, of the Æneid, as the other portion; in Horace, the Odes, Epodes, and *Ars Poëtica*, as one portion, and the Satires and Epistles as the other portion; in Cicero, an equivalent in quantity to the whole of the Offices; in Tacitus, an equivalent in quantity to the two first books of the Annals. The examiners expect that each candidate should be prepared to answer questions respecting the Sacred History, and the Geography and Chronology connected with the events of the New Testament.

Oriental Test.—*First*, That in addition to the Test already in force in the European branches of study, a knowledge of two Oriental languages be required of every candidate, according to a prescribed test, which test is to be considered as the very lowest degree of proficiency which can entitle him to the Examiner's certificate of his having passed the Oriental department.

Second. That the two languages required be the Persian and Hindustani.

Third. That the Oriental Examiners do report to the Board of Examiners the result of their particular examination, in order that the degree of literary merit gained by each individual in the prescribed Oriental languages be considered and receive its due value, in determining the order of his rank in the service.

Fourth. That no candidate, whatever may be his attainments in the European studies, will be deemed qualified until he shall have obtained from the Oriental Examiners a certificate of his having attained a degree of proficiency according to the following test:—I. Writing the character in which the Persian and Hindustani languages are commonly written, in a fair and legible hand.—II. A competent knowledge of the rudiments of the Persian and Hindustani languages, according to Jones's and Shakespear's Grammars.—III. Reading, translating, and parsing an easy passage in such languages.

Fifth. That the candidates be examined in the following works, *viz. Persian*, Jones's Grammar, and the *Gulistan* of Sady; *Hindustani*, Shakespear's Grammar and Selections.

Sixth. That the Oriental Examinations be held four times in the year.

The Tests, as detailed above, to have effect from the Lady Day examination of 1830.

BISHOP HEBER.

A monument to the memory of the late Bishop Heber, has been erected on the right hand side of the altar of Hodnet Church, near the communion table: it represents a profile of the deceased. The inscription, said to be from the pen of Mr. Southey, is as follows:

Sacred to the Memory
of the Right Reverend Father in God
Reginald Heber,
who was born April 21, 1783,
instituted to the rectory of this parish, 1807,
chosen preacher of Lincoln's-Inn, 1822,
consecrated Bishop of Calcutta, 1822,
and died at Trichinopoly, April 3, 1826.
This monument is erected at the request of
his maternal uncle,
the Rev. G. Akanson, late rector of this
parish,
in honour of one whose virtue will long
be held
in pious remembrance here,
where the poorest of his parishioners
regarded him as a friend,
and where he administered to the temporal
and spiritual wants of all,
as a father and a faithful guide;
one whose preaching was simple, impressive,
charitable, earnest, eloquent,
fitted alike to move the affections
and to convince the understanding;
whose life was a beautiful example
of the religion to which it was devoted,
and who in every station to which he was
called,
performed his humblest as well as his
highest duties,
diligently and cheerfully;
with all heart and soul,
and with all his strength.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th L.Dr. F. B. Pearson to be cornet by purch., v. Cumberlege prom. (3 Sept. 29).

11th L.Dr. Ens. C. Macartney, from 84th F., to be cornet by purch., v. Bagot, who retires (9 Sept. 29); Aug. McDonough to be cornet by purch., v. French prom. (10 Sept.)

2d Foot. Capt. A. Mackworth, from h.p., to be capt., paying dif., v. Cockell app. to 23d F. (30 Sept. 29).

6th Foot. Lieut. F. Richardson to be capt. by purch., v. Erskine, who retires; and Ens. J. McD. Schnell to be lieut. by purch., v. Richardson (both 17 Sept. 29).

48th Foot. Ens. J. C. J. M. Ross, from 61st F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Mackworth prom. (29 Sept. 29).

49th Foot. Gen. Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B., from 71st F., to be colonel, v. Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles Nightingall dec. (21 Sept. 29).

54th Foot. Lieut. Col. F. L. Nott, from h. p. 11th F., to be lieut. col., v. Wm. Macbean, who exch. (1 Oct. 29); Lieut. Col. A. Kelly, from h.p., to be lieut. col., v. Grant, who retires (1 Oct.)

57th Foot. Brev. Maj. T. Powell, from h.p. rifle brigade, to be capt., v. Campbell prom. (27th Oct. 29).

72d Foot. John Wade to be ens. by purch., v. Kirkaldy prom. in 30th F. (23 Sept. 29).

97th Foot. Lieut. F. Aldrich, from h.p. rifle brigade, to be paym., v. Drury app. to 87th F. (10 Sept. 29).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 30. *Concordia*, Bos, from Batavia 25th May; off Falmouth (for Rotterdam).—*Oct.* 5. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Ritchie, from Bombay 9th June; off Cork (for Greenock).—8. *Coronet*, Daniel, from V. D. Land 1st May, and Pernambuco; off Dover.—8. *Ganges*, Jefferson, from Bengal 5th May; at Liverpool.—10. *Lady East*, Evans, from Bombay 6th April, and Mauritius 5th June; at Deal.—11. *Kate*, Saunders, from Mauritius 28th June; at Plymouth.—12. *Protector*, Bragg, from Bombay 24th May; at Gravesend.—12. *Claremont*, McAuley, from Bombay 14th May; at Greenock.—13. *Midas*, Watson, from N. S. Wales 12th April, and Rio de Janeiro; at Liverpool.—14. *Cartha*, Lindsay, from Bengal 3d May; at Liverpool.—16. H.M.S. *Andromeda*, Furneaux, from Bombay 23d May, Ceylon 6th June, and Cape 4th Aug.; at Plymouth.—16. *Nandi*, Hawkins, from Bengal 18th May; at Liverpool.—16. *Fortune*, Gilkeson, from Bombay 26th June, and Cape 17th Aug.; at Liverpool.—17. *Crown*, Pindar, from Manilla 18th May; at Cove of Cork.—18. *Maria*, Cobb, from Batavia; and *Bengal Merchant*, Duthie, from Sourabaya, Batavia, &c.; at Cowes (both for Antwerp).—18. *Lady Rowena*, Russell, from V. D. Land 18th May, and Rio de Janeiro; at Gravesend.—19. *Rockingham*, Morris, from Madras 6th April, Mauritius 28th May, and Cape 16th Aug.; off Portsmouth.—19. *Coquette*, Thornton, from New Zealand; at Gravesend.—19. *Roslyn Castle*, Duff, from New Zealand 5th June; at Gravesend.—19. *Hunter*, Atkins, from N.S. Wales 8th June; at Greenock.—19. *George and Mary*, Roberts, from Bengal 6th May, and Madras 11th June; at Liverpool.—19. *Duke of Roxburgh*, Brown, from Madras 6th July, and St. Helena 5th Sept.; at Gravesend.—19. *Hero*, Fell, from Bombay 16th June, and Cape 18th Aug.; at Gravesend.—19. *Gipsy*, Henderson, from Bengal 4th May; at Gravesend.—20. *Margaret*, Craig, from V. D. Land 2d June; at Gravesend.—20. *Vesper*, Brown, from N.S. Wales 9th June; at Gravesend.—20. *Woodbine*, Ousten, from Mauritius 19th July; at Gravesend.—20. *Henry*, Bunny, from Cape of Good Hope 3d Aug.; at Gravesend.—20. *Lyra*, M'Lean, and *Fashoaud*, Barnett, both from South Seas; at Gravesend.—20. *Cygnet*, Morce, from Bengal 1st June; at Deal.—20. *Columbine*, Brown, from Cape of Good Hope 4th Aug.; at Deal.—20. *Rubens*, Hamilton, from Batavia; off Dover.—22. *Margaret*, Miller, from Cape of Good Hope; at Gravesend.—23. *Regulus*, Hales, from Mauritius 14th June, and Cape; at Gravesend.

Departures.

Sept. 28. *Tamarlane*, Miller, for Bombay; from Greenock.—29. *Clyde*, Oldham, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—29. *Boyne*, Warren, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—30. *Elizabeth*, Swan, for N.S. Wales; from Plymouth.—Oct. 1. *Dunvegan Castle*, Walmesley, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); from Sheerness.—1. *Warren*, Ronaldson, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—2. *John Taylor*, Largie, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—4. *Bussorah Merchant*, Johnson, for V. D. Land (with convicts); from Deal.—6. *Athis*, Hunt, for Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius; from Deal.—8. *Seppings*, Leader, for Ceylon; from Deal.—8. *Lady Blackwood*, Dibbs, for N.S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—9. *Margaret Forbes* (American), Bancroft, for China; from Deal.—9. *Pacific*, Allen, for South Seas; from Deal.—11. *Sesostris*, Yates, for Cape, Ceylon, and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—12. *Protector*, Thomas, for Swan River; from Deal.—14. *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, Canney, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—14. *Lady Holland*, Snell, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—23. *Lord Amherst*, Thornhill, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—23. *Hebden*, Fowler, for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—23. *Warrior*, Stone, for Cape and Swan River; from Portsmouth.—23. *Bee*, Buckpitt, for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—23. *Eagle*, Smith, for Batavia and Singapore; from Deal.—24. *Patriot*, Guild, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—25. *Peter Proctor*, Terry, for Cape and Mauritius; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Lady East, from Bombay: Mrs. G. Adam and infant; Mrs. Evans; Mrs. Brown and child; Lieut. Col. W. D. Clelland; Major A. W. Brown; Major Evan Jervis, 3d cavalry; Lieut. Brack, 20th regt.; Capt. Grey; Capt. J. Jones; 3 servants.

Per Coronet, from V. D. Land: Mr. Hunter, R.N.; Mr. J. B. Forster; Mr. H. G. Beecher; Mr. T. Fenning.

Per James Grant, from Mauritius: Capt. A. Gordon; Dr. Logan; Mr. and Mrs. Dumoulin; Mr. and Mrs. Tamoulet; Mr. Levegue; two Misses La Gordiere.

Per Claremont, from Bombay: Rev. A. Crawford; Mrs. Crawford and children; Lieut. Parsons, H.C. service; Dr. Wylie; Misses Crawford, Church, and Stevenson; Masters Mitchell, Crawford, and Stevenson; 2 servants.

Per Nandi, from Bengal: Alex. Colvin, Esq.; Lieut. Beatson; M. M. Joseph, Esq.; Mr. W. Walker, Esq.

Per Duke of Roxburgh, from Madras, &c.: Mrs. Col. Hamilton, H.M.'s 97th regt.; from Ceylon; Lieut. Hancock, H.M.'s 97th do.; Rev. Mr. Traveller, from Madras; Mrs. Traveller and four children; Miss Bushby and two children of Mrs. H. Bushby of Bellary; Mrs. Gray (widow of Capt. Gray, Royals) and son; two Misses Bell; Capt. W. W. Baker, 23d N.I.; Cornet Hebb, 4th Madras cavalry; Mr. Jas. Stewart, merchant, and two children; Lieut. Strong, H.M.'s 26th regt.; Dr. Macfarlane, horse artillery; Mr. Geo. Gordon, jun.; Master Wilson; Jos. Blandford; several servants.

Per Vesper, from N. S. Wales: Capt. Towns, late of the *Bonavista*; Capt. T. Brown, late of the *Caroline* brig; Dr. W. C. Walker; Dr. A. D. Wilson; 4 steerage passengers.

Per Hero, from Bombay: Capt. Twinam, H.C. service; Capt. Pelham, ditto; Mr. Ainslie; Mrs. Erith, from the Cape.

Per Rockingham, from Madras: Major Robinson, H.M.'s 48th regt.; Capt. Hitchin, H.M.'s 29th do.; Lieut. and Adj. Rosser, 13th L. Dr.; Lieut. Thistold; Lieut. Hoskins, H.M.'s Royals; Lieut. Lys, H.M.'s 22d regt.; Lieut. Oatley, H.M.'s 39th regt.; Mr. Nairne, Mrs. Rosser and four children; Miss Clark; Master MacLeane.

Per Lady Rosseus, from N. S. Wales: Dr. Anderson, R.N.; Mr. Jas. Archer; Mr. Wales; 3 Masters Carr, and Master Littleton.

Per H.M.S. Andromeda, from Bombay: Mr. Shotton; Mrs. Shotton; Lieut. Parbury, of the Bombay marine.

Per Henry, from Cape of Good Hope: Mr. Thos.

Thos. Tennant; Capt. Tull, late of the *Columbine*; Mrs. Tull; Mrs. Mylius and child; Capt. Gayner, 61st regt.; Lieut. Bland, Ceylon Regt.; Lieut. Lancaster, Bombay Inf.; Adj. Hollingsworth, 20th regt.; Lieut. Daniell.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Lady Holland, for Madras and Calcutta: Capt. and Mrs. Storey; Mrs. and Miss Mann; Miss Duval; Miss Warburton; Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Watson; Lieut. Leacock; Mr. and Mrs. Duff; Lieut.-Col. De Graves; Mr. and Mrs. Lascelles; Capt. Poulton; Mr. Byene; Miss Lightfoot; Mr. Allardice; Ensign Durand; Miss Saunders.

Per Sappings, for Ceylon: Capt. G. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart; Miss Stewart and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Dinwoodie; Mr. L. Ottley (son of Sir Richard Ottley); Mr. Williams; Lieut. Stewart, R.N.; Capt. and Mrs. Moose; Capt. and Mrs. Charleston.

Per Bayle, for Batavia: Mr. Lane.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Frederick*, Maher, which sailed from Penang, 14th March, for Singapore and Batavia, sprung a leak on the 17th, and ultimately went down about noon on the 21st. Crew saved, and had arrived at Pegang.

The *Phœnix*, Cuzens, from Ceylon to London, when standing into Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on 19th July, struck on a rock, and became a total wreck: crew, passengers, and part of the cargo saved.

The schooner *Good Intent* is totally lost in Mossell Bay, Cape of Good Hope, having capsized in a squall: crew saved.

The *Carnelli* (French steamer), recently arrived at Bourbon, from France, has been on shore in the river De Rand, and it is expected will be totally lost.

The *Comet*, of Greenock, Fraser, from Sydney to Batavia, was wrecked in Torres Straits, 6th of May: crew saved.

The *Ocean*, of Bombay, is totally lost in the Persian Gulf.

The *Governor Ready*, Young, of London, is lost on a shoal near Murray's Island, Torres Straits: crew saved.

The *Anna Robertson*, from Bengal, after being out nine days from the Mauritius, returned previous to 28th June, making twelve inches water per hour.

The *William Glen Anderson*, M'Millan, arrived at Bengal 1st June, from Bombay, experienced a violent gale at the Sand Heads, which tore up and carried away her windlass, with all the apparatus, and shelved two bower anchors and cables.

The *Palmyra*, Thompson, from London to Madras, was towed into the Mauritius 19th July, with damage and loss of rudder.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 1. At Deal, the lady of Sir James Urmston, of a son.

2. At Samson House, the lady of Colonel Cumming, Bengal cavalry, of a daughter.

14. At Edinburgh, the lady of Major Wm. Bertram, Bengal N.I., of a son.

22. At Louth, the lady of Lieut. Furlong, H.M.'s 20th regt., of a son.

26. In Torrington Square, the lady of Major H. L. White, Bengal Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 12. At Paris, A. D. Gordon, Esq., of the Bengal military service, to Harriet Elizabeth, only child of the late H. Gordon, Esq., formerly governor of Berbice.

23. At Berne, in Switzerland, the Rev. Horatio Montagu, to Ann Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Wood, of the engineers on the Madras establishment, and niece of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir Geo. Wood, G.C.B., of the Bengal army.

28. At Paris, Thos. Stapleton, Esq., of the Grove, Richmond, Yorkshire, to Henrietta Lavinia, second daughter of the late R. P. Amter, Esq., of Calcutta, and niece to Sir Henry Meredith, Bart.

Oct. 1. At Christ Church, Mary-le-bone, Charles, second son of the late Wm. Runciman, Esq., of Woburn, Bedfordshire, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Capt. P. G. King, R.N., formerly governor of New South Wales.

13. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, John Dodd, Esq., surgeon, to Sarah, widow of the late Rev. H. Proctor, and fifth daughter of Colonel Sherwood, of the Bengal artillery.

16. At Kilronah Church, county Roscommon, Colonel E. G. Stannus, C.B., to Mary Louisa, widow of the late Jas. Gordon, Esq., of Nagpore.

17. At Worthing, Mr. Wm. King, of Bridgewater Square, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of H. Gore, Esq., late of the East-India House.

20. At Hampstead, D. Torrance, Esq., of Rugby, Warwickshire, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. Jas. Mackintosh, of London.

DEATHS.

Sept. 14. At Banff, Chas. Cracroft, Esq., formerly captain in H.M.'s 30th Foot, in his 76th year.

21. At Perth, Alex. M'Glashan, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, aged 77.

30. At Fontainebleau, in France, Amelia Mary Rosslewin, wife of Capt. P. Herbert, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, fourth daughter of the late H. Rosslewin, Esq., of Fortfergus, county of Clare, Ireland.

Oct 11. At Brighton, of apoplexy, in his 64th year, Capt. J. W. Hilton, twenty-one years deputy master-attendant at the East-India House.

— Suddenly, whilst dressing, aged 59, Dr. Christie, of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and formerly medical superintendant-general at Ceylon. As a physician, the talent of the deceased rendered him an honour to his profession; as a man, his character was adorned with every social and domestic virtue; as a Christian, he was distinguished for his sincere and unaffected piety. His complaint was ossification of the heart.

12. At Hewell, Worcestershire, the Hon. Frederick Campbell Amherst, second surviving son of Earl Amherst, aged 22.

13. At Newcastle Bridgend, Glamorganshire, Anne, wife of Edm. Morgan, Esq., solicitor to the Hon. E. I. Company at Bombay.

24. At Weedon-Barracks, John Wright, Esq., paymaster 59th Foot, in the 55th year of his age, a few days after his arrival from the East-Indies.

COMPANY'S INDIGO SALE.

London, Oct. 27. — The East-India Company's sale of 6,565 chests indigo, which commenced on the 14th instant, ended this day: 915 chests of the Company's indigo, which were at the commencement of the sale sold, with the exception of 63 chests scratched, established a fall upon the last July sale's prices of 9d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Several proprietors on the following day and during the sale withdrew altogether 994 chests. The remaining quantity receiving generally fair support from the sellers, obtained better prices, more especially for decided good shipping qualities. The total quantity bought in is about 1,000 chests. The fall may be thus estimated:

On fine and good ..... 6d to 9d
On the good mid. and mid. ..... 9d to 1s
On the mid., ord., and consuming, 9d to 1s 3d
On the fine and good Oudes ..... 6d to 1s
On the good mid. and mid. Oudes 6d to 9d
On the ord. and low ..... 3d to 6d

Madras sold about last sale's prices.

The quotations in our Price Current shew the currency of last sale.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 4 November—Prompt 29 January, 1830.

Company's.—Sugar—Mocha Coffee—Rice.
Licensed.—Sugar—Coffee—Rice.

For Sale 10 November—Prompt 5 February.

Company's.—Saltpetre—Ginger.
Licensed.—Saltpetre—Cassia Lignea—Cassia Buds.

For Sale 19 November—Prompt 5 February.
Company's—Shellac.
Licensed—Cassia Oil.

For Sale 1 December—Prompt 26 February.
Tea.—Bohea, 1,200,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,900,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson-Skin, 1,150,000 lb.; Hyson, 250,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,800,000 lb.

For Sale 8 December—Prompt 5 March.
Company's—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—Munsoore Carpets.

Priest's-Trade.—Nankeens—Piece Goods—Bandannoes—Madras Handkerchiefs—Ventapollum Handkerchiefs—Silk Handkerchiefs—Wrought Silks—Lustrings.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIAMEN.

PANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Duke of Roxburgh* from Madras, and the *Cygnet* from Bengal

Company's—Coast Piece Goods—Saltpetre.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Name.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras & Bengal	1829. Graves. Nov. 10 / Ports. 20	*Cæsar*	621	John A. Meaburn	Thos. A. Watt	W. I. Docks	E. Read, Riches'-court, Lime-street.
Madras & Bengal	Graves. 10 / Ports. 20	*Moira*	650	Henry Templer	Wm. Bugg	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co., & Tomlin & Man.
Bengal	15	*Sir Thomas Munro*	339	John Jacob and Sons	Robert Gillies	City Canal	Arnold & Wollett, & Lyall & Greig.
Bombay	5	*Bencoolen*	420	Wm. Martin	John Martin	W. I. Docks	Lyall & Greig, & Wm. Martin.
Bombay	Graves. 5 / Ports. 10	*Lonach*	391	Wm. Driscoll	R. B. Cotgrave	W. I. Docks	Tomlin & Man, & W. Abercrombie, & Co.
Bombay	15	*Royal Charlotte*	262	Robert Dudman	Robert Dudman	E. I. Docks	Marjoribanks & Ferrers, King's Arms Yard.
Bombay	30	*Ganges*	442	Robert Taylor	J. M. Ardlie	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
Ceylon	15	*Ceylon*	300	John Bentley	Francis Davison	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun., Birchin-lane.
Ceylon & Bombay	Graves. 10 / Ports. 15	*Circassian*	400	Edward and A. Rule	G. R. Douthwaite	City Canal	Barber, Neate, & Co., & E. & A. Rule.
Mauritius	10	*Rambler*	180	Walker and Kay	John Paulin	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long, Mark-lane.
Cape	1	*Flinn*	200	Robert Flinn	E. Philipson	St. Kt. Docks	Cookes and Long.
St. Helena	7	*Peru*	190	Wm. Rutter	Wm. Rutter	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
Batavia	20	*London*	360	Thorntons and West	—	W. I. Docks	John S. Brinley, Birchin-lane.
Batavia, W. Coast, and Manilla	10	*Batavia*	400	Thorntons and West	Peter Blair	W. I. Docks	John S. Brinley, Birchin-lane.
New South Wales	14	*Mermaid*	480	Thomas B. Rann	Wm. Henniker	—	J. Pirie & Co., Freeman's-court.
New South Wales	—	*Mary*	370	Wigram and Co.	Alex. Jameson	—	J. Pirie & Co., Freeman's-court.
New South Wales	—	*Forth*	300	Palmer and Co.	R. Proudfoot	Dublin	Buckles and Co.
New South Wales	3	*Caroline*	300	Robert Brooks	J. Wm. Howley	St. Kt. Docks	R. Brooks, & Co., Old Broad-street.
New South Wales	10	*Magnet*	200	Robert Cheesemont	Wm. Johnstone	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co., Mark-lane.
New South Wales	17	*Australia*	374	Scott and Stokes	John Sleight	W. I. Docks	Walter Buchanan, Leadenhall-street.
Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales	21	*George Canning*	414	Nelson and Co.	John Bulley	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales	1830. Jan. 1	*Lang*	360	John Binmer	G. Sutherland	Lon. Docks	John Binmer, Church-row.
Swan River	1829. Nov. 15	*Lady Rowena*	333	Buckles and Co.	Bourne Russell	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
Swan River	Dec. 5	*Hercules*	488	Buckles and Co.	Wm. Vaughan	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
Swan River	Nov. 15	*Edward Lombe*	347	Whiteman Freeman	W. Freeman	Lon. Docks	E. & A. Rule, & Tomlin & Man.
Swan River, West Coast of Australia, &c. &c.	Graves. 10 / Ports. 20	*Medina*	469	J. Hayman	Walter Pace	St. Kt. Docks	Henry Dod and Son, Mark-lane.
Swan River, West Coast of Australia, &c. &c.	1	*Francis Freeling*	250	Robert Copland	Henry Ibbotson	St. Kt. Docks	Wm. Robertson, Crutched-Friars.
Swan River, West Coast of Australia, &c. &c.	Dec. 1	*Arab*	290	John Binmer	James Ferrier	Lon. Docks	John Binmer, Church-row.

29th Oct. 1829.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1828-9, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To ship Gravesend.	To be in the Downs.	When Sailed.
												1829.	1829.	1830.	1830.
7	*Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	Wm. Draynier	D. Robertson	R. Saunders	J. Hamilton	J. Beveridge	Jas. Ritchie	*Bombay & China*	18Nov	9Dec.	5Jan	
5	*Duchess of Atholl*	1330	Wm. E. Ferrers	E. M. Daniell	T. J. Dyer	G. Steward	—	C. M. Welstead	R. H. Cox	W. Dickinson					
7	*Dunira*	1325	Geo. Palmer	J. P. Wilson	J. Shute	Jas. Rickett	R. Buckle	J. K. Jolly	J. MacKinlay	John Giles	*Bengal & China*				
5	*William Fairlie*	1348	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair	T. Sandys	R. Burroughes	—	—	—	—					
3	*Abercrombie Robinson*	1330	H. Bonham	John Innes	J. S. Biles	—	—	—	W. Hitchcock	—	*Bombay & China*	3Dec.	24Dec.	20 do.	
5	*Macqueen*	1333	John Campbell	Robert Lindsay	—	—	—	—	—	J. Walkinshaw	*Bengal & China*				
7	*Orwell*	1335	Matthew Isacke	Robt. M. Isacke	G. A. Bond	J. R. Pidding	—	—	Wm. Bremner	W. M'Killigan	*St. Helena, Bombay, & China*				
2	*Reliance*	1416	John F. Timins	C. S. Timins	E. Jacob	CW Loveridge	S. Hyde	C. Udale	Jas Grant	W. Spawforth	*Bengal & China*	18 do.	1830. 8Jan.	4Feb.	
9	*General Harris*	1283	James Sims	Joseph Stanton	J. Elphinstone	—	F. Sparr	T. N. Weare	John Millard	J. H. Lanyon					
5	*Berwickshire*	1332	S. Marjoribanks	F. Madan	H. L. Thomas	—	—	—	Wm. Baird	J. W. Rose	*Bombay & China*	1830. 4Jan.	25 do.	22do.	
3	*Lord Lowther*	1332	H. Blanshard	Charles Steward	N. De St. Croix	—	—	—	Robt. Martin	C. S. Compton					
9	*Marquis Camden*	1261	W. C. Drysdale	Thomas Larkins	John Fenn	H. J. Wolfe	—	—	—	T Collingwood	*St. Helena, Strs. of Malacca, & China*				
7	*London*	1332	*Company's Ship*	Timothy Smith	A. Rivers	W K. Packman	O. Richardson	J. Jameson	D. T. Roy	John Lenox	*Madras & Bengal*	18 do.	8Feb.	8Mar	
9	*Castle Huntly*	1311	J. H. Gledstanes	H. A. Drummond	G. C. Kennedy	J. Dalrymple	Henry Wise	Wm. Bryon	—	—					
3	*Edinburgh*	1325	H. Bonham	Henry Bax	D. Marshall	Geo. Waller	A. Tomlin	V. Steward	Robt. Harvey	W. J. Shepherd	*China*	3Mar.	24Mar	21Apr.	
3	*George the Fourth*	1329	*Company's Ship*	T. W. Barrow	W. Pulham	F. G. Moore	Wm. Pigott	Henry Smith	Edw. Turner	J. W. Graham					
7	*Canning*	1326	*Company's Ship*	Philip Baylis	T. B. Penfold	A. Brodhurst	G. Creighton	J. G. F. Pigot	F. Kieran	H. Beveridge					
8	*Earl of Balcarras*	1417	*Company's Ship*	B. Broughton	Rees Thomas	J. P. Griffiths	B. J. Bell	E. Dupuis	Henry Arnott	John Main					
5	*Sir David Scott*	1342	Joseph Hare	D. J. Ward	—	J. M. Baird	—	—	—	T. A. Gibb					

PRICE CURRENT, October 27.

EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Coffee, Java ..... cwt	1 12 0	—	1 16 0
—— Cheribon	1 12 0	—	1 17 0
—— Sumatra	1 11 0	—	1 14 0
—— Bourbon			
—— Mocha	3 5 0	—	5 18 0
Cotton, Surat	0 0 3	—	0 0 5
—— Madras	0 0 3	—	0 0 5
—— Bengal	0 0 3	—	0 0 4
—— Bourbon	0 0 6	—	0 0 8
Drugs & for Dyeing.			
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	10 0 0	—	14 0 0
Anniseeds, Star	5 10 0		
Borax, Refined	3 10 0		
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	3 10 0	—	3 15 0
Camphire	5 5 0	—	5 10 0
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb			
—— Ceylon	0 1 6		
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	3 15 0	—	4 5 0
—— Lignea	3 0 0	—	3 15 0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0 1 0	—	0 1 6
Dragon's Blood ..... cwt.	3 0 0	—	22 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	2 10 0	—	4 10 0
—— Arabic	1 8 0	—	3 10 0
—— Assafoetida	1 0 0	—	4 0 0
—— Benjamin	2 0 0	—	30 0 0
—— Animi	3 0 0	—	11 0 0
—— Gambogium	21 0 0	—	22 0 0
—— Myrrh	3 0 0	—	15 0 0
—— Olibanum	1 10 0	—	3 10 0
Kino	4 0 0	—	11 0 0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0 1 0	—	0 2 0
—— Dye	0 3 6		
—— Shell ..... cwt.	5 5 0	—	6 0 0
—— Stick	3 0 0	—	4 0 0
Musk, China ..... oz.	1 5 0	—	1 15 0
Oil, Cassia	0 0 4		
—— Cinnamon	0 17 0		
—— Cloves ..... lb	0 0 6	—	0 0 8
—— Mace	0 0 1	—	0 0 2
—— Nutmegs	0 2 9	—	0 3 2
Opium			
Rhubarb	0 2 0	—	0 5 0
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	3 5 0		
Senna ..... lb	0 0 9	—	0 1 6
Turmeric, Java ..... cwt.	1 2 0	—	1 4 0
—— Bengal	0 16 0	—	0 18 0
—— China	1 14 0	—	1 17 0
Galls, in Sorts	3 0 0	—	4 0 0
——, Blue	3 12 6	—	3 15 0

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Indigo, Blue ..... lb			
—— Blue and Violet	0 8 6	—	0 9 0
—— Purple and Violet	0 8 3	—	0 8 6
—— Violet	0 6 6	—	0 8 0
—— Violet and Copper	0 5 6	—	0 7 0
—— Copper	0 5 6	—	0 6 3
—— Consuming sorts	0 4 6	—	0 6 0
—— Oude good to fine	0 4 0	—	0 6 2
—— Do. ord. and bad	0 2 9	—	0 3 6
—— Low and bad Oude	0 2 2	—	0 2 6
—— Madras extra fine	0 4 0	—	0 5 3
—— Do. ord. to fine	0 2 6	—	0 3 9
Rice, Bengal White ..... cwt.	0 10 6	—	0 12 6
—— Patna			
Safflower	1 10 0	—	7 0 0
Sago	0 12 0	—	1 0 0
Saltpetre	1 5 6	—	1 11 0
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb			
—— Novi			
—— Ditto White			
—— China			
Spices, Cinnamon	0 4 0	—	0 8 3
—— Cloves	0 0 9	—	0 1 5
—— Mace	0 3 6	—	0 4 6
—— Nutmegs	0 2 4	—	0 3 2
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	0 14 0	—	0 14 6
—— Pepper, Black ..... lb	0 0 2	—	0 0 3
—— —— White	0 0 4	—	0 0 6
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1 4 0	—	1 16 0
—— Siam and China	1 6 0	—	1 10 0
—— Mauritius	2 8 0	—	3 3 0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0 1 5	—	0 1 10
—— Congou	0 2 0	—	0 3 3
—— Souchong	0 3 4	—	0 4 11
—— Campoi	0 2 3	—	0 2 4
—— Twankay	0 2 2	—	0 3 3
—— Pekoe	0 3 10	—	0 4 10
—— Hyson Skin	0 2 2	—	0 3 7
—— Hyson	0 3 7	—	0 5 4
—— Young Hyson	0 3 11	—	0 4 0
—— Gunpowder	0 5 0	—	0 5 2
Tortoiseshell	0 16 0	—	2 10 0
Wood, Sanders Red ..... ton	10 10 0		

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Oil, Southern ..... tun	25 0 0	—	30 0 0
—— Sperm	70 0 0		
—— Head Matter	68 0 0		
Wool ..... lb	0 1 3	—	0 5 0
Wood, Blue Gum ..... ton	0 0 4	—	0 0 6
—— Cedar	0 0 0		

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from 25 September to 24 October.*

Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	—	—	89⅜ 89⅝	—	—	102⅞ 103⅛	—	—	61 63p	69 70p
28	—	—	89⅜ 89½	—	—	102⅞ 103⅛	—	—	61 63p	69 70
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	89⅛ 89¼	—	—	102¾ 103	—	—	59 60p	67 68p
Oct.										
1	—	—	89⅛ 89¼	—	—	102⅞ 103	—	222¼	—	65 68p
2	—	—	89⅛ 89¼	—	—	102⅞ 103	—	222	59 60p	65 68p
3	—	—	89⅛ 89¼	—	—	102⅞ 103	—	222	59p	66 69p
5	—	—	89¼ 89⅜	—	—	103 103⅛	—	—	59 61p	67 69p
6	—	—	89⅜ 89½	—	—	103 103⅛	—	—	60 62	67 70p
7	—	—	89¼ 89⅜	—	—	103 103⅛	—	—	—	68 71p
8	—	—	89⅜ 89⅝	—	—	103 103¼	—	222	61p	68 71p
9	—	—	89⅜ 89⅝	—	—	103 103¼	—	—	61p	68 71
10	—	—	89½ 89⅝	—	—	103⅛ 103⅜	—	—	61p	68 72p
12	211¾ 212¼	88⅜ 88⅞	89¼ 89⅝	98¼ 98⅞	98⅛ 98⅞	103¼ 103⅜	19 7/16 19⅜	—	—	68 72p
13	—	88⅜ 88⅞	89½ 89⅝	98¼ 98½	98¼ 98½	103¼ 103⅜	19⅜ 19 7/16	—	62p	69 72p
14	212¾ 213	88⅜ 88⅞	89¼ 89⅝	98½	98⅜ 98¾	103¼ 103⅜	19 5/16 19⅜	—	62p	69 72p
15	212¼ 212½	88⅜ 88⅞	89½ 89¾	98¼	98⅜ 98½	103¼ 103⅜	19 5/16 19⅜	223	61 62p	70 72p
16	212¼ 213	89⅛ 89¼	89⅝ 90	98½ 98¾	98½ 98¾	103⅜ 103½	19⅜ 19½	222 2½	61 63p	70 72
17	212¾ 213¼	89⅛ 89½	90⅛ 90¼	—	98⅜ 98¾	103½ 103⅝	19½ 19 9/16	—	63 64p	71 73
19	213	89⅜ 89½	90 90¼	—	98⅜ 98¾	103¼ 103⅝	19½ 19⅝	222	—	72 73p
20	213¾	89⅛ 89⅝	90⅛ 90⅜	98⅝ 98¾	98⅝ 98⅞	103⅜ 103¾	19⅝ 19 11/16	—	62p	72 74p
21	213¾ 214¼	89⅜ 90	90⅛ 90⅜	98⅝ 99	98¾ 99	103⅜ 103¾	19¾ 19 13/16	—	63 64p	74 75p
22	214½ 216	90⅛ 90⅜	90⅜ 91⅛	99⅝	99½ 99¾	103⅜ 103¾	19 13/16 20	—	64 65p	74 75p
23	—	90⅜ 90⅝	91⅛ 91⅜	99 99½	99½ 99¾	103½ 103¾	20 20⅛	—	64 65p	74 75p
24	216½	90⅜ 90½	91⅛ 91⅜	—	99⅜ 99½	103½ 103⅝	20 20 1/16	—	65p	73 75p

L. Erron, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

DECEMBER, 1829.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

It is gratifying to those who have nothing but the real interests of the country in view, to find that the East-India question is beginning to be argued in the public newspapers on something like fair and proper grounds. Hitherto, the systematic and artful mode in which the assailants of the East-India Company contrived to get up their deceptive pleas and allegations, has accomplished the object they had in view, namely, to mystify most of the conductors of our journals, and tempt them to commit themselves, under the direction of their blind or deceitful guides, by the adoption of gross and palpable errors.

During the past month, however, this system of imposition has been vigorously attacked by writers who, it would appear from the internal evidence contained in their publications, are far from being apologists of the East-India Company. These are precisely the persons whose opinions ought to have the most weight with the public. It must not be disguised that, in a discussion of this kind, where each of the parties, the East-India Company on the one hand, and the free-traders on the other, has a strong bias of interest, their respective advocates may run the risk of being deceived; and that, by the reaction which will, probably, take place in the public mind, when the shameful deceptions which have been practised upon it shall have been fully developed, there is a danger of falling into the opposite extreme, that of regarding the existing system of Indian administration as unimprovable.

We have adverted to the systematic manner in which the anti-monopolists are carrying on their attacks: if the effects produced did not abundantly prove this fact, the indiscretion of some of the party would furnish evidence, for in a recent Calcutta paper of the radical and free-trade complexion, we find a letter—a *private* letter—said to be addressed to a gentleman in that city, dated "Liverpool, 1st mo. 16th, 1829," and subscribed, "thy sincere friend, James Cropper," which discloses enough to convince us that there is an organized plan of imposture adopted, with a view of throwing dust into the eyes of the good people of England. We insert the opening paragraph of the letter:

My dear friend: Knowing that my friend Robert Benson has written thee very fully on subjects connected with the mission of our mutual friend John Crawfurd to this country, it has seemed less necessary for me to write to thee. Thou wilt have been so fully informed of all J. Crawfurd's labours that I need not repeat them. His work on colonization and free-trade to India seemed so very important, and so well suited for general circulation at this time, that he was recommended to publish a second edition of a large number of copies in a cheap form for general distribution, in which work I believe he is now engaged.

The writer then goes on to tell of the steps taken to excite and irritate the public mind, part of the plan being that of employing lecturers to go about the manufacturing districts, "to call the attention of the people of this country to the *system of Indian government*, and the vast commercial advantages which would be reaped by a free trade to India and China." He refers to the artful experiment made upon the easy credence of the public and of public writers, by the falsification of the language of the statute, 18 Geo. II., respecting the importation of tea from the continent of Europe by other persons than the Company; and he significantly adds, "I trust we shall be able to make *a good handle of this*, in a contest which is just opening."

If this letter be a forgery, which is extremely improbable, considering the principles of the paper where it appeared, Mr. Cropper will no doubt thank us for affording him an opportunity of disavowing it.

In the *Times* newspaper of November 9th appeared a long letter addressed to the Duke of Wellington, evidently from the same manufactory which has supplied a multitude of other deceptive productions, wherein his Grace was conjured, out of regard for the sufferings of the operatives throughout the country, and the alarming condition of our revenue, to promote "a really free unfettered trade with the East-Indies, and the removal of that most injurious monopoly of the China trade now possessed by the East-India Company." The writer bolsters up his theory, as to the prodigious benefit that would accrue to the country from adopting his recommendation, by referring to the wonderful increase of the trade with India, "unprecedented in the annals of commerce," since the admission of speculators into that market; by urging the *obvious* utility of an open trade with China—"never, *perhaps*, were two countries more favourably situate for a beneficial commercial intercourse than Great Britain and China;" by insisting upon the injustice of giving power to the East-India Company "to tax the people of this country at the rate of from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 a year in the shape of an enhanced price of tea;" and by other assertions of a like character, equally *new* and equally *veracious*.

This impudent address to the Prime Minister of England provoked a writer, who signs himself "A Volunteer," to animadvert upon its falsehoods in the same paper. His letter is dated the same day on which the former letter appeared, but it would seem that the editor of the *Times*, who was delicately expostulated with for suffering his paper to be made the vehicle of deception and quackery, took five days to consider, either of the expediency of inserting it, or of the truth of its allegations. It was published on the 14th, with the opinion of the editor, that "though it differs from some sentiments he has expressed, it deserves attention."

In less than half the space occupied by the correspondent of his Grace the Prime Minister, the "Volunteer" demolishes the whole fabric of his argument, and convicts him, evidently to the satisfaction of the editor of the *Times* himself, of "intentional misrepresentation." He shows, as it has been demonstrated in this Journal, that the argument deduced from the apparent extension

extension of our Eastern trade, since the renewal of our charter, is a pure fallacy; that so far from the trade having been beneficial, which is the only ground upon which it can be assumed as a foundation for the theory contended for, it has been ruinous to thousands, and affords, on the contrary, a strong reason against conceding the object which the free trade party so eagerly seek: in proof of this averment, the writer dexterously appeals to the statements in the *Times* itself, respecting the causes of the bankruptcies at Glasgow and elsewhere. The nonsense about colonization the writer disposes of shortly, but satisfactorily: "the argument of Mr. Crawfurd," he observes, "in his pamphlet on colonization of India, tends to show the small degree of danger to us, and of inconvenience to the Hindoos, attending the conversion of the latter into mere raisers of raw produce for the employment of the steam-engines in Britain. The patient people of Hindostan might, *perhaps* (this qualification is fearfully important), be brought to submit to this extreme wrong; but shall we purchase an augmentation of our exports by such an atrocious deed of injustice as stains the character of Spain in its dealings towards America?" In the matter of the China trade, and the price of tea, the writer has evidently availed himself of an article which lately appeared in this Journal,* wherein it was clearly shewn, from the official documents furnished to the Board of Trade, from the British consuls abroad, that all the assertions so confidently made, in and out of Parliament, on this point, are untrue: that our teas are not only better, but cheaper, than those on the Continent, the places where the Company are undersold being supplied by Dutch and American adventurers, who, like our speculating manufacturers in the Indian market, are compelled, in order to relieve their pressing necessities, to sell their commodities under prime cost!

We may just interpose a remark here, for the benefit of those disinterested and dispassionate persons who are induced to feel an interest in a question to which so many important considerations belong. It will be seen that the two great bulwarks of the free trade cause are, first, the increase of the commerce with India, which has been really a series of destructive speculations, whereby British manufactures have been forced into the Eastern market at a sacrifice sometimes of twenty per cent. below prime cost; and secondly, the reduction of the prices of tea one-third below its fair value, in some of the ports of the Continent, by an exorbitant supply, which has ruined many American merchants, and cost the Dutch trading company a loss of two millions of florins in four years! These are the facts which are to convince the people of England of the certain blessings which await them if a free trade be permitted with India and China!

The assertion which the "Volunteer" pronounces to be an "intentional misrepresentation" is the following, which we extract at length from the letter to the Duke of Wellington:—

But there is another consideration which ought to be borne in mind: the monopoly price now charged by the East-India Company was never contemplated by law; it is an entire and barefaced usurpation. If your Grace will look into the policy pursued by the country, you will perceive that from an early period of the exclusive trade to China, provision was made to prevent this most objectionable and oppressive exercise of power on the part of the East-India Company. By the 18th of Geo. II. the Treasury were enjoined to grant a license for the import of tea from the continent of Europe whenever its price in England was higher than in the surrounding countries. This wholesome provision continued on the statute book until 1826, when it was repealed, with a vast

* See p. 149.

vast number of other acts, on the consolidation of the laws of customs. The question to be now considered is, whether this law was or was not virtually repealed by the charter of 1813? One thing is clear, that it could only be a virtual repeal, if it was indeed abrogated by that compact. It is not recited in the act, and it remained, either really, or apparently, the law until the period I have mentioned.

The "Volunteer" justly remarks, in reply, that "at the period when this act was passed, smuggling of tea from Europe was excessive, the Swedish and Danish companies importing tea chiefly for clandestine introduction into England. As the law interdicted the importation of tea, even by the Company, from Europe, a legal mode was provided of bringing it hither from the Continent. The 18th Geo. II. authorized the Treasury to grant licenses to the Company for that object; and "if the Company neglected to keep the market supplied with a sufficient quantity of tea, at reasonable prices, to answer the consumption thereof in Great Britain," the Treasury might license other persons to import tea from Europe. The assertion that the act enjoined the Treasury to license the importation of tea, whenever its price in England was higher than in the surrounding countries, is untrue. The "reasonable prices" were ascertained by a law, prescribing the upset price and rate of advance at the Company's sales, which is still complied with. The 18th Geo. II. is now useless: *cessante ratione, cessat ipsa lex.*

This misrepresentation originated, as we have shown elsewhere,* in a production purporting to be a Report from the Liverpool East-India Association; and we are rather surprised that the "Volunteer," who adverts to this piece of sophistication, as "from first to last, a tissue of deception," should not have placed the saddle upon the right horse.

Apropos of this precious "Report;" we have never set on foot any inquiry regarding its actual penman, but when evidence obtrudes itself upon our notice, we do not choose to disregard it. It so happens, that this point in the question is adverted to in Mr. Cropper's letter, already quoted, in the following manner:

> Thou wilt have heard of the application for leave to import tea under the provisions of the Company's charter, and that this application was refused on the ground that it had been prohibited by acts of Parliament all passed subsequent to the last charter, and one of them in last session. This is a very strange business; the Company cannot claim this as being a bargain or any part of their bargain with the country; on the contrary, their right to tax the country more than two millions per year is only founded upon acts of Parliament which have really nothing to do with the charter of the Company.
>
> I have no doubt petitions to Parliament to prevent the continuance of the Company's monopoly will be one of the measures decided upon; and I trust another object of the petitions will be to repeal those acts which have been passed subsequently to the charter, and which have taken away those safeguards to the country, which have existed ever since the time of George II., and these too taken away without either bargain or equivalent, and a power which the Company never before enjoyed has thus been transferred to them.

From this it is apparent that Mr. Cropper is either the author or victim of the delusion—either the rook or the gull: yet it is difficult to imagine that a person of his shrewdness could be "taken in" upon such a material point; and it is still more difficult to suppose that a gentleman, belonging to a society eminent for integrity and directness of dealing, should, for the sake of promoting an object in which he has a personal interest, be guilty of contriving and executing such a crooked, crafty, contemptible stratagem, as that of deliberately sophisticating the plain language of an act of Parliament.

Before

* See vol. xxvi. p. 2.

Before we quit the subject of the correspondent of the Duke of Wellington, who has been so severely mauled by a "Volunteer," we observe that the latter closes his letter with a sort of challenge to the free-trade party to meet him, on the whole of the question, in the *Times* newspaper. Neither this challenge, nor the letter in which it was made, has been even noticed by that party, up to the present date, ten days since its publication.

We turn now, with equal pleasure, to another writer, a correspondent also of the Duke of Wellington, but of a somewhat different character. In the *Morning Herald* newspaper of November 24, one of the few journals which have maintained a rigorous impartiality upon this question, and which has kept its columns pure from the sophistry and fallacies of the anti-monopolists, there appears a letter, the first of a series, addressed to the noble Duke, and signed "Indophilus," which, like that of a "Volunteer," merits attention. The writer enters upon the discussion of this question on principles somewhat new. He throws the East-India Company overboard, as undeserving of advocacy, by reason of their apathy, and their inaptitude to take their own part against the mob of revolutionists by whom they are assailed. The peculiar circumstances of the East-India Company should be considered, before they are thus accused: they cannot appear as advocates and champions of their own character and government; they, therefore, leave the question quietly to the decision of the Legislature and the Crown, under a full persuasion that the evidence, when brought forward, let it come from whom it may, will not fail to justify them in the eyes of the world.

"Indophilus," discarding the Company's interests entirely from his consideration, takes up the question solely on public grounds; and "as one of the public," he offers "to pluck off the treacherous disguise in which this great question is presented to the world by a set of selfish adventurers." We cannot refrain from quoting the following passage, wherein the writer lays down the true principle upon which the charter-question should be argued, and which harmonizes exactly with our own opinions:

> Your Grace well knows that this is not a mere commercial question; it involves the integrity of our constitution at home, and the welfare, spiritual as well as temporal, of millions abroad. Yet hitherto it has been treated by dogmatizing pamphleteers and ill-informed petitioners, as if the only point at issue was, whether the extinction of the East-India Company's commercial privileges would or would not extend our export trade, give an additional impulse to our machinery, and lower the price of tea! Such is my disgust and indignation at the systematic imposture which has been practised upon the country, in regard to this single point, that I feel a repugnance to conceding it, even for the sake of argument. But let it be assumed, my Lord, that it would be for the advantage of our merchants and manufacturers that the Company's commercial privileges should cease—is the ultimate question decided?
>
> In addressing a statesman of your Grace's sagacity, it is superfluous for me to observe, that the privileges and immunities with which the Legislature has invested the East-India Company, are distinctions conferred upon them not as an incorporated body of traders. Under the peculiar circumstances which have dilated our Eastern possessions into their present vast proportions, the Company have become a limb of the state; and they are so considered in the eye of the law. Although, in the fashionable, or rather vulgar cant of the day, they are described as a gang of detestable monopolists and swindlers, the East-India Company compose a wonderful engine, a curiously compacted piece of machinery, for the government of a mighty empire, which, such is the anomaly of the case, could not be safely administered by any other vehicle. The beneficial privileges bestowed upon this body constitute the cement which makes the fabric cohere; take away the commercial character of the Company, and the vital principle of their existence, as a governing power, is at once destroyed.

No

No proposition appears at first sight more plausible than that which is urged by the free-traders to mask their insidious designs. "Detach from the Company," say they, "their mercantile character, which is incongruous with that of sovereign, and let them continue to rule India as heretofore." No proposition, as your Grace must perceive, can be more absurd. The revenues of India barely suffice to defray the charges of government; every attempt to increase their amount, even where they are not fixed, is obstinately resisted, as well as every effort to curtail the local expenditure. Whence, then, I would ask these ingenious theorists, are the profits to be derived, wherewith the proprietors of India stock are to be remunerated for the use and the risk of their capital? But, waving this question, the brain of the rankest projector never conceived a scheme more preposterously extravagant than that of making the government of a distant empire, containing eighty millions of souls, a concern managed in England, like a coal-mine or a dairy, by a joint-stock company, with a view to pecuniary profit! The very idea is monstrous and ridiculous.

A second letter had not appeared when this article was written; but we can venture to predict that the writer will find sufficient resources already in print, besides the information which he may possess from local experience or otherwise, to enable him to render his details, as he expresses it, "satisfactory and convincing to his Grace and to the country."

We do not conceive it necessary to apologize to our readers for so frequently recurring to this topic. It is not only one of infinite importance to the country, but the discussion of it falls so peculiarly within the province of this Journal, that it would expose us to a charge of dereliction of duty if we suffered any fair opportunity to pass without delivering our opinion upon it. Hitherto, indeed, we have had nearly the entire task, and a nauseous one it has been, of exposing the deceptions of the anti-monopolists; but we have now the pleasure of finding that other and abler labourers are entering the field.

We pledge ourselves, nevertheless, to be vigilant at our post, and shall exert ourselves to the utmost to prevent the country from being led blindfold by "a band of revolutionists," as the writer we have last quoted terms them, whose sole object is their own, not the nation's interests.

PLAN OF PEKING.

The plan of the city of Peking, by Father Hyacinth, late archimandrite of the Greek Church, and head of the Russian college at the capital of China, has, we find, been published at St. Petersburgh. Father Hyacinth was pleased to transmit to us a copy of his preface, and a succinct description of the work, which will be found in p. 707 of our last volume. We do not find that any copy of the plan has yet reached England; but it has been submitted to the Asiatic Society of Paris, and the report of their committee, MM. Eyriès and Klaproth, on the work, by the favour of a friend, is now before us.

The reporters, or rather M. Klaproth, for the report bears evident indications of his most industrious pen, have very fully investigated the subject proposed; they prefix an account of the plans of Peking known in Europe, prior to the present one of father Hyacinth, as well as three manuscript plans, with critical observations upon each. The description of this celebrated and vast city we abridge from the details in the report.

Peking is fifty-eight *li*, or about seven and a half French leagues, in circumference, exclusive of the suburbs. It is divided into two distinct cities, the Tartar

Tartar city to the north, the Chinese to the south. The former became, in 1421, the residence of the third emperor of the Ming dynasty, who surrounded it with walls, as it is seen at present, forming an irregular tetragon. Many cities have existed, in preceding times, on the site of Peking. Formerly, it was the capital of the kingdom of Yan; but in 222 B.C. this kingdom was subdued by the Tsin dynasty, and the city ceased to be a capital. It was taken from China by the Khitans, in 936; and two years after was made the southern capital of the emperor of that people. The Kins, the ancestors of the moderns Manchoos, took possession of the residence of the Khitan emperors, which they denominated "western residence." The fourth sovereign of the Kin dynasty transferred his court thither in 1151, and called it "central residence." In 1215, it was taken by Genghiz Khan; and in 1264, Korblay Khan fixed his residence there; it bore then the name of Chung-too, or "central residence." Three years after he transferred this city three *li* north-east of its former site, and then it became Ta-too, or the "great residence;" it was also commonly called the northern city, in contradistinction to the ancient Chung-too, then called "the southern city." In 1554 the southern portion of Peking, then recently built, received the name of "outer city." Peking was taken, in 1644, by the Manchoos, and their emperors fixed their residence there.

The capital of China is built in a vast plain, in some places sandy and marshy. The extensive temples, the magnificent convents, and the pitturesque cemeteries of the great, would offer fine subjects for views, but for the tasteless custom of surrounding and concealing the fine edifices with courts. The country in the vicinity, covered with corn, offers, in summer, very pretty landscapes: in winter, the heights are covered with snow. From the summits of the hills round it, Peking appears surrounded with a dense forest, owing to the groves of trees planted in the cemeteries, and avenues leading to the convents and villages in the neighbourhood. On approaching Peking from the north, the loftiness of the walls strikes the traveller's notice, as well as their strange and massive towers. As soon as he enters the city, his astonishment is extreme. Instead of regular streets and superb houses, he beholds long lines of stalls covered with goods; instead of palaces, a mixture of shops, taverns, and convents. The better sort of buildings, public and private, are in narrow streets and passages. Most of the streets are tolerably wide and straight, but the houses are often irregularly built; there are also wells in the midst of the streets, which are lined with stinking kennels, fed by rills from certain little troughs, placed at almost every corner of the small streets, filled with a fluid which diffuses a strong uric odour, almost intolerable, and strangely repugnant to Chinese delicacy in other respects. The fore-part of each shop or warehouse is of a peculiar shape, and ornamented in a different manner, according to the species of goods which are sold there; and this diversity of architecture, adorned with cinnabar, azure, varnish, and gilding; the symmetrical and curious arrangement of the articles in the shops; the triumphal arches which decorate the public places; all these strange objects cause a visitor to forget the nuisances just particularized.

No navigable river flows to Peking: a small canal, dignified with the title of Yuen-ho, or "Imperial river," traverses the city: its stream supplies the tanks and canals of the palace. The inhabitants obtain water from wells; but, generally speaking, the water thus procured, in the interior of the city, is hard, and it is necessary to send beyond the barriers for soft and drinkable water. The wells to the north of the city are reported to afford excellent water.

Peking

Peking is strong by its situation and the height of its colossal walls. It receives its supplies of provisions only by the south-west, that is by the imperial canal, which, in the hot season is sometimes dry: in civil commotions, it is easy to close it, and this expedient contributed mainly to the overthrow of the Mongol dynasty.

The Tartar city is regarded as a military station, and divided according to the eight banners of the Manchoo troops cantoned in it. The Chinese city is really only the southern suburb of Peking. Notwithstanding its extent, it contains few remarkable objects: the military, and officers belonging to military families, are not allowed to reside, or even pass a single night there. All the gaieties and recreations, which the public functionaries, as well as private citizens, delight in, are concentrated in the Chinese city: there are eating-houses, theatres, public baths, and places of debauchery.

The buildings belonging to government, such as altars and temples, are covered with yellow tiles; the other temples and buildings, even the walls of the convents, are mostly painted red. The palaces of the princes are distinguished by green-tiled roofs. The following is the process of building in China: a foundation is laid of clay beaten and mixed with chalk, on this is built a brick basement, a foot or two from the surface of the ground. The outer angles, and sometimes even the basement, are formed of long blocks of granite. On this, are placed, at equal distances, stone pilasters, the façade corresponding with the colonnade behind.

The temples and imperial palaces have a four-sided roof; other roofs have only two sides. Flat roofs are used merely for pavilions in gardens, to take tea in, and for sheds before shops.

In wealthy houses, the bricks, arranged in chequer work, are dyed different colours and varnished. The walls are not coated with any plaster; within they are pasted with white paper, without they are left just as built; as the bricks are brown, and the cement blackish, their aspect is not disagreeable.

The theatres in China are not architectural ornaments: they are moveable stages, consisting of an open scene of three sides, with a room behind for the actors, separated from the scene by a curtain: a door on the right is for the exit, another on the left for the entry: these have also curtains. The musicians take their place below the great curtain: they play without notes. At the court-theatre the scene is double and triple, that is of two or three stages; and the actors, divided as the subject requires, play at the same time in the same piece.

These are the chief points noticed in the report, which complains of some defects in this plan, such as the want of the proper names of many streets, canals, bridges, &c.; sundry omissions, apparent from a comparison with other plans, and on the other hand, some lakes and tanks not laid down in former plans. The committee object to Father Hyacinth that he has contented himself with making extracts from the Chinese author of the plan, without adding any new remarks of his own upon the contents of this curious city, which a fourteen years' residence, with a perfect freedom of visiting its curiosities, must have enabled him to do.

The report makes no allusion to the accusation brought against Father Hyacinth, by a member of the Geographical Society of Paris, and from which he vindicated himself in his letter to us, of copying the plan of Father Gaubil. It is to be regretted that MM. Eyriès and Klaproth did not do Father Hyacinth the justice of declaring, that there was no foundation for this degrading charge.

ORIGIN AND AFFINITY OF LANGUAGES.

COLONEL VANS KENNEDY IN REPLY TO THE "MONTHLY REVIEW."

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In the number of the *Monthly Review* for October last (1828), I find that a work which I have lately published, on the *origin and affinity of languages*, is so strangely misrepresented, that I trust you will have no objection to allowing me to make a few remarks on that most illiberal critique, through the medium of your Journal.

A very few instances, however, will at once shew that the reviewer has either not read the work which he has criticised, or has knowingly perverted and suppressed what is most distinctly written in it. For example, he says, "in so far as we can comprehend the very novel and extraordinary principles of etymology upon which he appears to proceed, it would seem that he holds the radical part of a vocable to lie generally rather in its termination than any where else, or, at all events, that no two words in two different languages can be considered as connected unless the sign of number, case, person, or other accident, in the one, be evidently identical with that by which the same accident is indicated in the other." On the contrary, I have remarked, in the preface, and argued, in conformity to this remark, in several parts of the work, *that, in comparing together the words of any two languages, I conceive that correspondence in signification and sound, subject to such slight permutations and slight contractions of the syllables as are proved to be admissible on clear and fixed principles, are the only* criteria *by which the identity of the words compared can be determined.* In page 278 of the work, also, I have expressly observed, *that it is precisely in the inflections, increments, and particles, that changes would first begin to take place in the parent-tongue of a people who had been originally the same, but who had separated into distinct nations;* and it was upon this principle I contended that the grammatical structure of the Teutonic languages, though now so dissimilar, was originally exactly the same as that of the Sanscrit language.

In another place, after a quotation which in no manner warrants the inference, the reviewer concludes: "here, the reader will observe, is a demonstration of the utter folly not only of the philosophy of language, but of almost all philosophy whatever." But my remarks applied simply to the investigation of the elements from which language was formed, such as prefixes, affixes, inflections, and particles; and with respect to them I observed, in p. 270, and I believe with justice, that *there are no data from which the original formation of any one language can be ascertained; and, consequently, all opinions on the subject must rest entirely on conjectures, without there being any criterion by which their correctness could be determined. Such speculations, therefore, are a mere waste of time, because their results cannot promote the increase or perfection of knowledge.* In the very same page, however, I expressly remarked, that etymology might be applied to the most philosophical of purposes, as a mean of ascertaining the process by which a people has proceeded from the observation of sensible objects unto discrimination of the most subtle operations of the mind, or the precise point at which such process has stopped; and of determining whether the useful and ornamental arts have been invented in any particular country, or introduced into it by strangers.

No part of my work, also, authorizes this observation of the reviewer; "why

"why he actually believes them (grammatical inflections) to be all only so many mere arbitrary sounds, invented, as he amusingly phrases it [*no such phrase in my work*], by the rude fathers of speech, in order to decorate their naked verbs and nouns with the elegant drapery of conjugation and declension." I have certainly expressed a doubt with respect to these inflections having been originally significant words; but I have added, also, in a note (p. 273), *the anomalies also of languages must prevent the possibility of reducing them to their simplest elements on any fixed principles. For nothing seems more probable than that the cases of nouns were intended to denote those ideas of relation which are expressed in the Gothic dialects by prepositions; and such is actually their use in Sanscrit, in which* with, by, to, for, at, from, of, in, on, *are signified by the cases of nouns, without the assistance of prepositions. But why are the prepositions placed in construction, always in Greek and sometimes in Latin, with the cases of nouns, if these were really significant in themselves?*

The reviewer proceeds to remark, that the part of his work to which Colonel Vans Kennedy seems most anxious to direct the attention of his readers, is a catalogue of 900 Sanscrit words: "upon turning to the table itself from which these conclusions are derived, we find it to be as slovenly, confused, and unintelligible a compilation as we ever had occasion to examine." But, as the Sanscrit words are placed alphabetically, and the corresponding ones of the different languages, that are compared with them, are arranged in distinct columns, and each column properly headed, it must be self-evident that the *slovenliness*, *confusion*, and *unintelligibility*, of which he thinks proper to complain, must exist, not in the catalogue, but in the reviewer's own head. My inexperience, however, of the despicable means to which a reviewer might have recourse in order to depreciate a work, has, I find, occasioned me to omit a note, which would have perhaps obviated almost all his objections on this point, or at least, if he had ventured to make them, would have convicted him of the greatest disingenuity. But I did not anticipate that it would have been necessary to point out, that when the Sanscrit words were compared with Persian and German ones, the translation into English of the latter had been given in the English column, in the usual type, except when the English word also bore affinity to the Sanscrit one, and then it was printed in capital letters. Yet the reviewer, with peculiar liberality, remarks, "of these last [English], however, about 187 *seem* to be given merely as translations, although we can only collect this to be the author's meaning from the impossibility of believing that he can intend to set down such perfectly dissimilar sounds as *angushta* and *finger*, *anjira* and *fig*, *anisha* and *always*, &c. &c. as etymologically connected." From this remark, however, it appears unquestionable that the reviewer must be either entirely ignorant of Sanscrit, Persian, and German, and therefore completely incapacitated from giving an opinion on the subject which he has ventured to discuss; or, if acquainted with these languages, he must have known that the words on which he was animadverting were obviously intended as translations; and, in this case, what the terms are which can best characterize such a reprehensible mode of detracting from the merits of a work, I leave to his own consideration.

It is in the same spirit that the reviewer has selected certain words from this catalogue as being "equal in wildness to any thing that is to be found in Bullet, Gebelin, Vossius [*an author never quoted by me*], Dr. Murray, or any other of his predecessors, of whose labours Colonel Vans Kennedy is in the habit of speaking with so profound a contempt." Here, I admit, the want of a note,

a note, which was certainly requisite,* may be some excuse for his strictures; for I ought to have pointed out that when, in the words inserted in this catalogue, I found one which, in my opinion, entirely agreed with the Sanscrit term, I had occasionally added one or more words, the affinity of which seemed probable, but was more questionable. For instance: the reviewer objects to the Sanscrit word *madhyam* being compared with the Greek μεσον; but I intended it to be compared with the Latin *medium*, the German *mitte*, and the English *mid*, and I merely added μεσον, and the Persian *mian*, as being probably the same word. The reviewer further objects to μυια being identified with the Sanscrit *mashaka;* but is not this last identical with the Latin *musca?* He objects, also, to εκυτος from *krittik:* but as I have shewn that *r* is often omitted in Sanscrit words which have passed into the vernacular dialects of India, why should not this word be identified with the Latin *cutis*, and, in this case, the prothesis of ε in εκυτος is not sufficient to invalidate its identity with the Sanscrit term?† But so determined is the reviewer to find something to censure, that he will not even allow any identity to exist between *iddha* and *heat*, *bhse* and *wamsha*, or *fon* and *waknim*, though he must have been aware that the *im* here was not essential, and that *w* and *v* were interchangeable letters. His ignorance, however, of Sanscrit is every where betraying itself, and in order to correct me, he affirms that certain roots are precisely the same, though a Sanscrit dictionary would have at once shewn him that they are entirely dissimilar; and that I would have evinced myself to be equally ignorant as himself of this language, had I confounded them together. He, also, magisterially determines, that derivatives from the same Sanscrit root, ought to have been inserted in the catalogue under one form only; although, had he taken the trouble to inspect it, he would have observed that they had passed into the languages compared under different forms; and that, consequently, the restricting the word to one form only would have excluded it from comparison with one or more of those languages. But that the reviewer has attempted to discuss a subject of which he knew nothing, is placed beyond a doubt by his remarking that, "*puta* (pot) also, is not, we apprehend, to be distinguished by any sound etymologist from *pitam* (potum)." Unfortunately, in Sanscrit, and in the catalogue, could the reviewer read it, the one word is written पुट, and the other पीतं; and though the Roman alphabet has but one *t*, the Sanscrit has four *ts*; and the words in which they are used are perfectly distinct in signification.‡

After having thus laboriously shewn the desire, but not the ability, to detect any real defects in my work, the reviewer thus continues: "it is tiresome enough to track a writer at this rate, but we have judged the detail necessary, in order to expose the real negligence or ignorance of an author, who comes before us with very lofty pretensions, on the score both of learning and research; and, in the confidence of his own superiority, does not hesitate to denounce the ablest and most distinguished predecessors as mere quacks and pretenders." Could I have for one moment adopted such a style as this which is

* The publication of the work, not under my own inspection, of course deprived me of the opportunity of making any corrections or additions on a revision of the proof sheets.

† The Sanscrit *anya*, also, was intended to be identified with ανευ and *any;* and αλλοι and *alii* were merely added as probable coincidences.

‡ This catalogue contains upwards of 900 words, and were, therefore, 100 of the identifications given in it to be rejected, the remainder would still sufficiently support all the conclusions which I founded on it; consequently, common candour ought to have induced the reviewer to refrain from the pitiful remarks on this point in which he has in this critique thought proper to indulge.

is imputed to me, I should certainly deserve to be censured in the very polite and elegant terms which the reviewer has thought proper to employ in this critique. How far, indeed, veracity is incumbent on a reviewer I know not; but in the preface to my work I remarked, *I have been obliged not only to enter into a review of these subjects on which so much has been already written, but also, in considering them, to differ in opinion, less or more, from every author by whom they have been previously discussed. But no person has hitherto applied a competent knowledge of Arabic, Persian, and Sanscrit to etymological purposes, and from* new data, *therefore, it may be allowed to draw* new conclusions. In p. 233 of the work, I have farther observed: *but in all the systems on the subject hitherto proposed, the most material part of the question, the existence of Sanscrit in Greek, Latin, Gothic, and Persian, has not been taken into consideration; and consequently, the real relation which these languages bear to each other could not be understood.* These remarks, however, are not controverted by the reviewer; and yet, if their justness be admitted, it must necessarily follow that my affirmations (as he chooses to call them), "however much they may astonish those who have taken their notions upon these points from previous authorities," must evince that these notions cannot possibly be correct, as they are founded on an incomplete consideration of all the parts of the subject. But with respect to the Arabic family of languages and the Celtic, it is evident that I had no means of proving a negative, and that I could do no more than assert that, as far as my examination of these languages extended, and on the etymological principles according to which my researches were conducted, I could not discover any affinity between them and Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, Persian, and Gothic. It remained, therefore, for him who controverted this conclusion, to prove that it was erroneous; and this the reviewer has most certainly not succeeded in evincing, nor has he even rendered it in the least questionable.

But the *animus* with which this critique has been written, is too unequivocally shewn by the reviewer's having placed in juxtaposition two works so totally dissimilar as Mr. Grant's "Thoughts" and my "Researches." For, though the reviewer omits, in giving the title of my work, the qualification which indicates its having been written in India, he cannot, if he has read it, plead ignorance that it was with respect to eastern languages only that I supposed my Researches might afford some novel and not unimportant information. My work, also, discusses the affinities of *eight* languages, and the reviewer directs his remarks particularly to *one* only, the Celtic, with which I acknowledged myself to be personally unacquainted. But on no subject has so much been written as on the derivation of Greek and Latin from Celtic; and, consequently, an etymologist can find no difficulty in forming an opinion on this subject, except from the preposterous system of orthography which has been adopted by the Celts. My remarks respecting it, at the same time, were principally of a geographical and historical nature, which the reviewer has not attempted to controvert; but I had also observed, in p. 226 of that work, *it would, however, have been very desirable, had the reviewer explained where that Celtic was to be found which was prior to the date of any known or supposed mixture with Gothic and Latin; because the difficulty of forming a decisive opinion respecting the affinities of this language proceeds entirely from the great number of apparently exotic words which it contains. For, if it could be proved that the Gothic and Latin words that now abound in it were originally Celtic, it must be at once admitted that it was from this language that the Latin and Teutonic dialects derived their origin.* BUT, UNTIL THIS IS SATISFACTORILY ESTABLISHED, *it must be concluded that conquest and the introduction of a new religion exerted*

exerted the same influence in Gaul, Britain, and Ireland, that they have done in every other part of the world; and consequently, that the Gothic and Latin words now found in Celtic are exotic and not original.

The reviewer passes over these and similar remarks in cautious silence, and contents himself with exclaiming, with respect to a list of 100 primitive Celtic words which I have inserted in my work, "but what are we to think of this writer's accuracy, or capacity for discussing the subject which he has undertaken to treat, when we find that the very examples selected by himself, supply us, in fact, with their most decisive confutation?"—"Of Colonel Vans Kennedy's 100 primitive words, we have thus enumerated above thirty of which there is every probability that the Celtic form is identical with either the GREEK or the LATIN." Among these thirty words, however, the reviewer strangely places the following: Welsh *tarian*, from the Arabic *tirs*, a shield; Welsh *seren*, from German *stern*, a star; Irish *mal*, from Arabic *malik*, a king; Welsh *nini*, from Arabic *nahn*, we; Welsh *troed*, a foot, from the Gothic *trudan*. I admit, at the same time, that it is possible that the Celtic *airgiod* may be identical with *argentum*; but in this case it must be self-evident that the former must be a corruption of the latter; and that the Gaels and the Irish must have been too poor to have a word for *silver* in their own language. But it cannot be allowed that *cru* and *cruor* are identical terms, for the *or* of the latter is an integral part of the word; and instead, therefore, of adducing such an example as this, the reviewer had better have shewn that this remark, contained in a note in p. 72 of my work, was erroneous: *it is, at the same time, remarkable, that almost all the Celtic etymologies given by Count de Gebelin proceed on the same supposition, that a word in another language, of two or more syllables, is merely a corruption of some Celtic monosyllabic word; but experience demonstrates, beyond the power of contradiction, that in all languages there ever has been, and ever will be, a tendency to abbreviation and contraction. To derive, therefore, a polysyllabic from a monosyllabic word, unless it is clearly proved to be the root, is contrary to this obvious and indisputable principle, which alone is sufficient to shew the futility of all Celtic etymologies.* The following identifications, however, I leave for the reader's own judgment—*haul* with *sol*; *marbh* with *mors*, μοιρα; *mor* and *mawr* with *maha*; *iurun* with *ferrum*; "πινω and *bibo* (says the reviewer) may not be found in the Gaelic; but the synonimous terms πωω and *poto* are, the radical term being *pa* or *po*, *thirst or any natural appetite* [!!], whence *pot*, drink, and *potfer* (the *f* silent), a drinker, compounded of *pot* and *fer*, a man or person, the same with the old Scythian term ανηρ, mentioned by Herodotus, and found in the Latin *vir*, and, perhaps, the Greek ηρως, as well as in many of the Gothic dialects." I may therefore be allowed to conclude that no person, after reading this paragraph of the review, will concur in opinion with the reviewer, that the list of 100 Celtic primitives, given in my work, actually abounds in evidences in proof of the extent to which Celtic roots are found in other languages, and particularly in the Greek and Latin!

But the reviewer's ability and judgment, in tracing etymologies, may be at once estimated from his having adduced these examples, amongst others, of the "*very curious and happy illustrations*" which Mr. Grant has given "of the extent to which the vocabulary of the classic tongues has been indebted to the Gaelic."—"*Muir* is merely *muthir* (the *th*, as usual, in such compounds, silent, and therefore omitted in writing), which is a combination of *mu*, about, or close to, and *tir*,* the land; just as *much*, or *moch*, early, is made up of *mu*, and *oich*,

* Here, however, and also in O'Brien's Irish, and Shaw's Gaelic Dictionaries, this word is written with

oich, night, and thus signifies literally *close to the night*."—"The Latin *arbor* is merely the Gaelic *arbhar* (pronounced *arar*), which is compounded of *ar*, a field, and *bar*, a crop. It signifies literally *the growth of the field*." [But on what principle can *arar* and *arbor* be identified?] "The Greek κυκλος is the Gaelic *cua-cul*, which literally signifies *round back*, the very appearance which the figure in question always presents." !!—"*Dec*, ten, the original of the Latin *decem*, is, *evidently*, *do ec*, literally, two nicks."—"But *cuaec*, five, is merely *cua*, round, and *ec*, a *nick* or notch, informing us (says Mr. Grant) **** that as the people were ignorant of the art of *characterizing numbers by written figures*, they made a nick or notch in a piece of wood to serve as a permanent sign of the number *five*." The Latin *baculum*, a cudgel, is the Gaelic *bochuail*,* compounded of *bo*, a cow, and *cuaill*, a wooden pole; "ταχυς is probably the Irish *daith*, and ὑδωρ undoubtedly the Welsh *dwr*;"—"Finally, *sus* and *is* are, in all likelihood, the same word with the Irish *ceis*" [pronounced *keis*]. "These examples (concludes the reviewer, and I perfectly agree with him) will probably be sufficient to decide the opinion of our readers as to the respect due to what we have called the fourth proposition of Colonel Vans Kennedy's theory of the origin of languages; that, we mean, which asserts that the Celtic tongue had no share whatever in the formation of the Greek and Latin."

I am not, however, surprised that the reviewer, who characterizes Mr. Grant's work as "*by far the most ingenious, enlightened, and philosophical investigation of this subject that has yet been laid before the public*," should be most anxious to discredit my Researches; though I doubt whether misrepresentation and the suppression of truth are legitimate means for this purpose. For the principles which I have proposed as the only safe criteria for determining the etymology of a word, and the affinity of nations, namely, identity in signification and sound, with exception of slight changes of letters or contraction of syllables, and a consonancy with such indications as are afforded by geography, chronology, tradition, or history—are totally incompatible with the system according to which all investigation of Celtic etymologies has been hitherto conducted. The erroneousness, however, of this system, cannot possibly invalidate the correctness of this opinion which I have expressed in p. 248 of my work; "but it will, no doubt, excite surprise, that in the 900 Sanscrit words contained in the following table, which have passed into five other distinct languages, so little change has taken place either in their vowels or consonants; and that these changes are satisfactorily supported by the primary or secondary meaning of the words compared being exactly similar. When, therefore, this simple and self-evident circumstance is contrasted with the strange and forced etymologies, on which all etymologists have hitherto erected their systems, it will, perhaps, be admitted, that these systems are totally erroneous. The derivation, consequently, of all languages from the Hebrew, or the Greek and Latin from the Celtic or Gothic, or the Teutonic languages from the Scythian, unless it be established by an equal number of words equally identical in sound and meaning, must now be considered to rest on no foundation whatever." The reviewer, also, as he admires Celtic etymologies, must have a particular antipathy to the importance which I have ascribed, in the investigation of the affinity of languages, to their grammatical structure.

For

with *s* only, and not *th*. Is it, therefore, a principle of the Celtic language, that the *t* in compound words is changed into *th* and then dropped? For, if so, and this principle apply to other letters, how are the elements of a Celtic compound word ever to be discovered with any certainty?

* The meaning of this word is not here given, and it does not occur in either O'Brien or Shaw.

For Pinkerton had before observed: "but the nomenclature of a language is only its dress, while its grammar forms the soul and body; and the Celtic grammar is totally remote from that of all Gothic languages, so much so that, by a mode perhaps unknown to any other speech, they decline nouns beginning with labials by altering the initials, as the Goths, Greeks, and Romans altered the termination. Thus *mhac* is a son; *mhic* (pronounce *wic*) of a son, &c. Nay, the pronouns alter the beginning of nouns; thus *pen*, a head; *iben*, his head; *iphen*, her head; *ej'm mhen*, my head. A strange and horrible absurdity! as it cancels every rule of language, and must shew a confused and dark understanding in the people who use it; nay even to speak it must, *ex post facto*, throw a mist over the mind."*

From these remarks, the reader may perhaps be inclined to conclude that the reviewer has completely succeeded in demonstrating, not Colonel Vans Kennedy's, but his own, total incapacity for discussing the subject, on which he has thought proper to advance assertions so completely irreconcileable with truth and the most obvious principles on which etymological inquiries ought to depend. To the repeated charge, however, of pretended learning and research, but real ignorance, I shall leave my work to answer; and shall conclude by quoting this specimen of the reviewer's polished style, extensive and recondite learning, and respect for the Scriptures: "Nor will we, moreover, contend that Colonel Vans Kennedy may not seem to himself to read something to the same purport [respecting the confusion of language at Babel] in the original Hebrew, which he affirms, with so learned an air, to be here *without the slightest ambiguity*, if he set himself, as his habit in such cases appears to be, to translate the words of the Sacred Record simply by the aid of the first dictionary or vocabulary on which he can lay his hands, without paying any attention either to the import of national idioms, or to those considerations of common sense by which the construction of all languages must be regulated. But we submit, for all that, that it is really too much,† gravely to quote the authority of Moses for this incomprehensible fiction. That venerable historian certainly informs us of nothing more than that God, for the purposes of obvious wisdom, inspired those arrogant builders, who had till then been of one mind and one consenting voice, with discord, and, as it is expressed, confusion of *lip*, that is, *contention arising from opposition of sentiment!*" But the reviewer does not condescend to give any reasons for this new version of Genesis, xi. v. 1, 6 and 7; or even to reconcile it with the seventh verse, which, according to this novel interpretation, must now be thus rendered: "go to, let us go down and there excite contention arising from opposition of sentiment, that they may not understand one another's mind and consenting voice;" and the ninth verse thus: "therefore is the name of it called Babel, because the Lord did there excite contention arising from opposition of sentiment!" Were, however, this strange and unauthorized explication admitted, it would still remain to shew according to what principles of the Hebrew, or of any other language, the term *lip* can be applied to a feeling or operation of the mind; and why in Hebrew it should not denote the same meaning as *tongue*, which, as the reviewer will not venture to deny, is used to signify *language*.‡ Whether, therefore, I or the reviewer may be in this

* Diss. on the Scythians or Goths, p. 123.

† The particular correctness and elegance of style in which this critique is written, will be sufficiently apparent from the quotations that I have made from it.

‡ Were it necessary, I could here quote a long list of learned authorities in support of the correctness with which the Hebrew term *lip*, in this passage, has been translated into English, in the Old Testament,

this case most justly accused of *paying no attention to national idioms, or to those considerations of common sense by which the construction of all languages must be regulated,* I shall leave the reader to decide.*

I remain, Sir, &c.

Bombay, 2d May 1829. VANS KENNEDY.

ment, by the word *language;* but can the reviewer produce a single solitary authority in support of his extraordinary explanation of this term?

* It is rather singular, that in the *Oriental Herald*, for November last, there is contained an article which bears so striking a resemblance to the part of this critique that relates to Mr. Grant's work, that one is irresistibly led to conclude that both articles must have been written by one and the same person! But in this anxiety to praise Mr. Grant's work, why unfairly disparage others?

PRACTICABILITY OF AN INVASION OF BRITISH INDIA.

It is not to be wondered at that the success of the Russian arms in Turkey should have resuscitated the apprehensions of those who deem the British empire in the East vulnerable by an invader from Europe. Colonel Evans, the author of the "Designs of Russia," a book noticed by us in November 1828, is a *μάντις κακῶν* of this class,

"Ne'er were prophetic sounds so full of woe!"

He has thought it expedient to notice to an odd, heteroclite kind of disquisition* on the commerce and finances and resources of Great Britain, an essay upon the practicability of an invasion of British India. He is evidently impressed with a prodigious degree of alarm (it may be well-founded) at the policy of the Emperor Nicholas, and at the rigour and promptitude with which the vast designs of that monarch are carried into execution. In his preface, where he beats the gong most unmercifully, we have a rapid sketch of the character and politics of the Russian autocrat, which is truly terrific—his military attitude almost as soon as crowned; the commencement of his attacks on Turkey; the dismemberment of Persia, "under pretences of the most monstrous and glaring futility;" the degradation of the royal family of that country, who "are at present actually kept upon the throne through the good pleasure of the cabinet of St. Petersburgh for such purposes as no doubt will, in due season, be developed;" the recommencement of decisive operations against the Porte; the furnishing a president for Greece from the foreign office of the Russian emperor; and the treaty of Adrianople, whereby "one of the states hitherto comprehended in the European confederacy, and most important by its geographical position, has virtually ceased to exist;" these alarming facts compose a sort of emblematical frontispiece to Colonel Evans' essay. "The overthrow of the Ottoman power in Europe," he says, "has been so utter and irremediable, and the dismemberment so vast, that it may now be well doubted whether the sultan has been wisely consulted in yielding the sanction of a recognition to the respite—for it is no peace—which records in a formal manner his subjugation."

Although the ardent imagination and the *accumulative* style of the gallant author tend to make persons of a more frigid temperament rather wary of adopting his conclusions, it must be acknowledged that the proximity of Russia to India has materially increased since her recent success. The doctrine, that the

* On the Practicability of an Invasion of British India; and on the Commercial and Financial Prospects and Resources of the Empire. By Lieut. Col. Evans. London, 1829.

the extension of an empire beyond reasonable limits is a source of weakness rather than strength, is deduced from examples which discover some very important distinctions from that of Russia. "It is a very general, but a very erroneous opinion," observes M. de Sismondi,* "though maintained by public writers of great talent, that the more Russia extends herself, the less she is to be feared; and that weakness will soon succeed a development disproportioned to those limits, within which a great empire ought reasonably to be included. This argument would be well-founded if the state in question, forming remote colonies separated from the mother-country by intervening territories, was thereby compelled to exhaust the centre for the sake of peopling the extremities, and to attenuate its power in distributing it over portions of territory disunited from each other. But Russia is not guilty of this great mistake, which was one of the causes of the dissolution of the vast Roman empire. The chain which extends from the seat of government is never broken; its vast links comprehend, without fracture or interruption, the entire country which it is judged proper to include within its compass. At every step taken by Russia, the magnitude of which is always proportioned to her colossal form, she halts, adjusts a military organization of her conquest, and never starts afresh till the acquisition has become, in every respect, an homogeneous portion of the compact mass, which moves at once, sometimes upon Europe, sometimes upon Asia. So far from weakening, her new acquisitions strengthen her, because each becomes successively a fresh rampart, the population, trained in arms, and arms alone, being the main protector. Such is the plan which, for a century past, has been pursued by Russia with uncommon skill and wonderful perseverance." There is much reason in these observations; and if we relied upon the axiom against which they are directed, as the sole security which British India possesses against any possible design of Russia, we should be tempted to join the alarmists, and at once enrol ourselves under the banner of Colonel Evans.

But, in sober seriousness, the obstacles to such a project are so many, so obvious, so insuperable, that we should have imagined none but a very rank croaker, or a writer covetous of notoriety, would conceive it worth his while to inflict upon the public 147 pages of matter, in order to frighten credulous people with such a bugbear. As we have already examined the subject of the practicability of an invasion of India by land from Europe† (when a French paper maintained the affirmative), we think it unnecessary to re-enter very minutely into the question in this place.

Colonel Evans applies himself, first, to expose the objections of M. Say, who has ridiculed the notion of expelling the English from India by a land expedition, which, he says, would "involve Europe in a vain expenditure of blood and treasure." Our gallant author settles at once the question as to the burning sands, the trackless swamps, and the impassable rivers in the route, by alleging that in the line of march through Khiva, Bokhara, and Caubul, the climates are "delightful, salubrious, and invigorating;" that there are no swamps at all, and no considerable river in the way. In short, it would appear that it is only the length of the journey which might prevent its being chosen for a party of pleasure.

Colonel Evans then details the views attributed to Buonaparte on this head; the soundness of which, indeed, he considers "one may be disposed to doubt," though

* Projets de la Russie, *Revue des Deux Mondes*, tom. i. p. 151.

† See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxiii. p. 323.

though he "hesitates to do so, on calling to mind the long-practised and profound genius which conceived and acted upon them." As represented by Col. Evans, the project of Buonaparte seems to have been that of a mere madman.

Amongst the authorities in favour of the opinion he entertains, Colonel Evans has enumerated Sir John Malcolm. This struck us as somewhat remarkable: but it appears that Sir John has stated, in his Political History of India, that "the frontier of the Indus is the most vulnerable part of our eastern empire;" which sentence Colonel Evans prints in capitals in more than one place in his essay, and he does not trouble himself about Sir John's opinion upon this head any further.

Next we have Colonel Macdonald Kinneir quoted as "an authority on this topic of the greatest weight." The passages from one of that officer's works, which are adduced by Colonel Evans, do not, in our apprehension, bear any material relation to the subject before him, the practicability of invading India from Europe; whilst Col. M. Kinneir has appended to his "Journey through Asia Minor, &c." a dissertation upon the invasion of India, founded upon a personal survey of many parts of the intervening countries, wherein he demonstrates that the project, if not absolutely, is at least morally, impracticable. How is it that Colonel Evans overlooked this fact?

Our author then adduces the testimony of Lord Hastings to the vulnerability of our Indian empire; but his ardour has made him mistake the arguments of the noble Marquess *against* the practicability of the project, for the contrary: at least, it is otherwise incomprehensible to us why Colonel Evans should have relied upon quotations which establish these two points, first, the "futility of the project," unless the inhabitants of India were not only able but willing to facilitate the undertaking, a calculation which the noble writer declares to be groundless; and secondly, that the idea, in any European potentate, of subverting the British establishment in India with a view of succeeding to a similar domination (the only rational motive for such a project), would be "absurdly extravagant."

Colonel Tod is then pressed into the service of witnessing in favour of our author's theory. What Colonel Tod's real sentiments are, with regard to the practicability of an invasion of British India from Europe, he has not told us in his great work on Rajpootana. But he has said, that if we misuse our allies, the Rajpoots, we must naturally expect that, should an opportunity present itself, they would join our enemies. By the help of CAPITAL LETTERS and *Italic type*, this opinion becomes, in Colonel Evans's essay, a damnatory proof of the absurd confidence of those who talk of burning sands, and swamps, and rivers, in the path of a Russian army. Colonel Tod has, at the same time, clearly shewn that the Rajpoots, in their existing condition, can never be potent as an enemy, or even as auxiliaries to an enemy. "The closest attention to their history proves," he says, "beyond contradiction, that they were never capable of uniting, *even for their own preservation*." No national head exists amongst them, as amongst the Mahrattas; and each chief being master of his own house and followers, they are individually *too weak to cause us any alarm*. No feudal government (like that of the Rajpoots) *can be dangerous as a neighbour*: for defence, it has in all countries been found defective, and for aggression, totally inefficient." Colonel Tod prescribes some very excellent remedies for their political weakness, which being cured, "*then*," he adds, "if a Tatar or a Russian invasion threatened our eastern empire, 50,000 Rajpoots would be no despicable allies." Here we have another of Colonel Evans's witnesses deposing, in effect, against his theory.

The

The gallant author proceeds to borrow largely from the work of Mr. J. B. Fraser (erroneously described as his *last* work), on Khorasan, which he loosely describes as travels in "Central Asia." Mr. Fraser never touched the extreme borders even of the Persian empire; he retrograded from the city of Meshed: all his details respecting Central Asia are given from hearsay, and are so stated in his own pages. In his remarks upon the practicability of a march from Russia to that country, he certainly offers us no reason to think that he deems the practicability demonstrable; on the contrary, he speaks of it as problematical.

We have to accuse Colonel Evans of something like disingenousness in his dealings with his evidence. In refuting M. Say's *errors* respecting the local difficulties in Central Asia, he urges the descriptions given by Russians and others of those "delightful, salubrious, and invigorating" regions. But he does not mention the adverse testimony of Mr. Fraser in this respect, who, if a competent witness on one point, is surely equally so upon another. That traveller represents the countries of Khivah, Bokhara, and Khokand, as mostly deserts, the cultivated portions being confined to the vicinity of the towns and the banks of the rivers.

Colonel Evans appears to have a somewhat imperfect notion of the geography of this portion of the East. He says, "there are three principal people or states intervening between the Indus and the Eastern shore of the Caspian; the Khivians, Bokharians, and Afghauns of Caubul." Such a succinct statement of the geography of this part of the world, tends to deceive superficial readers into an opinion, that as the Russians command the Caspian, and are in amity with Khiva and Bokhara, they have only the disorganized country of Caubul in their way to the banks of the Indus—distant, perhaps, 1,500 miles from the port of Mangushluk, the base of operations! We must tell Colonel Evans, that this is not an author-like way of treating the subject.

We throw into the gallant author's scale all the weight he can derive from the testimony of those Russian and French writers, who are actuated by a malignant enmity to England, as he candidly admits. They may be very useful authorities to a theorist, but a judicious writer would desire more impartial and unprejudiced ones.

With respect to his grand and fundamental argument, namely, that the governments of England and of the East-India Company have acted under the impression that an attack by an European army against the frontier of the Indus was not an impracticable enterprize, we are surprised that a man of any discernment could conceive that measures of prudent precaution against an object should be construed into a confession of its facility of execution. The commander of an impregnable fortress would act very unwisely if he omitted to watch and counteract the proceedings of a besieging army, which would be sure to be foiled in an attempt upon it.

In the latter part of his essay, Colonel Evans assumes that there is ample reason to infer that the Russian government does probably contemplate advancing a force towards the "most vulnerable frontier of our Indian possessions,"* and that there is no ground for inferring that there exists any insurmountable obstacle to the execution of such a project, either in the "conformation" of the ground, the length or difficulties of the route, or the power of the intervening states. He conceives it probable that "those who have not only

* The expression of Sir John Malcolm, which Colonel Evans prints again in terrific capitals, and appends to it the gallant general's name!

only the power to act, but are most competent to form a judgment, have not perhaps been at liberty, from the pressure of other avocations, to apply to the topic sufficiently in detail," in order to reach an accurate conclusion on the subject. He has accordingly endeavoured himself to do so: but it is with reluctance we express our opinion, that the attempt is likely to be lost upon those for whose benefit it is made, not merely from the insufficiency of the gallant author's proofs, but from the loose and immethodical manner in which the essay is compounded. The passages which he supposes to be authorities are flung carelessly together, or slightly agglutinated by a few random reflections.

Colonel Evans is an advocate for a war with Russia; and the latent object of his treatise, on the commercial and financial prospects and resources of Britain, is to reconcile the country to such a prospect, by shewing how well our finances could bear it! "If a war with Russia," he says, "should be the result of the present state of things, we may be well persuaded that *one* pound will go further in its prosecution than *three* heretofore; and never, at any former era, were such capable war-ministers at the head of the public affairs."

TRANSLATION FROM THE SANSCRIT.

The following remark of the learned A. W. von Schlegel, given in his edition and translation into Latin of the *Bhagavad Gita*, an episode of the *Mahabharata*,* shews the advantage of cultivating the classical tongues at the same time with the oriental; and that accurate translations of Sanscrit into English cannot be expected.

"The Latin language I consider to be extremely well adapted for translations from the Sanscrit. It is not burthened with the multitude of particles, articles, defined and undefined, personal pronouns, and auxiliary verbs of different kinds, which most of the modern European tongues are obliged to have recourse to, on account of their paucity of terminations, whereby genders, numbers, and cases of nouns, persons, tenses, and moods of verbs, can be conveniently, and as it were musically, discriminated. The Latin style can happily imitate that of the Sanscrit, in the structure of words and in those bold inversions common to both tongues, as well as in the terminations, forms of speech, and phrases, connected by the sense, though the corresponding words are disunited by a vast interval; and also to rival the conciseness of the Sanscrit. The Greek language must be considered nearest of all to the Sanscrit, and would be preferable to the Latin for translation therefrom, if I possessed equal facility of writing it; I allude particularly to its license of compounding and inventing new words by apt combinations of other words. In the same respect, however, in which the Greek equals the Latin, the Sanscrit surpasses the Greek. But the Latin is not destitute of compound terms, unless we reject, after the example of the fastidious writers of the Augustan age, the Ennianisms, the Pacurianisms, and the Lucretianisms in it. Compound words add as much ornament to poetry as they contribute utility to translations from the severe sciences."

* *Bhagavad Gita*, id est Θεσπεσιον Μελος, sive Almi Krishnæ et Arjunæ Colloquium de Rebus Divinis. Bonn, 1823.

THE HALF-BATTA REGULATION.

*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.**

Sir: Having run my race through the several grades of the army in India, till I was no longer able to contend with the climate, I retired on the munificent income which that service affords to all (contemporarily, alas, how few!) who arrive at the command of a regiment; and under the inevitable influence of time, the recollections and associations of my past life were gradually fading away, when I find myself aroused from that torpid state by the recent intelligence from Bengal, in reference to the unfortunate measure lately adopted there for a material reduction of the income of the officers of that meritorious army; and the subject having been referred to the home authorities, and brought under the notice of the British public through the medium of the press, I feel impelled by a sense of duty to offer a few observations, with a view to the fair and just representation of the case.

In the *Courier* of the 21st instant there is an article copied from the *Morning Chronicle*, purporting to be a "fair statement of the case." Now, sir, that statement does not appear to me to be a candid exposition of facts; nor does it seem altogether free from a tincture of odious comparison, or invidious asperity. Can it, I would ask, be consistent with reason, justice, or propriety, to stigmatize as "erroneous," a measure carried into effect by the comprehensive mind and talents of the Marquis Wellesley, and his distinguished colleagues in the government of Bengal in the year 1801, when his Lordship in Council was pleased to abolish the allowance of *double full batta* (or vizier's allowance) received by a large portion of the army in the upper provinces, and on the other hand to grant *full batta* throughout the army at large (with exception of the two garrisons of Fort William and Allahabad, where permanent quarters are provided by the Government), in lieu of *half-batta* with quarters, which was previously the rule at those stations in the lower provinces, where it appears half-batta, with a small allowance for house-rent, has been again prescribed? Is it candid or fair, at the present day, to decry and repudiate, or disclaim, a measure which, doubtless, was recognized and confirmed by the home authorities at the time, and which, in all probability, obtained their especial approbation and applause, since it is in proof that it operated as a very material saving of expense to the Government,[1] at the same time that it proved satisfactory to the army at large, as testified by their perfect contentment and good spirit for a period of nearly the *third of a century*, during which it has been in force; when an untoward propensity for innovation, or presumed economy, discovers that the regulation of 1801 was an erroneous admission, or unwarrantable discrepancy, and the established resources and habits of the officers, and their confidence in the Government, are disturbed and unhinged by a material reduction of their long established income, and that at a time, and under such a change of circumstances, as may with perfect veracity plead for an increase, rather, of their regimental allowances?

The measure (of 1801) is further impugned by the assertion, "that by such arrangement it came to pass, that the Bengal officers received the same allowances when cantoned as when engaged in a campaign." It did so; but it only raised

* This letter, though long, relates to a very important subject: a reason which, added to that arising from the mode in which the writer treats the question, induces us to give it insertion, to the exclusion, unavoidably, of some other letters on the same topic.—*Ed.*

raised them to the same scale of allowances as are received at all the other cantonments and stations throughout the Bengal presidency to the banks of the Sutledge; beyond which scale the officers receive not a farthing of increase, wheresoever employed on service or engaged in a campaign. In this sense they doubtless had the same allowances "when sitting down quietly in cantonments," as when standing up actively in a campaign. Whether officers and men ought not to receive some additional allowance in the way of rations, when so engaged beyond the boundaries of the Hon. Company's territories, is a question well worthy of consideration.

I am aware it may be urged, it was not at the present period of time exactly that the orders from home for this change of system were decided on, but perhaps some fifteen or sixteen years ago: but if the successive local authorities, from that time till the present, under personal observation and experience of all the bearings of the measure, deemed the change so unadvisable, as to induce them to hazard the displeasure or reproof of the Government at home, rather than carry the orders into effect; can we imagine a stronger reason for not disturbing the order of things which had prevailed so long, and worked so well; combined too with the further fact, that although the present supreme authority abroad has, from a rigid sense of duty or obedience, promulgated the orders from home for the reduction, it has, nevertheless, commended the subject, and the memorials to which it has given rise, to the favourable reconsideration of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

The diminution of income thus resulting to officers[2] is aggravated by the circumstance of its having effect at those very stations where their income is further diminished by a fictitious or nominal description of coin, in which their pay and allowances are calculated, and by which rather more than 4½ per cent. is constantly withheld on the actual currency of the place in which they are paid; and in which they of necessity pay their servants and all other expenses without the deduction they themselves sustain. This, sir, is no small additional reduction in the pittance of officers, whilst it is still more grievous in spirit than in amount, since it attaches to the army a stamp of inferiority, or unworthiness of their hire, and operates as an invidious distinction, inasmuch as it does not, I believe, similarly extend to the other branches of the service; and which practice, by the bye, operates with increased injury or loss to the native soldiery, in proportion to the smallness of their income, and has long been felt as a crying evil of the service, which loudly calls for remedy, as involving considerations of justice to individuals, with the reputation of the Government.

It is further observed, in the statement alluded to, that the grievance or measure complained of affects about 270 officers only, out of nearly 2,000: but the fact, I presume, is, that it is applicable in turn to the whole of the artillery, the whole of the native infantry, as well as the European infantry corps of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's service, all of which are liable, in the periodical succession of relief and movement of troops, to occupy the said half-batta stations; to which it may be added, with reference to the native infantry service especially (constituting the main portion of the army), that these stations are little more fixed, or exempt from frequent calls, often at a few hours' notice, for detachment and various escort duties, than any of the upper or full-batta stations (except in case of foreign war, and that depending on the quarter of our immense possessions where such may arise); so that officers on half-batta must still be provided with camp equipage and carriage-cattle, as well for such incidental calls as to be in a state of preparation for taking

taking the field, either in the event of hostilities, of predatory incursions, or the annual or biennial relief of corps, which is so beneficial, and so necessary for the well-being and efficiency of the army at large.

I have no present means of calculating what may be the saving of expense to Government by the measure in question: but sure I am, that no pecuniary amount, however large, can for a moment compensate for the diminution of confidence and respect on the one hand, and for the abasement, apathy, and indifference on the other, which must naturally result from it.

One word more in reference to the statement in the *Courier*. It is asserted, "that the Bengal army has still great, very great advantages, over those of the other presidencies, and that it is doubtless desirable the allowances of all should be equalized, but that the finances do not admit of any increase of pay, &c. to the troops." None of those very great advantages are specified; but it may here be observed, that in as far as relates to the present subject of discussion, the rates and amount of all regimental allowances were directed to be equalized at all the presidencies by order of the Hon. Court of Directors, under date November 1823.* On this view of the case, if the spirit of those observations be a correct or appropriate bearing on it, I would at once suggest that full batta be established throughout India (except in the three principal garrisons of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, where it may be necessary to maintain the quarters with which they are provided); and I think I should hazard little in assuming, that there would not be any increase, but more likely a saving, of expense to Government; in relative proof of which I would again allude to the statement quoted in note the first, in reference to the comparative expense to Government of providing quarters, or granting full-batta and the officers providing themselves; whilst I think it may be confidently affirmed, that such a measure could not fail to promote the general efficiency, with the satisfaction and comfort, of the whole Indian army. For I must be allowed to assert, with the confidence to which between forty and fifty years' experience affords me a fair claim, that it would be ungenerous, injurious, and unjust to the high professional character of the gallant body of officers in question, to suppose that their present appeal arises from any grovelling, mercenary, or covetous spirit; but rather as the measure directly involves not only those personal habits and comforts which the nature of the climate and service render indispensably necessary, but also the efficiency of the army, which so materially depends on the example of cheerful demeanour and professional zeal, with the wonted respectability and beneficence of character of the officers in the estimation of the soldiery with whom they serve.

The local authorities abroad, cognizant of all the bearings and effects of the measure on the spot, having commended the subject to the favourable reconsideration of the Hon. the Court of Directors, there can be little or no doubt but that the characteristic liberality and discernment of that hon. body will not be appealed to in vain, on the present very important occasion. They will not be inclined to persist in an ungracious and offensive measure toward an army, in reference to which it has been declared, from personal observation and experience, by the greatest military character of the present, or perhaps any other age, "that, in comparison with the armies which he had seen, of almost every civilized nation, the army of India, in point of order and discipline, good conduct in the field, and gallantry, was second to none:" an army which, by professional

* *Vide* Pay Table in *Asiatic Journal* for February 1824.

fessional zeal, fidelity, and ardent devotion, has nobly acquired the recorded approbation and applause of all the great commanders-in-chief (of his Majesty's service) under whom it has served, and fought, and bled, from its infancy in the days of Clive, and the battle of Plassey, to those of its present distinguished maturity, blended with the name of Combermere, and the fall of Bhurtpore. And we may confidently rely, that the Hon. the Court of Directors, and the East-India Company, will assuredly feel that a continuance of the exemplary spirit of professional enterprise of that army will never fail to be secured by an observance of the mutually gratifying principle of "commanding their lives through the medium of their affections."

I am, sir, &c.

26th October 1829. GANGETICUS.

P.S. The *Courier* of the 24th instant, commenting on the subject of the memorials from India, makes the following observation, *viz.* that the editor does not participate in the alarm, &c. "*if the allowances of the Indian army be not rated according to their own estimate.*" I am utterly at a loss, sir, to comprehend how such an expression can be justified, under the actual circumstances of the case; the facts of which are, that the allowance, or portion of income, for the continuance or restoration of which the officers now appeal through the regular channel of their Government, was gratuitously extended to them by the Government about twenty-eight years ago, which measure operated at the same time as an equalization of allowances throughout the presidency of Bengal, and was viewed as an equivalent, or compensation, in some degree, for the material reduction that was made at the same time in the superior allowances, till then received by a large portion of the army in the upper provinces, by which a very considerable saving of expense was produced, and continues to accrue in an increased ratio, to the Government, and, but for which modification, it would not perhaps have been deemed justifiable or expedient to have made the reduction alluded to.

Note(1). *Vide* Memorial from the 11th regt. Native Infantry, *Asiatic Journal*, p. 375, for September last, where it appears that on an average of seven years, the expense to Government of maintaining quarters at Barrackpore, Berhampore, and Dinapore, exceeded by upwards of four lacs of rupees the amount which would have been incurred by the issue of full-batta to the officers in lieu of quarters; and this exclusive of the original cost (not a few lacs, perhaps) of the buildings in the first instance.

(2) The statements put forth in this country give the cantonment or lowest rate of income of officers under the late reduction, according to the annexed column, A. which is correct in regard to the officers of native infantry, but, according to the pay table of 1823, the officers of his Majesty's and of the Hon. Company's European Infantry, being entitled to half-tent allowance only at half-batta stations, their income would be further reduced as in col. B. The officers of the artillery corps are likewise subject to the same diminution of tentage at Dum Dum (their head-quarters), and at all other half-batta stations. The Native Cavalry have full tentage, same as Native Infantry.

Rank.	A. Income on Half-batta and Full Tent Allowance. Rs.	B. Income on Half-batta and Half-Tent Allowance. Rs.
Lieut. Colonel ..... per month	820	745 0
Major	635	575 0
Captain.....	371	333 8
Lieutenant	224	199 0
Ensign	180	155 0

TENURE OF LAND IN THE DECCAN.

BY MR. COMMISSIONER CHAPLIN.*

The existence of *wuttun*, or, as it is more commonly called by us, *meeras*, is very general throughout the whole of that part of the conquered territory which extends from the Kistna to the range of ghauts that divide Gungterre from Candeish. It is not easy to ascertain the period of its first institution, nor can we with any certainty decide that its origin in its present form is referable to a very remote era. Traces of it may often be discovered in accounts of upwards of 150 years' standing; and even where it is not now to be found, the tradition of the inhabitants leads us to believe that it once existed. Waste of many years' standing frequently bears the name of its former occupants, who are supposed to have been hereditary tenants. This circumstance, however, alone would afford little proof that the land had been held on meeras tenure, since in all parts of India particular fields assume the names of their old cultivators. As we find the tenure, however, very generally recognized for a long course of years, and all the incidents of it well understood, we may fairly give it credit for considerable antiquity, without going the length of referring it back to patriarchal times, when right and convenience went hand in hand, and labour conferred a title to property in land lying in common, on the first cultivator who cleared and improved it.

This was doubtless the original foundation of landed property; but subsequent conquest, and the revolutions of centuries, must often have caused it to change hands, and confounded all original titles. Hence property in the soil becomes at length vested in the sovereign power: but as the state could derive no benefit from land till it had acquired a value through labour, an enlightened ruler would see the advantage of allowing the labourer to enjoy a permanent interest, without which there could be no incentive to improve it. To the sense of mutual interest between the government and the peasant we may ascribe the revival of landed property, rather than to any positive institution of it, which we may search for in vain in the history of Indian government.

Of late years, the mocuddums, or heads of villages, in the Deccan, appear to have very commonly exercised the privilege of granting appropriations of land upon meeras tenure, and of taking from the persons to whom granted a fee, the amount of which varied with the fertility of the soil and the facilities it possessed of being improved. Thus, for lands in which wells might be dug or water-courses introduced, it was not unusual to receive a payment at the rate of two and a half rupees per beegah; and for land not having these advantages, one rupee per beegah was the customary consideration, or "*primer selami*," on the delivery of which, a meeras pottah, or hereditary lease, was granted. Few ancient deeds of this sort are now to be found, but many of recent date are extant in most villages. The villages of these documents invariably runs that the possession is conferred from generation to generation, as long as the grantee or his heirs shall continue to pay the government assessment according to the established usage of the village.

These deeds are not always drawn up with much precision, or uniformity in point of language; but they are seldom deficient in any of the formalities of evidence necessary to give them validity, the signatures of the managers of the

* From an extended Revenue Report, dated 20th August 1822.

the village being affixed, and all the bara ballottee, or village officers, being subscribing witnesses. Each member receives at the time a sir pao, or present, from the new meerassadar, proportionate to his supposed circumstances.

The acquisition, however, of meeras is sometimes made without the observance of those ceremonies, or the exaction of any pecuniary fees. Very long continued possession, and regular uninterrupted payment of the same rate of assessment, without any formal grant, seem occasionally to give a title, not only to hereditary possession, but to all the privileges of a meerassadar.

In the commentaries of Hindoo law it is said that land can be conveyed by the formal assent of the towns-people; but it is also declared that the permission of the king, if not his express assignation, is necessary to give validity to the alienation. This rule seems to be recognized by most Hindoo law authorities, and it would in my opinion be superfluous to cite facts to prove that it is the established usage. It is obvious from the joint nature of the property, in which the government and the ryot possess a co-existent right, the government to receive its revenue, and the ryot to enjoy the produce, that it cannot be alienated without the state's leave. The fees, or fines, therefore, taken by the moccuddums are, strictly speaking, public property, and not private perquisites; and except in cases where they are clandestinely appropriated, they are always laid out in the improvement of the village, the repair of the temple, or the public choultry for travellers, but not unfrequently in making up the defalcation of village rent, and in propitiating the favour of the government officers. The fees were seldom brought directly to the public account through the camavisdar, or the government itself sometimes received, in the shape of a sir rao, a share of the amount.

The formal confirmation of such alienations by the superior public officers, is perhaps sufficient to establish that the moccuddums alone do not possess an exclusive authority to dispose of lands in perpetuity; but it has often been seen that the high demands of government could not be satisfied without a connivance at such alienations. This reason, indeed, for making them is often specified in the meeras pottahs; and the circumstance not only accounts for frequent toleration of the practice, but for the fact of government having frequently waived its right of interference when on the point of exercising it: an incident which is adverted to by the collector of Poona in his discussion of this topic.

A ryot having once acquired the hereditary right of occupancy, is, together with his heirs, entitled to hold it by sale, gift, or mortgage, and according to the usage of the Deccan, without previously obtaining the permission of the government. In practice here there appears, therefore, to have been exercised a greater latitude than is strictly allowed by Hindoo law, which, according to Mr. Ellis's able exposition of it, would prohibit the sale, except by the king's consent. Government has sometimes interfered, but it is not usual, since the revenue is not affected by these alienations. The purchaser takes the meeras, subject to the discharge of the public dues, which must be paid according to the village rate, whether the land be cultivated or be fallow, no remissions being allowed except in cases of great failure of crops, or other serious calamity.

A meerassadar, unable to till himself his land, endeavours to let it to some of his co-partners or relations, either for a money-rent or a share of produce. If the latter, the proprietor's share may be about one-half when the land is of the best quality; but if it be of a middling sort, the rent does not exceed a

third

third or a fourth of the gross produce. Much will depend on the state of the land, and the expense and labour required to cultivate it. The meerassadar continues to be responsible for the government dues as long as he is present, and he retains his right entire over the land, from which he is not liable to be ousted from the circumstance of his not having himself cultivated it. A meerassadar, however, may usually be considered both landlord and farmer: for as the land-tax is commonly so high as to absorb all landlord's rent, little surplus of profit is left, unless the land be undertaken by the meerassadar himself. In the event of his letting his land and emigrating, the person cultivating the land will be expected to discharge the public assessment, if there be no other means of realizing it. In point of assessment, the meerassadar has usually little to boast of over the oopree: so high, indeed, for the most part, is the money rent, that if meeras land be relinquished, it is often cultivated by an oopree, either at a reduced rent or on cowl for a given term of years, and is seldom or never let on terms exceeding the meeras rate. The reason partly is, that to a tenant at will it does not yield so large a crop, because he does not bestow the same pains in manuring and improving it, from his not being assured of continuing in the occupancy; whereas the owner himself is prompted by his interest to give a much more industrious attention to its culture, and to the means of augmenting his returns. Hence the produce from a given quantity of improved meeras land in the possession of a meerassadar is often found to be twenty-five per cent. greater than when it falls into the hands of a temporary occupant.

The rent of a landed estate in England has been computed at about one-third of the gross produce, It is generally a rent certain; but when by temporary causes it has been raised to an artificial height, as we have lately seen in England, it is liable to great fluctuation. Hence the government share of meeras is supposed to have been fixed originally at one-half, but the proportion becomes smaller according as the land has been subsequently fertilized. Punctuality of payment, owing to the uncertainty of seasons, is less to be depended upon than in England, the rent ought therefore to be higher. The government share of the produce from land held by tenants at will is roundly estimated at the same proportion as that of meerassadars, but it is usually much smaller, for the oopree having but a precarious interest, must be compensated by a higher immediate profit. The profits of ooprees in some places have indeed been found so large, as to tempt meerassadars to throw up their wuttuns, and to cultivate waste land on cowl: this of course is not allowed, except on condition of their continuing to pay the public revenue due from their meeras. Were, however, the assessment of waste land properly regulated by survey, there would be no great temptation to prefer waste to cultivated land; a preference which, if it prevailed to any extent, might reduce the public revenue and diminish the capital stock of the country.

Though temporary causes may for a time induce a meerassadar to abandon his meeras, he is so attached to it that he seldom alienates it but from extreme necessity. If from insolvency he is obliged to throw it up, he will still have great forbearance shewn to him, and will be considered entitled to reclaim the possession on the expiration of any temporary lease to another person, if he returns within a reasonable period: but if, from long absence, it shall have been formally granted on meeras tenure to another, that person will not be liable to ejection. The right, however, to meeras is not forfeited but by long dereliction, and a considerable time is required by prescription to constitute an absolute divestiture. Some people go so far as to maintain, that emigrant meeras-

meerassadars have a right to claim their wuttuns if they return within a century, provided they discharge all expenses incurred during their absence. The difficulty of determining what may have been the profits, expenses, and losses, for a long course of years, must usually, it may be supposed, prove an almost insurmountable bar to the lands being restored to the former owners.

The right of government to dispose of meeras after a long absence of the meerassadar does not seem to be disputed. A meerassadar declining to sow his field, or to pay the public revenue on it, may be compelled to give in a written deed of renunciation. Without this check, the rights of government on the meeras would often be compromised by the contumacy or inability of the holder. Meeras is forfeited, like all property, by treason or rebellion, but a provision is usually made for the family. Government sometimes assigned its interest in meeras land in enam to individuals, but this alienation in no wise affected the right of the meerassadar.

The revival of long dormant claims to meeras relinquished would be so inconvenient, that some period ought perhaps to be limited, beyond which they should not be cognizable.

Meeras, by the Hindu laws of succession, must often be split up into very minute shares, and the only limit to so inconvenient a partition is when the share becomes so small as to be no longer divisible: the evil at a certain point, therefore, corrects itself. The members separate, as Esau, "when he went into the land of Mount Seir from the face of his brother Jacob, the land of Canaan being no longer able to bear them."

Meeras, though divided, often remains entered in the name of the original possessor. This I believe is the case in the jutha, or federative system, which is well described by Capt. Robertson in his answers to my queries. Each jutha forms a sort of clanship, and on the decease of any one belonging to it without heirs, his share devolves to the nearest of kin, who is held responsible for the public rent of it; and on his failure the whole jutha or clan is considered answerable. A substantive ryot often occupies the shares that have fallen into the surviving stock of money of his relative. In this case he is expected to provide for the maintenance of the widows or infants of the deceased incumbents. Even though the surviving members of the clan are too poor to admit of their cultivating the lapsed shares of those who have become extinct, they still cling to them with some tenacity, and seldom alienate the meeras right, except in case of urgent necessity. If utterly incapable of occupying them, the officers of government interfere in procuring their cultivation by ooprce or strangers; but this is only done when no other resource is left for preventing the loss which government would otherwise sustain from their lying fallow. Whenever the corporate body of the meerassadars can conveniently be made answerable, this interference is dispensed with.

The sale of meeras land, when it does occur, does not fetch much money except where it has been greatly improved. The circumstance of its being so little a marketable commodity, notwithstanding the many advantages of the tenure, proves that the assessment is usually so high as to leave but a small residue to the proprietor.

Captain Grant and Captain Pottinger compute that it is worth from five to seven years' purchase: my inquiries lead me to think that it does not average more than two or three; but any considerable expenses that may have been recently incurred in improving the estate are sometimes reimbursed by the purchase over and above the amount of sale. If the sale of meeras is so unproductive, it may be supposed that little can be raised upon it by mortgage.

Land

Land yielding 200 rupees of gross produce can seldom be mortgaged for more than 100. The mortgagee in this case pays the public dues on the land, which is redeemable on the liquidation of the debt, with such interest as may have been mutually stipulated.

The value of meeras is said not to have increased since the accession of our government. It is perhaps a less saleable property than it was, because land not meeras is now to be had on terms somewhat cheaper, with security almost equally good, that the occupant will be allowed to continue in undisturbed possession; that the competition for meeras should be diminished, is not therefore surprising. The extortions of the revenue farmers under the Peishwa threatened to confound the meerassadar with the oopree. The moderation of our government bids fair to produce the same effect in a different way, by making the tenantcy of the oopree nearly as valuable as the hereditary occupancy of the meerassadar.

A meerassadar possesses several privileges. In the mawul or hill districts in the Syadaree range, he is exempted from the tax paid by other classes on marriage, called luggun tukka; also from the pat dam, a sort of dispensation fee on marrying a widow, or a wife that has been repudiated. He pays no house tax, unless he has more than one dwelling. He is exempted from the buffalo tax for one buffalo; and from the payment of the danka, a fee levied on performing certain ceremonies of singing and rejoicing at the celebration of weddings or betrothings. He has a voice in all the village councils; has a right of pasture on the village commons; can build a house and dispose of it by sale, which an oopree is not always allowed to do; on the contrary, if the oopree leaves the village, his house becomes the property of the township.

In the eastern districts his privileges are nearly the same, with some additional marks of consideration. He and his wife are entitled to precedency before an oopree in all invitations to marriages or dinners, and in receiving betel, on taking leave, or on other occasions of ceremony. He is also exempted from the payment of fees to the potail under the head of googree and palbharee. He can also form a respectable connexion by marriage, which an oopree can rarely do.

From this enumeration it will be seen, that though the land tax paid by the meerassadar is ordinarily as high as that of the oopree, and sometimes higher, yet his privileges and immunities are such as to render his situation much more eligible than that of the latter: he acquires, as it were, a settlement, and becomes a freeholder in his village, and by that means attains to a degree of personal consequence which places him far above the level of the tenant at will, who holds on annual lease renewable, or on cowl, for a short term of years; the one is a free, the other a base tenure. The meerassadar, not being liable to discretionary ejectment by the village officers, is often animated to exertion by the certainty of enjoying the fruits of his industry. He can confidently undertake expensive improvements, by making wells, constructing machinery for raising water, or by means of new channels from nullahs or rivers can ensure to himself constant sources of irrigation. He can also substitute the more valuable species of product for the coarser sorts with which the land was originally cultivated.

These are all manifest advantages which have occasioned the gradual extension of meeras property wherever it has once been introduced, and its progress has not been arrested by the exactions of the ruling authority. The profit of improving meeras has not, however, in all parts of the country been left exclusively to the meerassadar; it is the custom for the government in some

some places to participate, under particular circumstances. If the meerassadar converts dry land into garden, or wet cultivation, by digging wells, he is made to contribute an additional tax of four or five rupees for each well, or to pay the garden or plantation, instead of the dry rate of assessment. In general, however, the original rate of assessment is confirmed without any addition. The practice of levying an additional cess tends to discourage improvements, and I have therefore deemed it politic to forbid its introduction whenever it is not already established by custom. Where it is usual to levy increased rates on dry land being converted into garden or paddy cultivation, the usage is continued. When, however, the expenses are likely to be great, the meerassadar, before commencing the improvements, obtains a cowl for a long period, sometimes extending to twelve years, till the expiration of which time it is stipulated that he shall continue to pay only the dry land rate.

It has been usual, in some parts of the country, to levy once in three years what is called a meeras puttee from the meerassadars; a house-tax is sometimes also taken from them, but this is of rare occurrence. The exaction of the meeras puttee may be considered, I think, originally to have been an encroachment on the part of the government, probably to make up village balances: but it has now become justifiable on the score of long prescription. One of the great defects of the meeras tenure is, that the meeras puttee very rarely shews what the ryot has to pay, nor at all correctly what extent of ground he holds; nothing can be more indefinite than the usual wording of these documents. In regard to the rate of payment, the most important particular, there is seldom any mention, except what is contained in a paragraph loosely setting forth that the meerassadar is to pay the customary rate; but as they have been always fluctuating, what are customary is left too much to the discretion of the local authority to decide. There are some few exceptions to this observation: in cases of abatement granted by the township as a specific indulgence to individuals, the community agreeing to make good the deficiency in the standard government assessment.

In the southern Mahratta country meeras does not exist at all, even in those parts of the country which have been most free from oppression, nor is it found in any part of the Beejapore district. If it ever did exist, it has been so entirely extirpated by the over-assessment of the Beejapore sovereigns, and the subsequent exactions of the Mogul omras, that neither the memory nor the record of it are extant. Permanent occupancy is however recognized, but no instances of the sale of land are to be met with. It is too highly taxed to be an object of purchase, when plenty of waste is to be had for nothing. Further north, towards Sholapore, we again discover meeras, or private property, on the same footing as in Sattara and Ahmednuggur. As we approach, however, the wide and extensive plains which stretch to the eastward on the Nizam's frontier, we lose in a great degree the trace of meerassee right, which has probably been obliterated by the iron hand of the later Mogul governors.

That the sovereign was proprietor of the soil is distinctly expressed in Munnoo, in various places, particularly where it is stated that he could punish the cultivator for injuring the land, or failing to sow it in due season. This point is perhaps undisputed, except by Colonel Wilks and Anquetil du Perron. Had the ruling authority not possessed this power, public embarrassment must often have followed, since the resources of the state depended almost entirely upon its land revenue; that the right resided in the ryot as long as he paid the government rent is equally certain. What was the proportion to be rendered seems never to have been fixed with any precision. It

answers

answers little purpose to go back to the laws of Munnoo to prove that government at that epoch took only one-sixth; it proves, after all, that the necessities of government were not then so great as they have subsequently been, or, perhaps with more probability, that the state of husbandry was then so imperfect, that no more could be exacted compatibly with the existence of the cultivator. The vague way in which the law is stated, left it to the conscience of the king to take what he liked: the value, therefore, of property depended much upon the character of the ruling power. In times of necessity he could take a fourth; but as it was quite discretionary with him to determine with respect to the urgency of the occasion, the amount of the demand must have been always uncertain.

MR. MILLMAN'S HISTORY OF THE JEWS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: You have, amongst other conductors of the periodical press, bestowed unqualified praise upon the History of the Jews, forming a part of Mr. Murray's Family Library, which is generally understood to be written by Mr. Millman, the professor of poetry in the University of Oxford. As far as relates to style and composition, the interest of the narrative, and its general fidelity, I heartily concur with you and others, in thinking it a work of eminent merit. You will ask what deductions can be made from its character, after such large concessions? I know not that I am prepared to advance any thing against the work as a literary composition; but, in one respect, I am inclined to doubt whether the author has acted with judgment, I mean in admitting hypotheses into such a work as this, designed chiefly for the young and unlearned, which may tend, unintentionally, I freely admit, to unsettle their belief in the integrity and perfect veracity of the Holy Scriptures.

The hypotheses to which I refer, are those which profess to explain some of the miraculous events recorded in the Old Testament by ordinary physical causes, thereby divesting them of their essential character, as recorded in Holy Writ, of preternatural interpositions of the Deity for some specific purpose.

The first instance which I shall adduce is the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. The narrative in Mr. Millman's history describes this event in the following terms:

The valley of the Jordan, in which the cities of Sodom, Gomorrah, Adma, and Tseboim, were situated, was rich and highly cultivated. It is most probable that the river then flowed in a deep and uninterrupted channel down a regular descent, and discharged itself into the eastern gulf of the Red Sea. The cities stood on a soil broken and undermined with veins of bitumen and sulphur. These inflammable substances, set on fire by lightning, caused a tremendous convulsion; the water-courses, both the river and the canals by which the land was extensively irrigated, burst their banks; the cities, the walls of which were perhaps built from the combustible materials of the soil, were entirely swallowed up by the fiery inundation; and the whole valley, which had been compared to Paradise, and to the well-watered corn-fields of the Nile, became a dead and fetid lake. The traditions of the country, reported by Strabo, Tacitus, and other ancient writers, kept alive the remembrance of the awful catastrophe. In the account of the latter, the number of cities destroyed is magnified to thirteen. The whole region is described by modern travellers as a scene of gloomy desolation, precipitous crags hanging over dull and heavy waters. A distinguished modern geographer (Malte

(Malte Brun) thus describes the present indications of the physical agency by which Divine Providence brought about this memorable destruction:—"The valley of the Jordan offers many traces of volcanoes; the bituminous and sulphurous water of Lake Asphaltites, the lavas and pumice thrown out on its banks, and the warm bath of Tabarich, show that this valley has been the theatre of a fire not yet extinguished. Volumes of smoke are often observed to escape from Lake Asphaltites, and new crevices are found on its margin."

The language of Scripture is: "the Lord *rained* upon Sodom and upon Gomorrah brimstone and fire from the Lord *out of heaven*." Here is a peculiar and preternatural act performed by the Almighty expressly to punish a wicked people. Mr. Millman's hypothesis, which I grant is by no means new, that the sulphurous and bituminous soil of the plain was ignited by lightning, excludes, to ordinary apprehensions, the special and preternatural agency of the Divine Being, and exhibits the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah as an event like those of Torre del Greco in modern, and Herculaneum in ancient times.

Again: the changing of Lot's wife into a pillar of salt, as a punishment for disobeying the Divine command, is referred, still more plainly, to a mere physical accident. "Lot, warned of the impending ruin," he says, "fled with his daughters; his wife, lingering behind, was *suffocated by the sulphureous vapour, and her body incrusted with the saline particles which filled the atmosphere.*" Not a word of the transformation being a punishment; it was an accident which befel her, through her inability to move quickly.

In respect to the passage of the Red Sea, and the fall of manna in the wilderness, although a miracle in both cases is distinctly recognized by Mr. Millman, the miraculous circumstances are considerably retrenched. In the former, he says that the "Mosaic account can *scarcely* be made consistent with the exclusion of preternatural agency;" in the latter, he limits the miraculous part of the Mosaic narrative to the immense and continual supply of manna, and to the circumstances under which it was gathered: the substance itself, though stated in the Scripture to be "rained from heaven," and to lie on the ground like hoar frost, was a natural production, according to Mr. Millman, who describes it, after Seetzen and Burckhardt, as distilling from the thorns of the tamarisk, and as now collected by the Arabs before sunrise, when it is coagulated; but dissolves as soon as the sun shines upon it.

In the same manner, the retrogression of the shadow on the dial of Ahaz is supposed to be "a phenomenon which might be caused by a cloud refracting the light." Mr. Millman adds: "whether the Jews possessed sufficient astronomical science to frame an accurate dial can neither be proved nor disproved; still less the more rude or artificial construction of the instrument itself." Here, again, the miracle is attempted to be explained away. I am far from imputing to Mr. Millman, in any of these instances, a disposition to invalidate the authority of the Scriptures, or to overthrow the doctrine of miracles, upon which the evidences of Christianity are mainly built; I know that "many learned writers, whom to suspect of hostility to revealed religion would be the worst of uncharitableness," partake of Mr. Millman's opinions respecting the explicability of some of the apparent prodigies in the Scriptures. But I doubt the discretion of admitting these hypothetical discussions, in a work intended for young and unprepared minds.

Respecting the application of Saul to the witch of Endor, Mr. Millman says: "on the reality of this scene we presume not to decide; the figure, if figure there were, was not seen by Saul; and excepting the event of the approach-

proaching battle, the spirit said nothing which the living prophet had not said before repeatedly and publicly. But the fact is curious, as shewing the popular belief of the Jews in departed spirits to have been the same with that of most other nations." The youthful and unlearned reader of the Bible will observe that this scene, of the reality of which Mr. Millman distinctly intimates a doubt, and regards as an evidence of the vulgar prejudice of the Jews, is therein described as positively taking place, and it is expressly said that "Saul perceived it was Samuel, and stooped with his face to the ground," entering afterwards into conversation with him.

The mode in which Mr. Millman describes the preternatural exhibitions in Egypt is not, in my opinion, conformable to the notion of them inculcated in the Old Testament: neither are the theories always satisfactory in themselves. For example, in the transmutation of the rods of Aaron and the Egyptian priests: Mr. Millman says, "the contest began in the presence of the king. Aaron cast down his rod, which was instantaneously transformed into a serpent. The magicians performed the same feat. The dexterous tricks which the Eastern and African jugglers play with serpents, will easily account for this without any supernatural assistance. It might be done either by adroitly substituting the serpent for the rod; or by causing the serpent to assume a stiff appearance like a rod or staff, which being cast down on the ground might become again pliant and animated." Is it not very obvious that, in such a case, the Egyptians must have been advertized beforehand of the precise transformation which Aaron intended to exhibit—in other words, that Aaron was in collusion with the jugglers?

There are other points to which I do not think it necessary to allude, wherein there is a *seeming* slight offered to the Old Testament as a chronicle of facts.

I am, sir, &c. CRITES.

ORIGIN OF THE HINDUSTANI LANGUAGE.

M. Garcin de Tassy, in his *Rudimens de la Langue Hindoustani*, recently published, quotes the following account of the introduction of this tongue into India, from the preface to a tale in Hindustani, written by Meer Ammam:

The following are the details which I have learned from my family respecting the Hindustani (Oordoo) language. If we are to trust the Hindus, the city of Delhi existed in the earliest ages of the world; princes and people lived there in ancient times, who spoke Bhakka (Hinduwee); but about a thousand years ago, this city submitted to the Musulmans. Sultan Mahmood, of Ghazni, came thither first; then the kings of the Ghor and Lodi dynasties reigned there. Subsequently, owing to the intercourse between the Hindus and the Musulmans, the dialects they used (the Hinduwee and the Persian) began to be blended. Timoor then took possession of the throne of India, which his family still enjoy. During his abode at Delhi, the market of his army was held in the city; whence this market obtained the name of camp (Oordoo). When Akbar mounted the throne, a multitude of people of all ranks, hearing of the enlightened protection afforded to merit by the illustrious house of Timoor, flocked to the Mongol court, from various provinces (of India). Each of these strangers spoke a different language; but, from their being collected together, matters of business and civilities took place between them; and the Hindustani (Oordoo) was at length formed (as the medium of intercourse). At the period when the great Shah Jehan built the fortress, the great mosque, and the walls of Delhi, and fixed his imperial residence there, he gave the name of *Oordooch Mooalla*, or "grand bazar," to the market of Delhi, or simply *Oordoo*.

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE CHINA TRADE.*

BY SIR GEORGE STAUNTON, BART.

There are several circumstances peculiar to the China trade, which place in a strong point of view the extreme importance, if not absolute necessity, of continuing it substantially upon its present footing.

These are, principally, the peculiar nature and objects of the trade itself; the peculiar character of the Chinese people and government; and lastly, the peculiar measures for promoting the prosperity and security of the trade which, however essential to its welfare, neither could nor would be taken by any but a great commercial body, such as the existing East-India Company.

In regard to the peculiarity of the national character and habits of the Chinese, one of the most important features to be remarked is the principle of strict subordination and control, and of the most extensive individual responsibility, which in China pervades, not only the system of government, but every relation of private life. Thus, in the same manner as the magistrate controls and is responsible for the conduct of the inhabitants of his district, the master of each family is supposed to control, and required to be responsible for, his relations, connexions, and dependants: and however despotic and oppressive the operation of this principle may appear in our eyes, in those of the Chinese it has invariably been considered as one of the first requisites of a good government, and one of the surest tests of a civilized people.

Nothing, therefore, upon the commencement of the present commercial intercourse of foreigners with the empire of China, so much contributed to render them odious, both to the government and to the people in general, as their apparent disposition and tendency, upon almost all occasions, to a state of anarchy and disorder. The casual and unconnected adventurers who first traded to China were entire strangers to the habits, customs, and language of the natives, as well as irreconcilably different from them, in respect to all their national characteristics.

It was obvious that, to maintain order amongst such persons, and to regulate their intercourse with the natives, the ordinary rules and routine of Chinese justice would be, in most respects, utterly inadequate and inapplicable. As far, also, as the Chinese were enabled to judge, these foreigners were wholly without any internal government, or system of control and subordination, peculiar to themselves, which might have been capable of supplying the place, or, at least, of coming in aid of the national laws, and which might, accordingly, have been accepted by the local authorities in China as a sufficient substitute for those laws, in all cases in which their partial suspension or relaxation in favour of strangers was found unavoidable.

Under the existing circumstances, therefore, the Chinese government deemed it necessary to supply the deficiency, by the enactment of various new regulations and restrictions; and these were framed, as might naturally have been expected, with little regard to the feelings or interests of individuals, who were not yet sufficiently powerful and united to command respect, nor sufficiently guarded and blameless in their general conduct, to overcome prejudices and conciliate esteem.

Thus,

* This valuable paper was drawn up, at the express desire of the then President of the Board of Control, at the period when the discussion respecting the last renewal of the Company's exclusive privilege took place

Thus, although the Chinese government did not absolutely prohibit foreign commerce, they resolved to provide against every hazard of ill consequences from its toleration, by the adoption and enforcement of the most jealous and vexatious precautions.

By the strict letter of these regulations, the continued residence of foreigners in China, from year to year, was totally forbidden; and during even the short period for which they were allowed to remain on shore for the necessary purposes of their trade, they were required strictly to confine themselves to the small district which was allotted to them in the suburbs of the city of Canton.

As a further security against turbulence and disorder, it was ordered that all foreign ships should be disarmed, upon their arrival, of their guns and other warlike stores, and that such articles should be retained in the custody of the government during the stay of the ships in port, and restored only at the moment of their departure. This order, although it has probably been but seldom enforced, and that only at a very early period of the trade, appears nevertheless to this day unrepealed upon the Chinese statute books.

Instead of foreigners being permitted to engage in any thing like a free trade and intercourse with the natives generally, the whole of the foreign trade at the port of Canton was specially limited to ten or twelve Chinese merchants; and these merchants were required, in return for the licenses granted them, to undertake, jointly and severally, the most extensive responsibility to the government, not only for the due payment of all the duties and port charges to which the foreigners might render themselves liable, but also generally for their orderly behaviour and good conduct.

Besides these licensed merchants, a few other persons were permitted to attend upon foreigners, in the capacity of linguists (interpreters) or *compradores* (victuallers); but, with the exception of these persons and the individuals in their immediate employ, the natives in general were withheld, by the denunciation of very severe penalties, from either frequenting the houses of foreigners, or holding any species of intercourse with them.

On the other hand, and as some compensation for the imposition of such restrictions and disabilities, it appears that foreigners have, almost from the first, been admitted to be personally exempt, excepting only in cases of capital offences, from the direct operation of the penal code of the empire.

The security of the property of foreigners was also, at an early period, guaranteed to them, not only by severe laws against frauds and other malpractices, but also by a special regulation for the satisfaction of their claims, either by the licensed merchants in a body, or else by the government itself in all cases of individual insolvency.

It cannot be asserted, that these regulations for the security of the persons and property of foreigners in China have been always found adequate and effectual, but their influence has certainly been material in mitigating the evils and inconveniences to which foreigners have, in other respects, been subjected; and, indeed, without their operation in a certain degree, the European trade to China must necessarily have long since been abandoned.

When the above sketch of the restrictions and disabilities, originally imposed upon foreigners and foreign trade in China, is compared with the actual state of things, in these respects, in that country, it will be perceived, that several changes have taken place which are not a little satisfactory, as well as important.

Some, indeed, of the objectionable regulations, it must be acknowledged, are

are still subsisting in full force; but the greater number have been, at different periods, either expressly repealed, suffered to become obsolete, or modified in practice, in a manner so judicious and beneficial, as to render their ultimate effect upon the trade rather advantageous than otherwise.

This beneficial change is, perhaps, chiefly perceptible in the increased facility and expedition with which the trade generally is at present carried on, and the infinitely more advantageous and honourable terms upon which all differences, when such have arisen, between the Europeans and the Chinese, have been negociated and adjusted. The fact, however, may be easily illustrated, also, by particular instances. Thus, the ships of foreign nations have long ceased to be required to surrender up their means of defence: the permanent residence of foreigners, from year to year, at Canton, is no longer objected to: their intercourse and ordinary communications with the different classes among the natives, though still, no doubt, embarrassed with obstacles and restrictions, are considerably more open and free than formerly; and of late, it may be added, advances have been made at Canton to a direct and confidential intercourse with the representatives of the East-India Company by the government itself, which, if suitably improved, may well be expected to lead to very important results. But, upon this part of the subject, it cannot be necessary to enlarge. It must be notorious to every one who is at all acquainted with the history of the foreign, and more especially the British trade to China, that in spite of every difficulty, and occasionally of occurrences of the most untoward nature, it has been advancing in a regular and almost uninterrupted course of improvement for the last half-century.

What then, it will naturally be inquired, are the causes of this progressive amelioration in the circumstances of our commercial intercouse with the Chinese people? It will hardly be imputed to the removal or abatement of any of the ordinary grounds of the jealousy and suspicions entertained by the Chinese, in respect to foreign nations in general. These feelings of the Chinese, in regard to foreigners, so far from having been likely to subside, have been, and necessarily continue to be, subject, on various accounts, to constant and increasing provocation. Instead of the trade being carried on, as formerly, by a few small vessels, and by a limited number of unconnected and unprotected individuals, it now occupies the tonnage of large and well-armed vessels, having on board, and bringing annually to the Chinese coasts some thousands of foreigners, in the several capacities of mercantile agents, marine officers, and sailors; and a very great proportion (perhaps nine-tenths) of this powerful and respectable body of men is now known to the Chinese to be avowedly subject to one head, and consequently ready and united, under that authority, for all purposes, either of offence or defence. . . . . .

Instead of the appearance of armed vessels of any description continuing to be a rare and remarkable occurrence, the entrance of the river of Canton has latterly become, from the necessities of war and other causes, almost a regular naval station. British ships of war now visit the Chinese coasts at all seasons, and they have, in some recent instances, exercised the rights of search, and otherwise displayed their power, almost within the range of the Chinese batteries; and what precludes the possibility of the Chinese government having remained in ignorance of these proceedings, it is known, that harsh and aggravated representations on the subject of British interference were formally made on those occasions to the principal authorities at Canton, both by the Portuguese and by the Americans.

Again, instead of the foreigners, who engage in the China trade, continuing to

to be, as at first, without any ostensible support or countenance from the countries from whence they came, and supposed accordingly by the Chinese to have scarcely any other homes beside their ships, the greatest portion, if not the whole* of the foreign trade is now known by the Chinese to be subject to, and to be under the vigilant protection of the sovereign of a great and powerful nation.

Indeed, however generally ignorant and unmindful the court of Pekin may be supposed to be in regard to foreign transactions and remote events, the reputation of our arms, both in India and the Eastern Archipelago, has of late been carried to such a height, that it would seem to be impossible for the Chinese government to have remained insensible to it. But even if this could be supposed; if the various evidences of our power and reports of our successes that have found their way over every part of the East, can be imagined to have failed to excite the suspicions and alarms of so jealous a government, recently, at least, the Chinese have had experience of our warlike means and resources in a way which is quite unequivocal, and which, in their eyes, must have been, of all others, the most striking and impressive. The circumstance here alluded to is, of course, the forcible occupation and retention by a British force, during the last three months of the year 1808, of the settlement of Macao, in absolute defiance of all the local forces and authorities, Chinese as well as Portuguese.

Yet, even on this trying occasion, the Chinese evinced a degree of placability and forbearance which few persons, acquainted with their ordinary language and conduct, under circumstances of much less provocation, could venture to hope for; and so favourably disposed did the government appear to the renewal of the accustomed commercial intercourse with the English, which that event had unhappily interrupted, that they allowed the trade to recommence, and fall into its ordinary channels, from the first moment that the intelligence was communicated to them of the evacuation of the island by the British forces.

In alluding here to this and other occurrences of a similar tendency, nothing is, however, more remote from the intention of the writer than to assert, that they have been in themselves favourable to the British commercial interests in China. It is not through, but in spite of, the various events which have thus occurred to rouse the jealousy and suspicions of the Chinese, that we to this day retain the possession of a trade, and of a great and flourishing trade with the Chinese empire. These occasions of jealousy and suspicion are, no doubt, for the most part, unavoidable: they are among the natural consequences of the proud pre-eminence which we enjoy in the scale of nations; of our inquisitive, adventurous, and dauntless character; and, more particularly, of the widely diffused and long protracted warfare, in which the state of European politics has engaged us.

But we must not be blind to the difficulties and dangers to which this state of things has exposed, and continues to expose, our commercial interests in China. Though we safely admire the wisdom or the good fortune, by which we have been hitherto extricated from them, we must recollect how the Japanese (a nation in many respects similar to the Chinese) to this day exclude from their ports all those nations of Europe (a remnant of the Dutch excepted) whom they once so readily admitted: how, more recently, the Chinese them-

* In the event of the continuance of the war with America, absolutely the whole of the foreign trade of the port of Canton will, in all probability, centre in Great Britain and its dependencies.

themselves have excluded our own ships from the port of Chusan, and the Russian ships from all the Chinese ports, and this upon occasions of apparently little or no provocation.

We must, further, recollect all the various characteristic traits of the Chinese, which conspire to tell us, that the prosperity of a distant province, and the comparatively small contribution which our trade makes to the national revenue, would be esteemed by them as nothing in the scale, when weighed against the hazard of continuing to permit any species of foreign intercourse, which was supposed capable of detaching the people from their government, and from the usages and institutions of their ancestors, or of, in any other way, disturbing the existing order of things in the empire.

Upon this view of the subject, we shall be disposed to infer, not that the danger is doubtful or remote, but that the means by which it has been averted are excellent, and that those means ought, accordingly, to be diligently traced, and carefully adhered to.

In other words, since we have, under circumstances so little calculated to allay the jealousies and fears of the Chinese, in so great a degree succeeded in conciliating their good-will; since the agents of British commerce in China have not only struggled successfully against such considerable and continually increasing difficulties, but have at length brought the trade, which had commenced so disadvantageously and inauspiciously, to its present state of prosperity and comparative security; it cannot but be useful, as well as instructive, to trace the several steps by which this desirable end has been attained: nor is it unreasonable to assume, that an attentive consideration of them is likely to afford us the surest guide for the future management of these important interests.

If we look back to the past history of the trade, we shall see that the principal events which have marked its progress are the following.

The first is, the adoption by all, or nearly all, European nations trading to China, of the measure of placing their respective commercial interests with the countries eastward of the Cape of Good Hope in the hands, and under the authority, of exclusive companies.

The second is, the approximation to a political connexion with the Government of China, which, with different degrees of success, the several states of Europe, chiefly interested in the trade, have endeavoured to effect, by means of representative ministers, bearing letters and presents to the court of Pekin.

The third is, the recent consolidation, by the events of the present war and other contingencies, of the greatest portion (probably at this time at least nine-tenths) of the foreign commerce of the port of Canton under the British flag; and the increase, consequently, to a very considerable extent, of the weight and influence of the actual representatives of the British nation and Company at that port.

It is but the natural result of such events, that the real value and importance of the British commercial connexion with China not only begins to be, in a certain degree, felt and recognized by the Chinese on the one side, but is also more duly and generally appreciated by ourselves on the other; as is, indeed, fully instanced, by the additional degree of anxiety and attention which had been given of late years, both by the Company's authorities at home, and by their servants abroad, to the consideration of the adoption of the measures, and the system of conduct, best calculated for its preservation and improvement.

Thus

Thus, while the power and consideration naturally arising from the possession of a great and flourishing trade, when such trade is concentrated and drawn into a focus, by being committed to the hands of the representatives of an exclusive Company, necessarily command respect, the general wisdom, propriety, and uniformity of the measures and line of conduct which this system has put it into our power to adopt, have happily been found to conciliate, in no inconsiderable degree, both regard and confidence.

The Chinese seem, at length, to see cause to retract in favour of the British nation, their generally unfavourable opinion of foreigners. Their experience of our character, sustained, as it has for the most part been, by the general tenour of our proceedings, must indeed have convinced them, that our good faith is unimpeachable; and that, while we amply possess both the power and the resolution to maintain all our just claims, we are equally far from being deficient in that wisdom and prudence, which forbid the pursuit of such as are unreasonable and indefensible.

The beneficial effects of the high character and augmented influence which the East-India Company thus possess, at present, at the port of Canton, are felt, both by the peculiar trade of the Company, and also by the remaining part of our national trade with China, which is carried on, under the Company's auspices and control, either in their own ships, by their own marine servants, or in the ships trading from, and belonging to, their several settlements in India, by the private merchants residing there, under the Company's authority. The same effects are even felt, in a certain degree, by the whole of the foreign trade generally. The exertions, for instance, which the Company's servants are continually called upon to make for the maintenance of privileges and the resistance of acts of encroachment, and perhaps oppression, must, when successful, be more or less profitable to all who are concerned in the trade: but it should always be recollected, that the acts of justice or of favour which, in consequence of such exertions, and in cases of a general nature, may be imparted to all, would, without such exertions, (exertions, of course, presupposing a power lodged somewhere, capable of, and interested in making them,) in all probability be imparted to none.

It is also further true, that the credit and character acquired by the Company, and by the Company's servants in China, may, to a certain extent, have had the effect (which was equally undesigned as unlooked-for) of sheltering and countenancing some of the foreign traders of other nations, and those especially of America.

There have been, without doubt, some instances, in which the undistinguishing and ill-informed Chinese, relying on external appearances and on apparent uniformity of manners, have (very unfortunately sometimes for themselves) placed those foreign traders much too nearly on a level in estimation with those of the English nation, of whose honour and probity they had already had so much more certain experience.

The eyes of the Chinese are, indeed, now more open, both to the personal and the national distinctions of the foreigners who frequent their coasts; and misconceptions, in these respects, can therefore scarcely occur again to any serious extent. But it is necessary, here, to advert generally to what has thus occurred, as it has so happened, that this partial and incidental participation by the Americans, and others, in the advantages so variously resulting from the flourishing credit and exalted reputation in China of the British East-India Company, has, very preposterously, been adduced as an argument against the expediency and utility of the system itself which produced them; a system which

which, as we have seen, is mainly the cause of that general prosperity of foreign commerce in China, the benefits of which, if not exclusively, must always be, for the most part, our own.

In fine, the English, when they first adventured in the trade to China, presented themselves to the notice of the Chinese, necessarily, under the double disadvantage of being foreigners and being merchants: nevertheless, since they have been invested with the character of representatives and servants of a great Company, enjoying the declared and immediate protection of the sovereign of their nation, they have succeeded, by sure, though gradual advances, in raising the British trade to a pitch of prosperity, and themselves personally, to a degree of respectability in the estimation of the Chinese, which the most sanguine expectations, under a due knowledge of the circumstances of the case, would hardly have anticipated.

Though foreigners, they have approved themselves just in their dealings, and, generally speaking, wise and consistent in their proceedings.

Though merchants, or agents of merchants, such as they have always professed themselves, the Chinese have found them to possess substantially all the power, as well as much of the dignity, which the highest rank and office are capable of conferring.

Though they lay claim to no direct authority from their sovereign, it is obvious to the Chinese, that they are especially protected and regarded by him, and that they are intimately connected with his immediate officers and servants.

Though they may not personally nor individually have access to the throne of the Chinese emperor, the emperor's officers and subjects well know that they have already been once virtually represented at the court of Pekin by the king's ambassador; and they therefore naturally suppose that they, and the interests of the trade, will be so represented again, on future similar occasions.

If, then, we are content to persevere in the system which we have found upon trial so safe and so efficacious, taking only such further steps towards the improvement and completion of that system as the knowledge and experience acquired in the course of our intercourse with the Chinese may be found to suggest; if, in short, we do not think it too much to continue to employ the means which are reasonable and in our power, of soothing the prejudices and conciliating the good-will of a people with whom we maintain so beneficial and so important a connexion, taking care always, more especially, that their increasing jealousy of our power find a regular and sufficient counterpoise in their increasing respect and esteem for our character, it may safely be pronounced that there are no limits to the improvement and the extension, of which our commercial relations with China will be found susceptible. Upon the most moderate calculation, they will always prove a fruitful and important source of compensation for those embarrassing restrictions and impediments to which, owing to events of a political nature, so much of our trade is at present subjected in the western world.

On the contrary, if we invert this order of things, if we are rash enough to break up that wholesome system of control and subordination, that moderate but effectual coercive influence which, directly or indirectly, the Company possesses over every British individual and every British transaction in China, and which, consistently with our laws and liberties, it is obvious could not possibly be made to subsist upon any other than its present basis; if, led away by a theory, which, however true in general, the peculiar circumstances

of

of the case render wholly inapplicable, we at once throw open this trade, equally and indiscriminately, to the experienced and the inexperienced, the honest and the dishonest, the wary and the unwary; if, ceasing to interpose the present conciliating medium, we hazard the consequent collision of such opposite characters and habits as those of the Chinese and the natives of Great Britain, especially in such increased numbers, on the one side, as a trade in the hands of individuals, even less in extent and value than the present, might probably employ, we shall, there is every reason to suppose, have the mortification to witness, not perhaps the immediate extinction of the trade, but certainly its progressive decline into a state of unprofitableness and insignificance, by strides far more rapid, probably, than those by which it has attained its present prosperity.

A connexion which, in so many ways, is beneficial to the British community at large, and which at best is so precarious, the worst and most ungovernable part of that community would be thus put in a situation at any time to suspend, if not altogether to destroy, by their criminal excesses, or even by their follies and imprudence.

The peculiar circumstances under which foreigners are received in China, are in fact such, that the body or nation suffers from individual offences almost equally, whether those offences are subjected to punishment, or permitted to escape with impunity. The latter event naturally tends to render foreigners objects of hatred and aversion, while the former invariably entails upon them humiliation and disgrace.

Extreme cases of this description have happily as yet rarely been known to occur, as the East-India Company's servants, by means of the powers either directly vested in them, or indirectly arising out of their situation, have hitherto, in every instance of difficulty, actively interposed, either for the preservation or the restoration of harmony. But were this resource taken away, it is difficult to say which of the probable consequences would be most to be deprecated; the license and disorder ensuing from the frequent impunity of offences, or the still more intolerable and humiliating grievance of the abandonment of British subjects to struggle for their lives, unassisted, against false or unproved charges, and amongst all the mazes of Chinese injustice and chicanery.

To obviate the hazard of either of these unpleasant alternatives, in the event of an unrestricted trade, the appointment of a King's consul at Canton has been suggested, and it has been supposed by some that such a public functionary would be fully competent to the discharge of all the *political* duties, at least, which can now fall to the lot of the servants of the East-India Company.

Whether it might, or might not be advisable to engraft such an appointment upon the existing system, is a question which it may be difficult to decide; but one thing is certain, that the creation of such an appointment would not, of itself, in the smallest degree, remove the difficulties above adverted to.

Whatever the consular character might add to the dignity, it can add nothing whatever to the power already enjoyed by the British authorities under the present establishment. It is from the trade that that power is derived. It is the trade, for instance, which confers on the Company's representatives their present power of controlling, not only the marine service of their employers, but also, in a certain degree, all other shipping whatever, importing from India or elsewhere under the British flag.

It is the trade which, by reason of its great extent, has often given them

 means

means, peaceable as well as legitimate, of either favouring or counteracting the views of the Chinese government, and this upon occasions when the possession and exertion of such a power have proved of vital importance to the British interests in that quarter. It is, lastly, also the trade which proves the great engine of power for influencing the proceedings of the licensed Chinese merchants, a class of men upon whose conduct and disposition, in respect to foreigners in China, much more depends than is commonly suspected.

The trade being therefore, in point of fact, the only real and available source of power and influence in the present case, such power and influence can of course reside with none but the representatives of those who carry it on. The King's ambassador at the court of Pekin, and also the captains of his Majesty's navy, when they have powerful ships under their command, are capable no doubt of exerting an influence distinct from the trade; but a king's consul at Canton, without much greater powers than those with which consuls are usually entrusted, must necessarily, whatever his nominal dignity, be little more than a cypher.

The foregoing observations have a reference chiefly to the circumstances under which the British trade to China is placed, by the peculiar character and temper of the government of the country where it is carried on. But there are several other important features peculiar to this trade; features more purely commercial, which will be found strongly to confirm the inference which has already been drawn, that it cannot exist in any thing like its present extent and flourishing condition, otherwise than at this time, through the medium of an exclusive Company.

It is necessary to consider a little more particularly, both what the objects of the trade are, and with whom it is carried on.

It is well known, that it is not a free trade with the Chinese people generally, and to all the various ports of the Chinese empire. If such a trade could be procured to us by negociation, it would, under certain modifications, be no doubt infinitely desirable. The possession of such advantages, and of so firm a footing in the country, might perhaps render it less unsafe, at least in a commercial point of view, to try the experiment of allowing a free competition on one side to meet a free competition already existing on the other. But while we are confined to one port, and to eight or ten merchants, who, although they are permitted to deal with foreigners individually, are nevertheless to many purposes incorporated together, and obliged to act as a body, the case evidently is widely different.

Nothing, it is most probable, could have prevented combinations, and the exercise of arbitrary and dictatorial powers over the trade, on the part of the Chinese merchants, but the present system, by which we bid singly in the market for the greatest portion of the articles of China produce, through the agency of the East-India Company.

The effect of the commercial preponderance we thus enjoy is such, that the richest Chinese merchants have been unable to contend against it, while the poorer ones have been placed by it, in a great measure, at the disposal of the Company.

The Company's servants are thus enabled to regulate the prices of most of the articles of our trade, rather upon the general principles of expediency, and the real state of the internal market of the country, than the mere circumstance of the greater or less liberality or fairness of those eight or ten individuals to whom the trade has been, by the Chinese government, thought proper to be restricted.

Nothing

Nothing can be a stronger evidence of this fact, than the uniformity in the Canton prices of teas, which while the nominal value of all articles of consumption have, in almost all parts of the world, been more or less rapidly increasing, and while the Chinese Government has been supposed to be constantly augmenting its taxes and impositions, have experienced a rise scarcely worthy of notice.

In point of fact, the Company have seldom failed to obtain with readiness, not only fair market prices, but the absolute pre-emption of all China goods brought to sale at Canton for foreign consumption. The competition which, in the purchase of some particular species of teas, and in that of some other articles of comparatively trifling consequence, has been occasionally met with by the Company from Americans, or from their own marine officers, is small indeed, in comparison with the endless and ruinous competition which would ensue, from throwing the whole into the hands of individuals, and thus dividing, as it were, the British public against itself.

To prove that we should, under such circumstances, be obliged, generally speaking, to pay higher to the Chinese for teas and other articles, the produce of China, than we do at present, seems scarcely to require an argument. But it is here further to be observed, that when, through the superior weight and influence of the Company, the prices are once reduced to, or retained within reasonable limits, and a standard thus established, the portion of foreign trade which is in the hands of private individuals is naturally governed, in great measure, by the same rule. It may even, in a few instances, happen, that individuals appear, under particular circumstances, to be favoured still more than the Company themselves; but this, when it really exists in the fair course of trade, is altogether casual, and it is oftener the result of fraud, or a mere fallacy, founded on wrong calculations.

Exceptions, moreover, to the general rule, will, no doubt, occasionally be the result of those hazardous and irregular speculations of individuals, which, however generally pernicious, sometimes lead to great gains as well as to great losses, but which, of course, the wisdom of a well-regulated trade can never admit of. Purchases are also often made by individuals upon the principle of barter, or upon credit, or late in the season, or from merchants under temporary distress, or of goods of a deceptive kind, which, while they are nominally cheaper in price, are, in a still greater degree, inferior in quality. From any such cases as these, no general inferences, it is obvious, can justly be drawn; but it is believed with confidence, that it has been generally admitted, by all those who have had an opportunity of making the comparison, than when the parallel is fairly made, between the trade of the Company and that of Americans and other private adventurers, the advantages on the side of the former are found to be both important and unquestionable.

In regard to the disposal in China of our British manufactures and productions, the advantage accruing to the public from the establishment of an exclusive Company, are no less conspicuous than those alre dy stated to arise in other instances.

It is notorious, that the Company, by the means, or through the influence of the trade reciprocally carrying on at the same time in articles the produce of China, has been enabled to export, and has also succeeded in inducing the Chinese merchants to receive, large and increasing proportions of our staple manufactures and productions, and at prices excluding all ideas of profit, either to the Company, who are the last sellers on the part of the English, or to the licensed Canton merchants, who are the first purchasers on the part of the Chinese.

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The advantage to us, in the latter respect, is obvious; and, in the former, though it may be doubted, in a general point of view, how far actual pecuniary sacrifices, on the part of the Company, can of themselves be beneficial to the nation at large, yet in the cases in which they have been made, as here quoted, it may easily be shewn, that they actually have been thus beneficial, and that in a very considerable degree.

The leading articles amongst our manufactures and productions, which we have already succeeded in introducing into China, are our woollens and our metals. The latter have found, hitherto, but little sale, otherwise than in their raw or unmanufactured state; and if it had not been for the great and persevering exertions of the East-India Company, there is great reason to suppose, that the sale of our woollen trade would have remained equally limited.

In a country in which the people have been so long accustomed to rely for all the necessaries, and even conveniences of life, upon its internal resources, where almost every species of ostentation and splendour is precluded by sumptuary laws and frugal habits, and where the prejudices against novelty and innovation of every kind have been often found to more than counterbalance the most convincing proofs of superior excellence and utility, there was surely little reason to hope, that had things been left to take their natural course, our manufactures and productions could have ever obtained any thing like an extensive or general consumption.

The Company, nevertheless, now sell in China, annually, not less than about one million sterling in value of British woollens alone. To this height they have succeeded in carrying the trade, by previously submitting, from year to year, to very considerable losses, and by regularly binding the Chinese merchants, by the tenour of their annual contracts, to receive these goods in part payment for their teas, and upon terms which, low as they were, in comparison with those upon which the woollens had been originally purchased in England, were still, almost always, considerably higher than could have been warranted or expected, upon the mere consideration of the then state of the demand in China.

Thus the sacrifices made by the Company, with the view of reducing our British prices more nearly to the level of the Chinese market, and the exertions to which the Chinese merchants have been at the same time stimulated, in order to effect, without actual loss, the disposal of a stock constantly imposed on them in superabundance, have gradually conspired to effect the dispersion of our manufactures, to a great extent, over the country, in spite of every kind of predilection and prejudice.

The taste for British goods has been introduced, and seems now pretty well established. The superior quality of our cloths seems to be very generally felt and acknowledged: but what has, perhaps, most of all contributed to their present favourable reception throughout the interior of China, is the uncommon care and attention bestowed by the Company in preventing the introduction of any thing like deception or suspicious inequality into the packages of goods issued from their warehouses. In this respect, the Company have been successful in commanding the admiration and confidence of the Chinese, in a degree that has probably no parallel. It is notorious, that the Company's mark like the impression upon a coin, is now admitted in almost all parts of the vast empire of China, as a testimony of the quantity and quality of the article, on which it appears so unquestionable, as to preclude the necessity of further examination. How beneficial such a confidence must be, in facilitating the dispersion of the goods, and how impossible, under any other system, it must be.

be (however highly we may be disposed to rate the general probity of our private merchants) to maintain such a confidence unbroken, must be obvious to every unbiassed judgment. There is no doubt that, under the present circumstances, the trade in British woollens is at length becoming a gainful one to all parties. The Company are, on the one hand, in a fair way to reap some portion of the benefits of its sacrifices and its exertions (sacrifices and exertions, such as none but a Company could have made or submitted to), while, on the other hand, the remaining and most important portion of these benefits, namely, the increased and still increasing vent for British produce, necessarily fall to our manufacturers and to the nation at large.

Another, and a still more important view, in which the trade to China is to be considered, is the supply which it affords us, and is alone capable of affording, of an article in such general use, as to be nearly equivalent to a necessary of life. The consumption of tea in the British dominions is now estimated at twenty-five millions of pounds weight, upon an average, per annum; and it will scarcely be doubted by any who considers the nature and the universality of the consumption of this article, even amongst the lowest classes in this country, that any material reduction in the quantity, or deterioration of the quality, would be productive of very considerable distress and inconvenience. It is impossible not to foresee, that so general a privation, so material a diminution of the daily and domestic comforts of the poor, as must ensue, in a proportionate degree, from the total, or the partial failure in the supply of tea, would, wherever the evil extended, be calculated to excite new discontents, as well as to embitter those which the unavoidable pressure of the war might already have occasioned. The national interests would, moreover, it is obvious, suffer no less in another way, by the consequent defalcation in the public revenue, of which the portion derived from this source now amounts to about four millions sterling: and, lastly, by the corresponding diminution, at the same time, of the fair profits of the East-India Company, that is to say, in fact, the profits, directly or indirectly, of a very large portion indeed of the British community.

From these evils the nation is secured, as far as human prudence and foresight can be supposed capable of securing it, by the operation of the chartered privileges of the East-India Company.

The national interests require more, in fact, from this branch of trade, than it could, by any possibility attain, if left altogether to itself. They require, in the first place, that the supply it affords us of the article in question should be uniformly adequate, but not much more than adequate to the demand, not only in the aggregate, but also in respect to the several varieties and kinds, of which it is necessary that that aggregate should consist.

There is probably no article of commerce whose value requires to be determined by such nicety of previous examination, and the due discrimination of which requires such matured judgment and experience; no article of which the quality, and consequently the credit and the consumption, is so liable to be affected by improper admixture and adulteration. It has accordingly been found requisite, among other regulations, that all damaged teas, though often saleable (for the purposes, no doubt, of deception and adulteration) for considerable sums, should be destroyed; and barges are, in consequence, frequently sent down by the Company to the mouth of the Thames, with such teas on board, for the express purpose of discharging their contents into the sea. There are other teas which, though not actually damaged, are of an inadmissible and objectionable quality. Whenever these, contrary to the intentions of the Company, have been imported, they have, if necessary, been returned

back

back on the hands of the owners; and, at all events, the repetition of such practices has been discouraged, by deducting the full amount of the loss upon such teas from the accounts of the respective Chinese merchants. To these, and similar charges, though made after an interval of two or more years, the Chinese merchants (such is their confidence in the honour and good faith of the Company) submit, almost without question or examination.

There are, on the other hand, kinds of tea in China, a certain portion of which it is essentially requisite to provide for the annual investment for England, though, upon a comparison of the sales of these teas at home with the prices that must be given to procure them abroad, they are found sometimes to yield little or no immediate profit. The Company accordingly give a degree of encouragement to the growth and manufacture of such teas, which individuals, having only a limited and temporary interest in the trade, never could think of, but which the longer and more extended experience of a public body teaches to be beneficial, both to the nation and to itself; because it is found that a certain admixture with some others of that particular kind of tea (the introduction of a suitable supply of which is secured by the above means) by the retail dealers in England, materially contributes to maintain the credit and extend the sales of the article generally.

In a word, upon the present system, the quality, the quantity, and the appreciation of our annual supply of this important article of consumption, is evidently carried to the greatest pitch of perfection, that the circumstances under which foreigners are received in China will admit of. The whole of the produce for foreign consumption of each season, passing, with little exception, regularly under the review of the Company's servants, nothing can be conceived more free and unconfined than their choice; and in this they are determined, not like individual traders, by some casual and immediate advantage and temptation, but by general views of the superior excellence or suitableness of the article tendered to meet the existing demand, and thereby to promote, as well the interests of the nation as those of their own immediate employers.

In regulating also the extent of the supply, they are too well acquainted with the importance and nature of the interests under their charge to permit those variations and irregularities to occur, by which individual traders are too often known to endeavour to influence the state of the market, and to seek to render it subservient to their particular views and interests. And if it were even possible to suppose the Company, or their representatives, to act ever under the influence of such a policy, the legislature, by determining by law the amount of the stock of teas to be kept up permanently in their warehouses, and by such other acts as its wisdom may suggest, has always the power (which in the case of an open trade it could not have) of interfering and controlling them. As to the appreciation of the teas in China, the reasons have already been stated why, under the present system, it must necessarily be the lowest which the nature of the case and the state of the market will permit.

To recapitulate:—It has been endeavoured to shew, in what manner the present prosperity and comparative security of the China trade have arisen out of the system under which it has been conducted; a system which, through the medium of an exclusive Company, diffuses the profits and advantages of a great and well-regulated commerce, in equitable proportions, directly or indirectly, over the whole of the British community; first, by its regular and secure contributions to the revenue (by which so much equivalent taxation of a different description is avoided); secondly, by its satisfactory and amply abundant

dant supply of an universally desired article of daily consumption; thirdly, by its distinguished success in extending the sales and maintaining the credit of British manufactures and productions; and lastly, by the support and employment it gives to multitudes in the marine and other services of the Company, exclusive of that large and important portion of the British community primarily interested in it, under the denomination of East-India Proprietors.

It has further been pointed out and exemplified in what manner the Chinese have recognized and become accustomed to the existing system, and how, in fact, while it has had the effect of reconciling them to our principles of government, it has enabled us, in a great degree, to counteract the worst features of their own.

Finally, therefore, it is inferred, that by a dereliction of the system in question the trade cannot be improved, though it may probably be ruined; that though it may thus be put into other hands, there is no probability in the nature of things, that into whatever hands it may fall, it can benefit, or advantageously employ, a larger portion than it does at present of the British public.

It is probable that the truth of these positions is already so far admitted, that there are not now many persons who would venture to recommend the total and immediate subversion of a system which time and circumstances have so essentially connected, in various ways, with our national interests. But a much greater, and more respectable number of persons, appear to have assented to propositions for the admission, under certain circumstances, of a general trade in China produce; by which propositions the exclusive privilege of the Company to the trade to that empire is equally assailed, though in a more indirect manner: and the ultimate tendency being the same, the consequences are necessarily to be deprecated and resisted in a similar manner.

In fact, without an exclusive trade in the articles the produce of China, the exclusive admission to the ports of that empire might soon become little better than a nominal privilege, and of very doubtful advantage. If the private trader is placed in a situation to obtain, either openly or clandestinely, any material participation in the existing trade for the supply of Great Britain and Ireland with the staple commodities of the Chinese empire, it is obvious that all further calculations on the part of the Company, either for suiting the tonnage to the supply, or the supply to the demand, must be perfectly nugatory.

Circumstances might put it into the power of private traders to defeat the Company's wisest provisions for the regular accommodation of the British consumer, while they always would render less certain and practicable the continuance of such measures as are now taken by the Company for the relief of the British manufacturers.

The speculations of individuals might, no doubt, be hazardous and irregular, and generally ruinous, perhaps, whenever they were legal; but, in either case, the trade of private individuals, through indirect channels, would necessarily entail the introduction of inferior and objectionable teas into the British market, and thus, by discrediting the article, reduce the consumption, and finally bring ruin and disorder into that trade, in which they had so unworthily participated.

(*To be concluded in our next number.*)

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(*To be concluded in our next number.*)

THE JEWS OF ABYSSINIA.*

Portuguese and Spanish writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as well as Bruce and Salt, have spoken of a Jewish race settled from time immemorial in Abyssinia. They are termed *Falassjan*, or "the Exiled," by the other inhabitants of the country, whether Christians, Mahomedans, or Pagans. Since their establishment in Abyssinia, which, at the latest, is dated A.C. 330, up to the year 1800, these Jews were governed by Israelitish kings, who resided, from the first century before the birth of our Saviour till the year 1542, in a city built on a very steep rock, and called Ambahay; it is situated in the northern part of the mountainous country of Samen. Subsequently to the year 1542, the seat of this Jewish court was removed to Foloen, then to Segareteh, and more recently to Genzarah and Missourat. The Jews who occupied this mountain-region defended themselves successfully against the Christian sovereigns of Abyssinia and the Moors of Adel, at the period when the latter wrested from the former their possessions in Abyssinia.

During the ages preceding the conversion of the Abyssinians to Christianity, which was in the year 325, the Jewish kings held not only Samen, but the country betwixt it and the sea. After the year 330, they progressively lost the whole of their possessions, except Samen. To compensate for this, the Israelites gained possession of the territory west of Samen, and between it and Lake Dembea, which they held till the middle of the sixteenth century, from which period to the year 1630 they were gradually dispossessed of these provinces, and were forced to pay to the Christian sovereigns an annual tribute of money, cattle, woollen cloths, and iron. Since that period, both parties were faithful to their engagements: when Bruce visited the country, the Jews of Samen could still bring 50,000 effective men into the field. About the year 1800 their royal family became extinct, and the Jews of Samen know no other head now than the individual who reigns over the Christians of Abyssinia.

The object of this memoir is to demonstrate that the establishment of these Jews in Abyssinia may be traced as far back as the age of Alexander the Great. The positive and exact data on the state of the arts and manufactures amongst this Jewish people become thus the more interesting, inasmuch as their ancestors dwelt formerly in the neighbourhood of the Tyrians, who always lived in peace with the Israelites, and taught them the art of rearing palaces and magnificent temples, as well as that of constructing ships, and visiting the most distant seas. Would it not be surprising if, in spite of all this, and notwithstanding the remote antiquity of the Jewish settlement in Abyssinia, the existing arts and pursuits of this people should afford no illustration of those o their forefathers during their sojourn in Palestine, nor of the progress of civilization and the arts and manufactures amongst the Phœnicians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Egyptians, and other nations, with whom the Jews of the Holy Land had been constantly in communication, when between the years B.C. 643 and 330, a party of that nation quitted their native country for Abyssinia, where they made many proselytes, and where they have retained, up to the present time, their independence, their ancient tongue, their religion and institutions? My researches have proved the contrary.

The political history of the Abyssinian Jews is important in another respect, since their influence was fatally exerted against the empire of Meroë and that of

* This article is an abridgment of a curious *Notice sur l'Epoque de l'Etablissement des Juifs dans l'Abyssinie*, by M. Louis Marcus, inserted in the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris.

of the Automoloi, by forcing the semi-barbarous inhabitants on the eastward to fix their habitations more to the west, and by opposing to the ascendancy of the Meroë mode of worship over the minds of the indigenous inhabitants of Abyssinia and Sennaar, the more efficacious influence of a monotheistic religion, which teaches that its votaries are more beloved by the Almighty than other mortals. The veil which has hitherto concealed the latter history of the empire of Meroë will be a little raised, on discovering, first, that towards the year 643 B.C. a colony of Egyptian warriors established themselves to the westward of the Blue Nile, and to the southward of the territory of the ancient Meroë; 2dly, that between the years 643 and 330 B.C. a colony of more than 10,000 Jews, with upwards of 4,000 Syrian idolaters intermixed, fixed themselves in Abyssinia; 3dly, that about the year 90 B.C. came thither certain Græco-Egyptian colonists, whose chiefs subjected, in the succeeding fifty years, all the other nations of Abyssinia, but who, in the succeeding half-century, were forced to divide the sceptre of Abyssinia with the Jewish princes; and 4thly, that towards the year 69 B.C. a people of Caffre race left the border of the Quilmanci rivers and the isle of Madagascar to settle in the southwest of Abyssinia, in the territory occupied by the Automoloi, or the Egyptian warriors, who evacuated it thereupon, by degrees, and took possession of the ancient state of Meroë, the city of that name, and Upper Nubia.

Of all the colonies here enumerated, that of the Jews exercised most influence over the empire of Meroë and that of the Automoloi. The Abyssinian Israelites had, in centuries prior to the Christian era, conquered much territory from those two states, and their religion had spread very rapidly amongst the idolatrous inhabitants of Abyssinia and Sennaar.

According to the Abyssinian historians, the establishment of the Jews in their country was so early as the reign of Solomon in the Holy Land; namely, about 980 B.C., when the Queen of Sheba returned from Jerusalem to her own kingdom. According to the account of the foreign Jews, those of Abyssinia settled in that country in the time of Rehoboam, son of Solomon, when Judea was divided into the kingdoms of Judah and Israel. Rejecting, however, all statements which are not based upon sure and authentic grounds, it will appear that the entry of the Jews into Abyssinia took place before the year 300 and after the year 643 B.C.

Philostorgius, a Greek writer of the fourth century, says, in his Ecclesiastical History,* "to the south of the Axumites, along the ocean, as far as its most eastern extremity (Cape Gardafui) dwell the Syrians, Σύροι. The original inhabitants of the country round about still know them by that name. They are quite darkened in complexion by the heat of the sun, its rays falling perpendicularly upon them. They still speak the language of their forefathers. They were transported by Alexander the Great from Syria into their new country." In translating the Greek word Σύροι, in this passage, into the Gyz tongue, the ancient spoken language of Abyssinia, and which is at present the written language, we obtain the word *Saman*, which resembles *Samen*, the name which the Abyssinian province already spoken of bears in the Greek inscription of Adulis.† The Latin poet Claudian,‡ who lived almost at the same time with Philostorgius, and who had resided in Egypt, and well knew the manners of the Ethiopians, speaks of the Abyssinian Jews. He calls them positively *Judæi*. It is therefore certain that in the time of Philostorgius there were Jews in Abyssinia; and it is also probable, from what has been stated, that

* *Hist. Eccles.*, lib. 4, p. 518. † Cosmas, Topog. Christ., t. ii. p. 142. ‡ *In Eutropium.*

that *Saman* was the name by which the indigenous inhabitants of Abyssinia formerly designated the Jews of their country. It is, moreover, highly probable that this people entered it either alone, or mingled with Syrian idolaters in the time of Alexander the Great; a circumstance not surprising, considering that, according to Josephus, he transported a party of Samaritan Jews from Syria to the south of Egypt. We read too, in Eusebius, in Tzetzes, in the Talmud, in the Jewish historian Joseph ben Gorion, and in the Greek writer John Malala, that the Macedonian conqueror undertook a successful expedition against the inhabitants of Meroë, and Josephus tells us that many orthodox Jews voluntarily enrolled themselves in the armies of Alexander, whom they followed in his conquests. Pliny speaks of a successful campaign of Alexander against Arabia Petræa and Arabia Felix. Nothing, therefore, militates against the supposition that the Syrian colony in Abyssinia mentioned by Philostorgius was placed there in the time of Alexander the Great, and by his order. The two following passages, from the works of two ancient authors, prove that about the year 130 B.C. the Jews were very numerous in Abyssinia. "Most of the Troglodytes," says Agatharcides,* "are circumcised, like the Egyptians, partially; but those whom the Greeks term *Colobes* (mutilated) circumcise their children as soon as they are born, entirely." The age at which the ancient Egyptians and Troglodytes, not being Colobes, practised circumcision on their children, is not stated by Agatharcides, who, as he wrote at Alexandria, thought it unnecessary to say what every one knew; but Ambrose, father of the church of the fourth century, tells us† that the Egyptians were circumcised between the tenth and fourteenth years of their age, the time at which the Christians and Mahomedans now living in Egypt still circumcise their children. In Abyssinia, on the contrary, many Christians circumcise their children the eighth day after birth. This custom arises from the ascendancy which the precepts of the Jewish religion formerly exerted over the Abyssinians prior to their entry into the Christian church. The peculiar mode of circumcision practised amongst the Jews of Abyssinia corresponds exactly with the directions of the Pentateuch, though it differs from that which prevailed in ancient Egypt and is in use amongst the Mahomedans. In ancient times, the Jews were the only people who circumcised in that peculiar manner; and I can undertake to say, that even if the Phœnicians and the Syrians were formerly circumcised in the same mode as the Jews of all countries are at the present day, it would not be the less true that the Colobes of Agatharcides could not be either Phœnicians or Syrians, but of Israelitish origin; for Herodotus‡ relates that these two nations did not retain the custom of circumcision when they settled in a foreign land.

The fact that the Abyssinian people, called by the Greeks Colobes, or the "mutilated," were of Jewish origin, is confirmed by the positive testimony of Artemidorus, a Greek writer, who lived about the year 100 B.C., and who tells us that the Colobes circumcised their female children in the same manner as the Jews: a custom still practised by the Jews of Abyssinia, but not by those of other countries, it being prohibited in the Talmud. Strabo§ states to the same effect as Artemidorus. The Jews of Abyssinia have preserved, in their ancient purity, the customs observed heretofore in Palestine in respect to circumcision; the precepts of the Talmudists, on the contrary, are not always in concord with those ancient usages.

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* *De Rubro Mari*, in Phot. Biblioth. Diod. Sic., iii. p. 165. † *De Abrahamo*, l. c. ii.
‡ Lib. iv. c. 106. § Lib. xvi. 2, 38, and lib. xvii.

The Colobes are described as Κρεοφάγοι, men who subsist on the flesh of cattle, by Agatharcides and by Artemidorus. Other Abyssinian races, who preferred animal to vegetable food, were termed by the ancients elephant-eaters, ostrich-eaters, &c. It is well known that the Jews are forbidden to eat the flesh of these animals and many others. Is it not remarkable, that the same Abyssinian nation which practised the Jewish form of circumcision should live upon the flesh of cattle, whilst other races in the same country devoured elephants, ostriches, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, lions, serpents, grasshoppers, spiders, oysters, crabs, tortoises, shell-fish and other fish? But this circumstance is easily explained if we consider that the Colobes were Jews: for the Israelites of Abyssinia do not eat the things forbidden by Moses, and the Abyssinians who are now Christians, but many of whom probably professed formerly the Jewish religion, observe almost the same rule. Considering the vast number of the viands from which the Abyssinians abstain, and recollecting that they were converted to Christianity so early as the fourth century, there can be little room for doubt that the settlement of the Jews in Abyssinia must have preceded by many centuries the introduction of the Christian religion into that country. The Copts, who first preached the Gospel to the Abyssinians, and who still supply them with patriarchs, are not so scrupulous in the choice of food: they are content not to eat the flesh of swine, or of the hare; but they do not refuse the other viands prohibited by the law of Moses; whilst the Christians of Abyssinia abstain from nearly all the meats forbidden in the Pentateuch. Moreover, they have received from their Jewish countrymen many customs, religious and secular, of which no trace is to be found in the text of the Scriptures, nor in the other Hebrew books, but which seem, nevertheless, to have been in use amongst the Jews whilst they dwelt in the Holy Land.

Diodorus Siculus (B.C. 14) says,* that near the southern extremity of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandel there dwelt a race of Troglodytes, who believed that the bed of the Red Sea had been twice exposed dry to the air for twenty-four hours. This tradition could only belong to the Jews of Abyssinia, for no traces of it are to be found among other people of antiquity besides the Jews.

The Greek navigator named Eudoxus of Caidus, who lived about the year 120 B.C., in returning from Egypt, was cast by a storm on the coast of Ethiopia.† There he remained long enough to learn thoroughly the language of the inhabitants. He soon afterwards undertook a voyage along the western coast of Africa, intending to make a circuit of this portion of the earth. He cast anchor in a harbour where the people spoke the same tongue as those of eastern Africa, in the country where he had formerly resided on his return from a voyage to India. The two people not only spoke the same language, but resembled each other in person. The resemblance was so great in respect to language, physical structure, customs, mode of dress, &c. that Eudoxus fancied he had arrived on the frontiers of the territory in which he had formerly lived, and returning full of joy to Cadiz (the ancient Gades), whence he had sailed, he there stated that he had fulfilled the object he proposed at starting, to circumnavigate Africa. All the circumstances of Eudoxus's history are easily explained, if we admit that the Greek traveller came to the country of the Syro-Jews, of whom Philostorgius speaks, and to a Carthaginian or Phœnician colony on the west coast of Africa. Philostorgius acquaints us, that the colony of Syrians, or rather Syro-Jews, which Alexander had transported to the

* Lib. iii. c. 123. † Strabo, ii. 2.

the southern coast of Abyssinia, spoke, in the fourth century, the Syrian language, or more properly, Hebrew, as do still the Jews of Abyssinia. The Hebrew and the ancient dialect of Tyre, the mother-country of Carthage, probably differed from each other less even than the Syrian and the Hebrew. In fact, Isaiah calls the Hebrew the language of the Canaanites, and the Tyrians were the most civilized and most powerful of all the Canaanitish nations who spoke their language. In the sixth century of the Christian era, the Punic language was still spoken in several parts of the northern coast of Africa.* It is not, then, a matter of astonishment that, 700 years previously, this language was spoken in certain maritime towns on the west coast of Africa; for we know that nearly 150 years posterior to the voyage of Eudoxus, there were several Phœnician or Carthaginian establishments in the gulf called by the ancients the Gulf of Commerce,† and which was situated between the river Leucos and Cape Blanco.

The southern coast of Abyssinia was peopled, according to Philostorgius, by a Syrian colony: here it was that Eudoxus found a people speaking the same language as the Carthaginians who were settled on the west coast of Africa; here it is that Diodorus Siculus places a nation which believed that, in very remote times, the Red Sea had been twice dry for twenty-four hours; here it is that Artemidorus locates the Colobes, who practised circumcision in the same manner as the Jews of Abyssinia and of other nations; and here it is that Pliny fixes a place called Gaza, near the city of Assab, and another called Bargaza, or the country of Gaza, between the town of Zeila, the ancient Mosyllon, and Cape Gardafui.‡ The term *Gaza* belongs, therefore, to several places on the southern coast of Abyssinia. The term resembles the word *Gyz*, the name given by the Abyssinians to their country and written language, and which signifies "emigration:" we shall soon see that Abyssinia received this name from the Syrians or Syro-Jews, who peopled part of it in the time of Alexander the Great, and who called themselves in the singular *Gyz*, in the plural *Agazyan*, and *Agazy*, that is "emigrants," to denote that they had left their native country to dwell in Abyssinia.

The following fact makes it still more probable that this people, whose manners and traditions offer so many traits characteristic of the ancient Hebrews: the Christians and the Jews of Abyssinia allege that the latter settled at first on the southern coast of that country, whence they spread in time into the interior: and further, on the route which these Jews took, in going from the Holy Land to Abyssinia, were many independent Jewish states up to the time of the Emperor Justinian, A.D. 550.§

It has been already mentioned, that the Abyssinians call their written language and their country *Gyz*, and that this name, which signifies "emigration," was given by the Syro-Jews who settled in Abyssinia about 330 B.C. The following are some of the arguments on which I found this assertion, which differs from the opinion of the learned Ludolphe. This father of Ethiopian literature believed that the Abyssinians were a colony of Arabs, who peopled the country at a very remote period, anterior by some centuries to the Christian era. Ludolphe's opinion is founded upon the meaning of the word *Gyz*, which implies "colony," and upon two passages from classic authors, in which mention is made of a city called *Abyssa* in Arabia, and of an Arabian people named *Abaseni*. The late Mr. Murray, a learned English orien-

* Procop. *de Bell. Vandal*, lib. ii.
† Strabo, xvii. 35.
‡ Pliny, vi. 34 and 35.
§ Procopius, *de Bello Persico*, i. p. 32.

orientalist, agrees with Ludolphe, and corroborates his opinion by noting the affinity between the Gyz language and the Arabic. The late Mr. Salt, on the other hand, thought the Abyssinians were a different nation from the Arabs, from their physiognomy, their natural complexion, their mode of building and of dress, their writing, &c.; in short, he says, the whole tenour of their political history and its contents proves that the Abyssinians and the Arabians are two distinct people. Mr. Salt, however, suspected that the affinity between the Gyz and the Arabic might be the effect of the settlement in Abyssinia of the Syrian colony of which Philostorgius speaks. Independently of this, Mr. Salt remarks that the affinity may be explained by the proximity of the countries in which the two languages are spoken, without its being necessary to conclude either that Arabia was peopled by the Abyssinians, or the country of the latter by the Arabs. Another argument of Mr. Salt is, that all we can learn from the fathers of the church and from the oldest Arabic authors concerning the Arabs and Abyssinians, leads us to conclude them to be two people of different races. Some of the arguments in favour of this conclusion are subjoined.

1. The word *gyz* is written in the Gyz dialect, as in the Samaritan, with *gimel, ain, zain,* not *gimel, alif, zain,* or *gimel, zain, ain,* as in Arabic.

2. The words *Abyssa* and *Abaseni* are not aspirated as the *Habesh* of the Arabs, that is, *Abyssinia.* These two geographical names, which designate the same country in Arabia, are expressed in the Old Testament by *Buz.* Jeremiah places the city of Buz beside those of Tema and Dedan: he names them together, adding that Nebuchadnezzar reduced all three as well as the whole of Arabia Deserta and Arabia Petræa. The city of Abyssa is placed by Ptolemy in the chain of mountains separating Arabia Petræa and Arabia Felix on the south-east. Here, likewise, Ptolemy places several towns to which he gives the name of *Theima,* and which are still found there. It is in this chain, then, that we should seek the site of the Buz of Jeremiah, who places it near Tema. They are both situated, according to the book of Moses, to the eastward of Edom, which can be no other country than the mountainous region which bounds Arabia Deserta on the south-east, and extends to the Persian Gulf, marking the limits between Arabia Petræa and Yemen. The site of the Buz of Jeremiah, therefore, coincides with that of the Abyssa of Ptolemy, which is the Abaseni of Stephen of Byzantium. But the words *Buz* and *Habegh* have no affinity whatever in the Arabic language: the Abyssinians, or Habesh of the Arabs, cannot therefore be regarded as a colony of the Arabians whom Ptolemy and Stephen of Byzantium call Abyssa or Abaseni. The Abyssinians pretend not to be descended from Arabian colonists, nor do the Arabs claim the peopling of Abyssinia. The tradition common to both nations is, that the Abyssinians are a mixture of Autochthones and the nations expelled by the Israelites from Palestine in the reign of Joshua.

3. This union of the aborigines of Abyssinia with the Canaanites is termed *Angaba,* by the Abyssinians. The word *angaba* signifies "the assemblage of nations" in the Gyz tongue; the word *habesh* expresses the same thing in Arabic, though it has no signification either in the Gyz or the Amharic. The Abyssinians, who sometimes call themselves *Angaba,* reject, nevertheless, the synonymous term of *Habesh,* as a denomination not honourable. Hence they repel any supposed affinity with the Arabs. On the other hand, we know from Philostorgius that, in the time of Alexander the Great, a Syro-Jewish colony settled in Abyssinia; and the inhabitants assert that, besides the Canaanites, their conquerors the Jews also sent a colony into their country.

We

We know that it is, in fact, inhabited by a vast number of Israelites, who were at one time united in a national body, ruled by monarchs of their own religion. We know, besides, that about the year 150 B.C. the Jews called by the Greeks Colobes, or "the mutilated," were then very numerous in Abyssinia.

About the year 46 B.C. Cæsar transported a party of Carthaginians settled at Tingis, a town in Mauritania, to Spain, where they built a town which they named *Julia-gjoza*, or *Julia-traducta*, in honour of Julius Cæsar.* Thus the term *gjoza* was used by these descendants of the Carthaginians or Phenicians to express the Latin word *traducta*, which signifies "transported." So *gyz* is a technical term much used amongst the people of Palestine and Syria to express "emigrants." It is not surprising, then, that the Syro-Jews, who settled in Abyssinia, should have assumed the epithet of *gyz*, or "emigrants," which was communicated to the other inhabitants of Abyssinia, and remains to the present time. Between A.D. 200 and 220, the name of *gyz* occurs in several parts of the coast and interior of Abyssinia. At that period nothing is heard of a country called Habesh in Troglodytica; no other nations were known there besides the Axumites and the *Agazyan* or *Agazy*, that is, "the emigrants," the *Samans* or Syrians, the *Colobes* or "mutilated," and the Jews. The name of Axumites, by which the Abyssinians call themselves, comes from Axum, an ancient city of Abyssinia, built B.C. 39 by the Græco-Egyptians, who settled in Abyssinia about the year 100 B.C. The term *gyz* is met with in ancient authors prior to this period, and it cannot therefore belong to any other nation than the Syro-Jews of Abyssinia, called *Saman Falasyan*, "Syrians of Palestine," by the natives; *Colobes*, by the Greeks; Jews, by Claudian; and *Agazy*, or "emigrants," in their own language.

In reply to the argument drawn by Ludolphe and Murray from the affinity of the Gyz tongue being greater with the Arabic than with the Hebrew and other Semitic tongues, it may be asserted, though it may appear paradoxical, that the greater that affinity appears, the more certain is it that the Abyssinians and Arabians are distinct nations, and have not peopled each other's country. In the inscriptions of Adulis and of Axum occur the proper names of a vast number of Abyssinian places, almost all of which bear some signification in the Gyz language. It is the same in a great measure with most of the geographical names of Arabia which appear in Eratosthenes, Agatharcides, Artemidorus, Diodorus, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy, &c., and which are of Arabic origin, and have a meaning in that language. If we now compare the geographical names in Arabic with those of Troglodytica, which appear in the two inscriptions and in classical authors, we shall not find more than two or three common to both countries. If the Arabs were the first to people Abyssinia, we are bound to conclude that, having introduced their mother-tongue there, they would assign new local names corresponding with places, similar in character, in Arabic. This is a proceeding so natural to mankind, that the Tyrians transported with them the name of Tyre to Africa and the Persian Gulf; the Spaniards have their Hispaniola in America, the English their New Scotland, and the French their Isle of Bourbon. Abyssinia being once studded with towns bearing Arabian names, they would continue to be so called, for elsewhere the language of Arabian colonists has subsisted amongst the natives. The Spaniards have inherited a *Carthagena* from the Carthaginians, and Portugal an *Algarve* from the western Arabs; yet can the Abyssinians, dwelling close beside

* Bochart, tom. i. pp. 477 and 714.

beside the Arabians, and abandoning their commerce to the Mahomedan Arabs of the country, furnish, from the year 280 B.C. to A.D. 200, no geographical name in their country which recals any place in Arabia, of that date? We must then admit that the Arabians have not peopled Abyssinia, nor the Abyssinians Arabia; and that the affinity of the Gyz and the Arabic arises from the proximity of the two nations and their mutual intercourse, and moreover from the Jewish and Syrian settlers in Abyssinia, whose languages exerted formerly an influence over the Ethiopic or Gyz tongue, which it still feels.

Let us now endeavour to ascertain whether there were Jews in Abyssinia prior to the transportation of a colony of Jews and Syrians thither by Alexander the Great.

According to Aristæus,* no Jews were settled in Egypt prior to the reign of Psammeticus, or before A.C. 643. It is not likely that there were Jews in Abyssinia earlier than in Egypt, which is not only nearer Palestine than Abyssinia, but the Egyptians invaded the Holy Land more frequently than the Ethiopians or Meroëans and their neighbours. They were often, subsequently to the time of Solomon, in alliance with the Jews, or traded with them. To judge by some Syriac words found in the Gyz language, I am inclined to believe that the first settlement of the Jews in Abyssinia was not anterior to the time of Alexander the Great: so that all the Jews now in that country must be descended from those whom the Macedonian conqueror transported into Abyssinia. In fact, some Syriac words have found their way into the Gyz, which the Abyssinian could not, it would appear, have received from the Syrian idolaters settled in their country in the time of Alexander, but must have come from the Jews; for these words refer to the Pentateuch or to the Jewish creed. This being the case, the language of the Jews who entered Abyssinia was not pure Hebrew, but a mixture of Hebrew and Syriac. The prophet Jeremiah, who lived subsequently to Psammeticus, addressed his fellow-Jews in a Hebrew very slightly corrupted. The Jews of Abyssinia appear to have entered the country after the death of Jeremiah, that is, after the destruction of the temple by Nebuchadnezzar: for Jeremiah survived the expulsion of his nation from the Holy Land. A long time was doubtless requisite to make the Jewish language so corrupt as to substitute the Syriac word *oray-tah*, which occurs also in the Chaldee and the Talmudico-Rabbinical dialect, for the Hebrew term *taurah*, in speaking of the Pentateuch, as the Abyssinian Jews seem to have done; for the Gyz word for the law of Moses is not *taurah*, but *oreety;* the former word is not in the Gyz tongue. The words *oreety* and *oray-tah* are not found in the Arabic; hence the Abyssinians could not have received the former from any other language than that spoken by the Jewish and Syrian settlers.

The subject of this memoir, which we have greatly curtailed, is highly curious; but the reasoning of the author appears to us superficial and unsatisfactory. His prolixity, and repetitions of the same assertion, in almost the same words, occasion the memoir to be almost unreadable in the original.—Ed.

* Hist. Vers. Græc. Vet. Test. in Append. ad Joseph. Op. t. ii. p. 104.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

In a letter of 7th February 1827, I was, in your Journal, recommending the plan of the Oriental Translation Committee; while, from a letter of the 17th April of the same year, it appears that a most enlightened oriental scholar was more effectually, and perspicuously, stating the same interesting subject, in forcible and lucid detail. Some previous disquisitions in your work had called my attention to what I had imperfectly stated, in comparison to the magnitude and value of such an important subject.

Previously to the formation of this admirable institution for diffusing a knowledge of oriental literature over Europe, I particularly suggested that the civil and military servants in India, competent to the task, would exert themselves with alacrity in such a creditable cause. If I mentioned *remuneration for labour*, it was also from a just impression that the procuring of original manuscripts in that country is attended with a very considerable expense. The Court of Directors always encourage the literary pursuits and useful acquirements of their servants; and with such laudable view, take a considerable number of copies of works of the description now called for. The committee, liberally, give to a translator twenty-five copies of his book, brought out certainly in a superior style of typography. Considering the political tendency of the national object so highly patronised, and the bearing it must have on legal administration among a hundred millions of Indian subjects, it would be consistent with the usual liberality of the Court to grant to the translator in India, at his option, either twenty-five additional copies, or money to that amount.

While discussing matters of the present import, I am induced to advert to a case of constant regret in India, and of great moment to the welfare of the oriental British dominions. The civil servants of the East-India Company receive a finished and expensive education, and leave this country well provided with books to aid their farther studies. Far different is the condition of two branches of the services, who at an early age are sent out to India *imperfectly educated*. To my knowledge, these constantly lament their loss; and what is more, that they have not the means of repairing it, by having access, in their remote situation, to professional books. In three situations on each establishment there ought to be a judicious assortment of military, historical, and scientific works, for the information and improvement of young officers, under such regulations as might be deemed requisite. The original expense, and that of occasional supplies, would be as nothing compared with the resulting and permanent benefit to the service, and consequently to the public.

While perfectly sensible that the Court of Directors have, for some time, intended to carry into effect an indispensable measure called for by the public opinion, it is deeply to be regretted that some financial or other difficulties have occasioned a delay in the formation of an additional establishment for the education of cadets destined at future periods to command armies, and to act in other high capacities. The expense can be but little, as the money expended for common education and maintenance would, more judiciously applied, meet the expenditure of an additional establishment at Addiscombe, which, in the first instance, would unavoidably cost what would be amply repaid by its future utility.

Yours, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Summerlands, Exeter,
October 1st, 1829.

Review of Books.

Two Essays on the Geography of Ancient Asia; intended partly to illustrate the Campaigns of Alexander, and the Anabasis of Xenophon. By the Rev. John Williams, Rector of the Edinburgh Academy. London, 1829. 8vo. pp. 325.

Few objects are more desirable to the historian and the geographer, and few present more difficulties, than that of reconciling with modern reports the accounts transmitted to us, by ancient classical writers, respecting the countries of Asia, and of identifying the sites of the most renowned cities in that populous, and early civilized quarter of the globe. It requires that a person should have had his attention very specially directed to this subject, through curiosity or in the course of scientific research, to be truly sensible of the unutterable perplexities which encounter the enquirer at every step. Whether the existence of the histories of Megasthenes and of the authors contemporary with Alexander, who wrote of his conquests, would have afforded us more light regarding the geography of ancient Asia than works extant, the facts in which the authors profess to have borrowed from those sources, can only be matter of conjecture. As the case actually stands, from the ignorance of the ancients in respect to the science of geography, the habit of the Greek writers of disguising proper names by an arbitrary system of orthography, or through want of a competent knowledge of oriental languages, added to the destructive effects of war and other political causes, the subject is involved in doubt, obscurity, and contradiction.

It might be concluded, without positive evidence to the contrary, that such a place as Ecbatana, the capital of ancient Media, a mighty and flourishing city during nearly twelve centuries, and which is described as extensive and well fortified by Ammianus Marcellinus so late as the end of the fourth century of the Christian era, would be easily recognized at the present day. Yet the fact is otherwise: "Ecbatana, which alone, of all her sister-capitals, escaped unscathed into the darkness of the middle ages, has alone continued unidentified in modern terms." Some place the site of Ecbatana at Tauris, or Tabreez, in Aderbijan; it is most commonly fixed at Hamadan.

The latter theory, which is supported by the opinions of a variety of able writers, including the accurate D'Anville, by the investigations of modern travellers, including Sir R. K. Porter and Mr. Morier, and more strongly by the discovery of ancient relics and inscriptions in the arrow-headed character, is now assailed, if not successfully, at least skilfully, by the author of the work before us, who, in his first essay, labours to prove that Ecbatana was either on the site or in the immediate vicinity of Ispahan. The argument in support of this hypothesis includes, first, an examination of the passages of ancient authors that illustrate the position of Ecbatana, and their verification on Arrowsmith's large map; secondly, an attempt to account for the errors of certain ancient geographers; and thirdly, a historical and chorographical survey of the modern Ispahan.

It would totally destroy the effect of our author's argument if we were to attempt an analysis of it, which, after all, would be very imperfect: the links of the proof are so nicely adjusted to each other. Whether the theory be demonstrated or not, we shall not venture to express an opinion. We can truly say, however, that we have rarely seen a controversal point, of this

comparatively dry and technical complexion, discussed in a more judicious, pleasing, and scholarlike manner. The author accounts for the conflicting reports of ancient writers regarding Ecbatana, by endeavouring to establish a fact, than which none can *à priori* be more probable, namely, that there were various cities of that name. Persons but slenderly acquainted with the Mahomedan writers know that they often confound together places bearing the same name (which is common in the East), though situated in different parts.

The historical and chorographical survey of Ispahan, not an unimportant link in the evidence, we subjoin, as it is extremely short.

I have condensed this part of the proof, as not necessarily connected with the geographical question, into the following notices.

The first authentic information, after the days of Ammianus Marcellinus, is derived from the Arab historians, who write that the great city of Ispahan was captured by their countrymen in A.D. 641. No change in the Persian dynasty had taken place between the invasion of Julian and the Arab conquest, nor had foreign enemies devastated Media. The great city Ecbatana must therefore still have existed. Nor is it wonderful if the word which the Greeks had written Ecbatan should by the Arabs be written Ispahan. When the Byzantine writers heard the Arab name, they wrote it Ispachan.

Ebn Haukal, in the tenth century, wrote thus:—"Ispahan is the most flourishing of all the cities in Cohestan, and possesses more riches than all the other places."—P. 169.

Benjamin of Tudela, in the twelfth, visited it,—"the metropolis of Media, an immense city, twelve miles in circuit."—P. 86.

In the fourteenth century it was taken by Timour, and seventy thousand heads of male adults of the Shiite sect were constructed into piles.

From these authorities, it is clear that the Arabs found Ispahan a city of the first importance; that it continued such for centuries under their dominion, long before the reign of the great Abbas, who is supposed by the modern Persians to have first brought the great river into the plain, and thus have enabled the city to become of importance.

The Persian geographers attribute its foundation to Taimurz, supposed to have lived nine hundred years before Christ, and believe a considerable portion of the captive Jews to have been settled there by Nebuchadonosor.

Mirkond writes, that there was a tradition that the ancient kings of Persia spent the summer at Ispahan. The climate is delightful, according to Chardin, who lived there for eleven years. The air, in the middle of summer, is cooled by the mountain-breezes from the south and east, and at no period are the natives oppressed by the heat.

The plain is one of the most fertile in the world, and not only supplies the wants of the capital, but exports large quantities of grain and fruits to other countries.

We may expect future travellers to examine whether any remains of the fortress of Dejoces be still visible, and to give a more minute account of the great work of Semiramis and her monuments among the mountains.

The other essay of which the work before us consists, is on the geography of the Anabasis. The author vindicates himself in the outset from a charge of arrogance, in supposing it to be in his power to throw any light on this question after the labour bestowed upon the subject by learned men. He observes: "as long as difficulties were known to exist, I had a right to try to solve them; and if I have succeeded, the merit is the greater; and if I have failed, the disgrace is less."

In tracing the route of Cyrus, from Sardes (Sart) to Iconium (Konieh), Mr. Williams bestows a few reflexions upon the several places, which were the chief intermediate stages, namely the Mæander, Colossæ, which he supposes to have been situated somewhere in the vicinity of the Gunè of Mr. Arundel; Celænæ, Peltæ, &c. Leaving Iconium, the army proceeded through

Lycaonia

Lycaonia to Tarsus, remaining a short time at Dana, in Cappadocia. This place has been usually identified with the modern Tyana, but Mr. Williams doubts the accuracy of this hypothesis: "were I asked," he says, "for the situation of the Dana of Xenophon, I would look for it in the vicinity of the modern Eragli, on the road leading to the southern pass: the great mistake has been, to suppose that there was only one main pass, while, on the contrary, Quintus Curtius graphically describes three."

From Tarsus the army, after marching twenty-eight days, reached the Araxes or Khabour, their identity being easy of proof; the distance on Arrowsmith's map is 336 miles, which gives twelve miles for the average of each day's march: a common calculation for the progress of an ancient army in the East. Here Mr. Williams has to deal with more difficulties than in the preceding part of the route, which he considers to be "more attributable to the dogmatism of commentators, and to our ignorance of the actual state of the country between Tarsus and Scanderoon, than to the want of ancient authorities." He thinks that the route might easily be traced by the help of local observation, and that it may be regarded as certain, "if any faith can be put in the ancient geopraphers," that Issus, said to be two days' march from the Pyramus, was in Cilicia, to the south-west of the Syrian and Cilician gates, or passes, and of the upper end of the Issic gulf; and that the gates or passes of Cilicia and Syria were four in number:—

The first on the sea-shore between the mouths of the Pinarus and Pyramus, where the western offset of Mount Amanus terminates in the sea. These are called by Strabo the Amanian Gates.

The second, the Amanian Gates of Ptolemy, an inland defile in the main range of Mount Amanus, leading directly to the east and the Euphrates from the upper part of the plain of Issus.—Through this defile Darius led his forces to the capture of Issus.

The third, the Cilician and Syrian Gates, a defile in a second offset of Mount Amanus, terminating at the upper part of the gulf. This defile leads from the south-eastern part of the plain of Issus to that narrow belt of land between the gulf and the mountains on which Myriandrus was built.

The fourth, the Syrian or Assyrian Gates, a lower defile in the main ridge of Mount Amanus, leading from Myriandrus to the plain of the Orontes and its tributary streams.

His theory is very plausibly supported by extracts from, and acute reasonings upon, ancient writers.

Myriandrus, the river Chalus, the Daradax, Thapsacas, some of the intermediate stages betwixt Tarsus and the Araxes, offer occasions to our author for a variety of remarks, which sometimes elucidate this obscure part of the subject. We subjoin his remarks upon Belesis, as a specimen of Mr. Williams' mode of treating it:

In five days after quitting the banks of the Chalus, the Greeks arrived at the river Daradax, where there were a palace and park of the Syrian king. There is no part of the march between Ephesus and Babylon more difficult of explanation than the real situation of the palace of the ruler of Syria. But should we suppose, with the map-makers, that a river joins the Euphrates at Beles or Balis, it may be the Daradax of Xenophon, and some plausible reasons be given for the name of the town. As Syennesis was the regular title of the Cilician, so perhaps Belesis was that of the Syrian king. The favourite royal residence might, in such a case, receive a royal appellation. It is certain that Balis is a town on the western bank of the Euphrates, which has kept its name for ages. In the Peutingerian tables and by the Byzantine historians it is called Barbalissus—written by Ptolemy Barbarissus. If we strike off the classical addition *us*, we have Bar-Balis. My knowledge of the oriental languages does not enable me to assign the cause, but I observe that, in many instances, the passages of rivers

On quitting the banks of the Tigris, the Greeks traversed the mountains of Carduchi, whose ancient seats form a topic of investigation to Mr. Williams: he assigns one situation to these Carduchi, Cyrtii, or Cordyæi, for he regards them all as the same people, inhabiting different parts, in the mountainous country immediately to the south of the Caprus, and bounded on the other three sides by Mount Zagrus and Media, the plains of Assyria and the Tigris. In short, he identifies them with the Curds: the conjecture is ingenious and plausible, He adds:

I know of no tribe of people more interesting to the historian of the human race than the Curds. There they have remained among their mountain-fastnesses, an unchanged and recorded race for more than 2,000 years. They have preserved their language, their habits, laws, customs, and independence. From their heights they have witnessed the plains successively occupied and forsaken by nations from every quarter of the compass. The Mede, the Persian, the Greek, the Parthian, the Arab, the Tartar, and the Turk, have all set up their habitations in the vales, and have passed away; for even the Turk does no more than linger there. It has been no home, no resting-place for any of these races; but the Curd looks back on an unbroken descent through a hundred generations; from father to son the mountain-heritage has been handed down without a breach, and while he traces his lineage to the patriach Noah, points to the ruins of the ark as a proof that he possesses the paternal inheritance still unviolated, and that he represents the eldest branch of the far-spread Noachidæ.

Golius, no mean name, regards them as the original Chaldees. "The remains of the Chaldæan nation, which occupy the mountain tracts, are called Curdi, or the expelled, as some authors interpret the word; but I regard the word the same as Chaldæi."* If Golius had remembered that one of the commonest Scripture names for Assyria was Kir, in all probability he would have adduced that as a stronger proof of the identity of the Curds with the ancient Assyrian nation.† The passage quoted from Strabo proves that the Curds long retained among their mountains traces of their original civilization; for skill in architecture and the management of warlike machines can only be the result of a very advanced period of civilization; and it must surprise every reader, that Tigranes, who could command Greek artificers, should yet prefer the services of men whom we long have been taught to regard as barbarians. A good vocabulary of the Curdish language, as spoken in the recesses of Mount Zagrus, would be a most acceptable addition to literature.

The ulterior route of the Greeks to Trapezus or its neighbourhood, is enveloped in obscurity. Mr. Williams contents himself with indicating "some discoverable points," founded on probabilities rather than local observations.

The want of a correct geographical knowledge of the country of Armenia, the upper parts of the Caprus, and Araxes, presents insuperable difficulties in the way of our author, who is compelled to substitute conjectures, in which he is, not unfrequently, peculiarly happy. In the course of his remarks, he mentions a fact which can leave no doubt of the exact character of the *Cyropædia.*

It is very interesting to detect in numerous instances Xenophon the novel-writer borrowing from Xenophon the historian. Should the reader take the trouble of perusing the third book of the Cyropædeia, he will find that the expedition of Cyrus against the Chaldees, in behalf of the Armenians, is in many parts copied from the Carduchian war in the Anabasis, not in words but in exact substance. And Cyrus very generously gives this debatable land to the Chaldees, for the purpose of cultivation. As Xenophon had some theory of the geography of the country, it is satisfactory to find that his notion exactly agrees with mine respecting the position of these Chaldees and Armenians. For as at this period the Susians under Abradates were hostile, the only road by which Xenophon

* Page 17. † See Rennell's Route, p. 391, Geography of Herod.

Mr. Williams makes some manful efforts to vindicate his author, Xenophon, from the imputations of ignorance, or defective memory, cast upon him by Mr. Kinneir, or Sir John Macdonald, as we must now designate him: we can easily imagine that the charges against the Greek writer may sometimes arise from our own ignorance. Mr. Williams concludes his essay with this remark:

> Hitherto, all geographers who have attempted to trace the retreat of the Ten Thousand, have been compelled to take it for granted that their historian was guilty of great misrepresentations, especially with regard to what I may term the unknown parts of the route. In support of this they alleged three gross mistakes, said to be committed by him on more known ground: the first with respect to the distance between Thapsacus and the Araxes; the second, as stated by Mr. Kinneir; and the third, as stated by Mr. Forster. As I have restored the mistakes to their actual owners, I venture to reverse their argument, and, from the accuracy of the journal in the parts that are known, to infer its accuracy in the unknown regions.

We have not ventured to contest with Mr. Williams any of the points in his book, though a few appear, *prima facie*, open to dispute: we have not space to devote to an object which would necessarily lead us into a discussion too little interesting to readers in general. We trust this will not be supposed to be said in disparagement of the work, which is ingenious, often convincing, and always well written.

A Review of the Arguments and Allegations which have been offered to Parliament against the Renewal of the East-India Company's Charter. London, 1829, 8vo. pp. 74.

This pamphlet, which is pronounced by an antagonist (said to be Mr. Whitmore, under an anonymous signature) in a daily paper, to be "the most dexterous attempt which has yet been made to vindicate the East India monopoly, and exhibits the most favourable view of the Company's case which has yet been offered to the public," is an expansion and improvement of two articles inserted in this Journal, for June and August last, under the title of "The East India and China Trade." As our readers will recollect, the writer resorted to no sources of information but such as were brought forward by the adversaries of the Company in Parliament, submitting their allegations to the test of an examination by the official accounts presented to the House of Commons. If, therefore, he has made out a case for the Company, from the showing of the free traders themselves, as it appears to us he has most completely done, we apprehend the laborious and *expensive* efforts made by the anti-monopolists have ended in covering them with shame and ridicule.

The pamphlet has attracted much attention on the part of the periodical press, and appears to have made some of its conductors, who have ventured, under the guidance of the free-trade partizans, too far on this subject, to feel remarkably sore.

In its improved form, the pamphlet is highly deserving of perusal by all persons; for all have a vast interest in this great question.

Rudimens de la Langue Hindoustani, à l'usage des Elèves de l'Ecole Royale et Spéciale des Langues Orientales Vivantes. Par M. Garcin de Tassy. Paris. 1829. 4to. pp. 100.

The object and nature of this work are candidly stated by the author (whose qualifications for the office he has undertaken can be ascertained by the fact of his having been nominated to a professorship of Hindustani, in the Royal School of Living Oriental Language at Paris), in the following passage of his "*avertissement*:"—

In putting together this little work, my design was not to make a grammar; I was anxious only to give the rudiments of the language which I am appointed to teach, namely, the paradigms of the declensions and conjugations, the pronouns, &c., with a few indispensable remarks. It appeared to me that it would be superfluous to extend my labour, inasmuch as the grammar of Mr. Shakespear, which is far superior to all the Hindustani grammars to be found either in English or other European languages, superseded the necessity of doing so. The syntax alone is susceptible of a more ample development, which I shall accordingly give, if I determine, hereafter, to publish a Hindustani grammar."

After this ingenuous declaration, it is needless for us to say that the work is constructed, in a great measure, out of Mr. Shakespear's materials. This is not mentioned with any view to depreciate the work of M. Garcin; on the contrary, we conceive it to be, as far as it goes, occasionally an improvement on Shakespear's. The difference between the object of the two works admits of this: the French is a valuable elementary book, and that alone; Professor Shakespear's is a finished grammar.

In respect to typography, the work, which is printed at the Royal Press, possesses no slight pretensions. Its accuracy, that is, its freedom from typographical errors, is great: this is a very great recommendation to a publication of this nature.

Lectures on Sculpture. By John Flaxman, R.A., Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy of Great Britain. London, 1829, 8vo. with Plates.

The subject of this work is not within the scope of our Journal; we can therefore only speak of it briefly. It is an admirable exposition of the art by one of its brightest ornaments; a man who united the most amiable manners, to a classical taste and genius of a high order. Those who, like the writer of this short notice, had the pleasure of hearing these lectures from the lips of the now departed professor, will peruse them with additional interest. They are a valuable bequest to the fine arts of Great Britain.

VARIETIES.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of this Society was held on the 6th May, the Hon. Sir C. E. Grey, president, in the chair.

Read extract from a note from Mr. Calder, stating that the donation of 20,000 rupees, made by the King of Oude to the Society, had been realized, and was only waiting for a favourable remittance.

Resolved, that on receipt of the donation, it should be suitably acknowledged by the Society.

Upon the proposal of the president, it was resolved that Lord William Bentinck should be requested to become the patron of the Society, and the president was commissioned to communicate the same to his Lordship.

Lieutenant Wilcox submitted a map of Asam, intended to illustrate his memoir on the progress of geographical discovery in that quarter.

Read a description of the instruments used in the *Charak*, and an account of the ceremony, by Baboo Ramcommul Shen.

Read an account of the ancient copper tablet found in the district of Dacca by Mr. Walters, with observations by the secretary.

Read a note by the secretary on the inscription found at Jhoosy.

A biographical account of Nierses Clajensis was submitted by Mr. Avdall.

In his paper on the *Charak* or *Chakra*, Baboo Ramcommul Shen defines the meaning of the word to be a circle, or swinging in a circular direction. *Charak Sannyasa* implies leaving off worldly business, living abstemiously, and observing penances for the propitiation of Siva. The festival is by many improperly termed *Charak-puja*, perhaps from a notion that every ceremony observed by the Hindus of Bengal is a *puja*, or religious worship; and though performed only by persons of the very lowest class, the whole body of the Hindus have, as it were, become chargeable with the superstition of a few.

There are two kinds of Sannyasas, called *Siva Sannyasa* and *Dharma Sannyasa*; the first is celebrated in the month of Choytra, and the second in Baisakha. The people who practise these Sannyasas are termed *Sannyasis*. The time occupied by the Charak Sannyasa is a whole month, and by the Dharma a fortnight.

Charak is performed by the Sudra class only, and generally by the most dissipated characters of the lowest castes. The institution of the festival is attributed to Vanu Raja, a monarch and daitya, who by acts of self-denial and torture, obtained the special favour of Mahadeva. Some of those who observe the rite consider it as an act of piety, in commemoration of the austerities of Vanu Raja; but the majority engage in it as a lucrative exhibition, or from a desire to acquire a character for courageous endurance in the opinion of the multitude. In some cases, however, the penance is compulsory—parents, for instance, making a vow to Siva, when involved in distress or trouble, that their children shall perform Sannyas for a certain number of years, which the sons must fulfil.

The form and manner of Sannyas vary, and the original ceremonies have been multiplied, and additions have been introduced by the people, according to their fancy. The time of Sannyasa has been reduced from thirty days to fifteen, eight, four, and two, and in some cases only one day is taken. On the whole, a ceremony, that might originally have been considered an act of devotion, has degenerated into a mere pretext for drinking and gambling, and dissipation and immorality.

The ceremonies at present in practice are these: *Kanta Sannyasa* and *Phalabhanga*, or falling upon the branches of pricklyplants spread on the ground, and collecting them as well as fruits, and living solely on the latter. *Pata Sannyasa*, falling from a scaffold, erected before Siva, upon a row of bati, or knives. *Phula Sannyasa*, or, as it is also called, *Aguna Sannyasa*, collecting and playing with fuel. This is often procured by plundering gardens and carrying off railings, loose doors, window frames, &c. Of these they in the evening make a large bonfire, and jump and walk over the flame and play with the embers, throwing them at one another. *Nila Sannyasa* is the worship of the goddess Nilavati, a wife of Siva. The votaries visit Kalighat, or the temples of Sacti and Siva, where they pierce their sides, tongue, and the skin of the forehead. On this occasion presents are collected from the spectators, who, however, far from encouraging these self-tortures, pay them something to get rid of the disgusting spectacle. *Jhula Sannyasa* consists in climbing upon a scaffold and hanging with the head downward, while a fire burns below. *Charak Sannyasa* is swinging on the Charak gach, or post, erected for the purpose, while the votary eats bran.

The instruments used in Charak are numerous, consisting of cords, poles, nails, spikes, hooks, &c. &c. One of the implements, called the *vetrasana*, the rattan

rattan or staff of the Sannyasi, is an emblem of authority. When any dispute arises between the priest and the Sannyasis, or when the latter in their procession meet with another party, they lay down the vetrasana across the road, and the entrance to the house of Siva. The party against whom it is laid down must instantly stop, for they cannot pass over this sacred bar without violating the law of Gharak, and committing a sin which would disqualify them from becoming Sannyasis again. In the end they are only permitted to pass the vetrasanna on certain conditions.

Mr. Walters gives the following account of the ancient copper tablet presented by him to the Society.

"About thirty miles north of the city of Dacca, a few miles above the site of the ancient fortress of Akdala, and a short distance from the banks of the river Luckiah, is situated Mowza Rajabary, appertaining to pergunnah Bhowal, and included in the modern division of thannah Jamalpore. At this place, on the crest of a low hill, stands an ancient building, called by the natives Moggee's Mut. It is built in the usual pyramidical form of Hindoo muts, but of considerable solidity, and contains a small square vaulted apartment. The building is much dilapidated, but is held together by some old banian trees, which have encircled it with a netting of roots, many of them of large dimensions; these trees attest the antiquity of the building, from their great size and age. From their elevated situation they also form a land-mark, visible from a considerable distance. Close to the mut [illegible] a tank of some magnitude, evidently a work of considerable labour and expense, and which must have been excavated during the flourishing period of the Hindoo rajas; other buildings appear to have stood near the mut.

"At the distance of about two miles to the north-west of the mut stood the palace of Raja Chundal. The site is on a small hill, surrounded by a deep and broad moat. The interior is overrun with rank jungle, but a large tank called 'Dunwa Digee,' and the scattered remains of old brick buildings, evince that the spot was once the habitation of man.

"The current tradition relative to the mut is, that Ranee Muggee, after a long separation, set out with a splendid retinue to visit her brother, the Chundal Raja. The raja, hearing of the approach of a large body of armed men, imagined that the Musulmans were coming to plunder his palace, and immediately fled. The ranee, however, having pacified his fears, the brother and sister met on this spot, in memory of which event the mut was erected by Ranee Muggee.

"About forty years ago the accompanying copper tablet was dug up by a Koonch ryott, at a short distance from the mut. It was conveyed to the Bhowal zemindar, Luckhenarain Rae, from whose son, Goluckmarian Rae, it has now been obtained. The inscription on the tablet appears to be composed of Devi Naguree, Sungskritu, and Bengalee characters. It has been partly decyphered, after great labour, by Bhyrub Chunder Turklunkar, pundit of the Dacca city court, and from his account it appears to be a 'dan puttur,' or deed of settlement, made by Raja Jye Seen, and is something to the following effect: it commences with an invocation of Naráyunu, and proceeds to state that he, Jye Seen, divides all his possessions in the manner set forth in the copper tablet. To Goree Pereah, his daughter, whom he has given in marriage to Mulla Seen, and whose beauty is without rival in the world, he gives one lac and 8,000 gold mohurs, eighty-one horses, 135 slaves, twenty-seven ruts, 127 elephants, and jewels without number, together with all his possessions to the south of the Sybolence river. To his youngest brother, Beer Seen, he gives all the kingdom of Cachar, and all to the eastward of the Gomut river. To his second brother, Jorea Seen, he gives his capital, city, and palace, all his remaining slaves, army, ordnance, and wealth, together with the kingdoms of Gour and of Bungu, and also the kingdom of Coos (Beyhar), and all the remaining kingdoms under his dominion. He enjoins him to feed the holy brahmins, to make poojah to Narayun, to build muts in honour of Sheeb; and to follow his example; also to protect and cherish the learned pundits, to take care of all his dependents, and to perform frequent ablutions in the sacred Ganges; also to perform the Deebta Poojah, and to jup (or cause the names of the gods to be repeated on rosaries by the brahmins); he further enjoins his daughter and brothers to live together in harmony, under the care and direction of Jorea Seen."

Mr. Walters, placing reliance upon the accuracy of the account before him, enters into some ingenious speculations respecting the dates and boundaries referred to in the grant, which our limited space prevents our adverting to at greater length; suffice it, with respect to the date of the document in question, that he concludes the settlement to have been made 379 years ago, or about the middle of the fifteenth century.

Subjoined are the observations on the document that were read by the secretary, at the late meeting of the Asiatic Society.

"The inscription sent by Mr. Walters is written in a character, for the greater part, the same as modern Bengali, but some of the letters are of an unusual form,

form, and some are not decypherable; much of the plate is worn, so that the letters are no longer legible. Upon referring to the copy made by the pundit, upon which it is to be presumed his account of the purport of the inscription is founded, the copy appears to be exceedingly and unnecessarily defective. Scarcely any of the right half of the plate is given, and in what is attempted, not only broken and detached sentences, but single syllables and solitary letters occur repeatedly. Such as it is, it by no means warrants the interpretation given, and the whole story of Jayasena's bequests is of his own invention. Gauri praya, which implies the beloved, the friend or companion of Gauri, has its place in the first, which is here, as it usually is, a benedictory stanza, or an invocation of some deity, and cannot therefore apply to any mortal; the object of the record as to the raths, elephants, mohurs, and rupees, the version affords not the least vestige of them; nothing like the word Cachar is given in Bunga, nor Cooch Behar. The name Vicasena is to be read, but without the epithet 'the younger brother.'

"Even if the transcript had borne out the summary of the contents of the inscription, it would have been very doubtful if reliance was to be placed in it, and a comparison of it with the original is by no means favourable to its accuracy. Three pundits have, with great pains, made out a fresh copy: but even of the correctness of their labours there are strong doubts, and no great dependance upon the result can be placed. That it is much more faithful than the copy sent by Mr. Walters has been ascertained by comparing portions of it with the plate.

"The object of the inscription is evidently the common purpose of similar documents, and is the record of a grant of land of villages, not provinces, bestowed on bramans, not on princes. It evidently also comprises a genealogy, which might be of value if it could be distinctly followed, but the names that are to be made out are separated by such wide and illegible intervals, that it is impossible to say what connexion subsists between the persons particularized. The first name that occurs is that of Vijaya Sena, the same apparently with Mr. Walters' Jayasena; but he is the first of the race, and cannot therefore be the person who makes the grant, as several other names succeed, as Vulalla Sena, Kasiraja, Rajagiwa, Virasena, and Lakshmana Sena Deva. Belal or Velalla Sena and Lakshmana Sena are well known as Hindu kings of Bengal. The latter was the native sovereign when Mohammed Bukhtiar Khulji invaded and conquered the province, in 1202 A.D., and the founder of Gaur, Lakshmanavati or Lucknouli. The mention of this raja is, therefore, wholly incompatible with the date of the inscription, as given by the pundit, of A.D. 1314 (Samvat 1370); but the original contains no such number, having only the cyphers 37, which will, of course, be the year of the reign, not that of the æra. Belal Sena, it is also well known, was Raja of Bengal in the twelfth century. The inscription may throw some light upon the genealogy of the ruling family of Bengal, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, if it shall be hereafter more satisfactorily decypbered; but its imperfect condition renders this very problematical.

"The copper-plate presented by Mr. Brown was found in November last, near Jhoosee, on the north bank of the Ganges, opposite Allahabad, and according to the donor, 'purposes to record the gift of *Palabalie*, from Rajah Jhuppaldeo Muddarlooj, son of Rajah Ragpal, and grandson of the Rajah Purinder Sree Bejeypaldeo, of Prag. Nothing certain is known in these parts of the village in question: the name of it together with that of the raja is forgotten. There, however, to this day exist very extensive ruins, and tradition makes out that the city was destroyed about five hundred years ago by an earthquake, in consequence of the wickedness of the inhabitants.

"The grant is dated Samvat 1084 (A.D. 1028), and is one of various villages on the banks of the Ganges, in the presence of 6,000 brahmans of various tribes, by Trilochana Pala Deva (apparently the son of Rajyapalee Deva, the son of Vijayapola Deva. It ends with the usual stanza, 'Land has been granted by Lagara and other kings,' and the ordinary denunciation against their resumption."

The secretary, however, pointed out a material mistake respecting the denomination of the place mentioned in the settlement. It contains, in fact, no word that bears the most remote resemblance to Palimbhatta or Palibothra. It is of interest, however, as containing the names of three princes anterior to the Kanoj dynasty, and by bearing the characteristics of Bauddah composition, in the omission of all address or invocation of a deity.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

At a meeting of the Physical Committee of this Society, held on the 20th May, the president, Sir Edward Ryan, in the chair, a paper by Lieutenant McPherson, of the Madras N.I., was read, descriptive of the geology across the peninsula from Hydrabad to Masulipatam, with an explanatory section. Mr. McPherson considers that the mountain groupes of the Indian peninsula, as referable in their immediate

immediate connexions to either line of ghauts, may, in their comprehensive assignment of relations, be regarded as the continuance of the branches which, depending from the Himalaya chain, merge in the plains of the Gangés and of Sinde, respectively. Apart from considerations of geographical analogy, the region that declines on the north of the Kistna from Hydrabad towards Masulipatam, includes characteristic similitudes to the mountain line of the Sutlij, to which it claims affinity. This tract of the eastern declension, he states, is primary, and the overlying formation, which proximately succeeds it to the westward, extending to the opposite coast, presents a complete series of a great division. Its plane is traversed by the three hilly ranges of Hydrabad, Condapilly, and Beizwarra. Of these the granitic district embraces the first, extending to the rise of the gneiss which forms the western exposure of the second. Quartz rock (into which the gneiss passes) alone constitutes the eastward quarter of the Condapilly group; while the final range of Beizwarra displays an extended argillaceous schist deposit.

Beyond Singaveram appear extensive masses of magnetic iron ore, now level with the granite of the valley, now irregularly emerging over it. At Nundigaum appear primary limestone, chlorite, schist, &c. On approaching the western quarter of the Condapilly group, which rises boldly interchained beyond Parteal, these tracts are lost in an alluvial plain. The extended alluvium of Ellore, intermediate to the entrance of two great streams, presents an uniform calcareous deposit resting extensively upon a diamond bed. In the neighbourhood of Parteal the superficial mould is fifteen feet deep, the tufaceous bed being from five to six, and the diamond stratum two feet in average thickness. The obscurity attached to the geological history of the diamond, Mr. McPherson seems inclined to think is rather referable to the inadequacy of investigation, than to the perplexed texture of the alluvial connexions, with which it is more frequently associated. Its matrix in India and Brazil, he states, appears obviously to be a superior sandstone conglomerate, usually in conjunction with carboniferous rocks, and to this series the alluvia which afford the gem may be uniformly assigned. To follow the subject of Mr. M.'s paper further would scarcely be interesting to the general reader: suffice it, in conclusion, that the groupes of Condapilly and of Beizwarra are stated to be stored with gems of the garnet tribe, and with varied mineral abundance, while the coast hills to the southward appear distributed in rich and nearly continuous successions of metallic deposits, which only require enterprize and capital to make them available sources of wealth.

Mr. Kyd having kept a register of the day and night tides in the Hooghly, at Kidderpore, since the year 1806, for which the nature of his pursuits and his establishment afforded facilities; and the permanency of his guage, fixed at the dock-head, rendering the results correct, beyond doubt, will be acknowledged as unquestionable authority upon the interesting subject which he treats of.

A map accompanied Mr. Kyd's paper, representing at a glance the heights of the tides throughout the year, which we regret our inability to place before our readers.

In the year 1823 three inundations took place in Bengal: the first was occasioned by the sea, and is of rare occurrence, happening not oftener, perhaps, than once in a century; the overflowing of the Damoda, which formed one of the above, is nearly as rare; but the third, or inundation of the Ganges, occurs, it seems, every sixth or seventh year.

The tide-table, formed by Mr. Kyd from a register kept for twenty-two years, establish, beyond dispute, the lowest fall and highest rise of the Hooghly, and thus form natural points for the construction of a river guage, for the purpose of obtaining, at all times, the levels that may be required for the formation of canals, docks, wharfs, and drains. They also shew the height of the river at all times of the year, a matter of considerable importance in the formation of public works, especially as the variation is great at its different periods.

With reference to the local causes which affect the tides in the Hooghly, Mr. Kyd observes, that in the beginning of March, when the south-west monsoon sets in, the currents set up the bay of Bengal, and gradually raise the sea, at its head, several feet, raising with it the Hooghly, long ere the freshes are felt. This cause (the S.W. wind) continues till October; the pouring of the rivers into the bay of Bengal, during the months of August and September, and the change of wind at the end of October, give the currents a set in the contrary direction, and gradually restore the sea and the river to the state they were in in March.

"The effect of the two monsoons upon the currents, and the height of the sea in the bay of Bengal, may, therefore, be considered as that of two long unequal tides during the year, eight months of flood, and four months of ebb.

"In conformity with these periodical local causes, partial ones have a corresponding effect; thus strong southerly winds raise the tides in the Hooghly, whilst northerly ones depress them.

"The freshes, or floods of the rivers, are a prominent periodical local cause, operating

operating upon the tides of the Hooghly at Calcutta.

"The Ganges begins to rise from the melting of the snow, as early as the beginning of May, but its rising does not sensibly affect the Hooghly till the beginning of July; at that period, so large an accession of water is thrown into the Hooghly, that its level is bodily raised both at high and low water. The last is so remarkable, that the low water of the freshes (neap tides) is higher than the high water (neap tides also) of the dry season by several feet.

"The Damoda and western small rivers, or mountain streams, contribute very materially to the swelling of the Hooghly, and it is, probably, the influence of the Damoda, the Rupnarain, the Tongoracolly, the Hidgelee, and even the Balasore rivers (the latter situated beyond the mouth of the Hooghly), that occasions the height of the low water, by their acting as a dam, and preventing the ebbing of the waters from the Ganges and higher streams quickly into the sea."

There is another local phenomenon of the tides, the cause of which Mr. Kyd is at a loss satisfactorily to explain, *viz.* that in the N.E. monsoon, the night tides are the highest, whilst in the S.W. monsoon, the day tides are the highest. The cause, he conceives, is to be found, perhaps, in the state of the wind.

With respect to general causes, the horizontal parallax of the moon invariably affects the tides; when that is high the tides are high, and *vice versâ*, to such a degree of correctness, that, allowing for local causes, he could venture to construct a table for a year in advance, that should not vary two inches from the actual tides. The difference of effect between the high or low parallax of the moon, upon the height of the tides, is about two feet, frequently much more. Its variation, as to time, is four days, and this is of importance to all mariners, as enabling them, in cases of danger, to ascertain by their nautical ephemeris, the true state of the tides. No longer need they trust to the partial observation, and equally partial theory founded thereon, of pilots and seamen; most of them have a notion that the dark spring tides are always the highest, that the night tides are higher than the day tides, and that the highest tide must always occur on the second or third day after the full, or change, whereas the parallax of the moon will effectually supersede this uncertainty, and either warn a mariner, with his bark on a shoal, not to wait till the second day, and lose the springs, or save him from despair, because these days may have passed, and induced him to wait with confidence till the fourth day after the full, or change; for the highest tide, as the case may be.

The bores in the Hooghly occur only on the highest, or at alternate spring tides; their appearance may, with certainty, be predicted by the season of the year and the parallax of the moon. During the months of November, December, January, and February, generally speaking, there are no bores. As soon, however, as the south-west monsoon sets the current up the bay, the sea begins to rise, the tides become strong and high, and bores follow in their train. The height of the bore is actuated by the peculiar form of the sands, &c.; for instance, where the channel is straight, with deep water, from side to side, and no sandbank, there will be no more bore at any time; but a mere swell on the coming in of the tide.—*Ibid.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

At a meeting of this Society held on the 4th April, letters were read from the Medical Boards of Madras and Bombay, communicating their acceptance of the office of patrons of the Society.

The following papers were then read, and underwent discussion. Some discursive remarks on certain remedies for the cure of cholera, by Mr. R. M. Martin; and an account of the progress of the experimental garden at Mussooree, by Mr. Royle.

The remedies adverted to by Mr. Martin are an emetic of sulphate of zinc, the powder, or a tincture of neem blossoms, and small doses of opium, and the application of a stimulating embrocation along the whole length of the spine. Mr. Martin's statement of the successful effects of these rests upon the report of some professional gentlemen with whom he was in correspondence. The dose given of the sulphate of zinc was one drachm. It produced copious bilious vomiting, followed by reaction and sleep. It is said to be very efficacious, both with Europeans and natives; several thousands are said to have been cured, when seen early in the attack, by the neem preparations, and small doses of opium. The case of a seyce is related, who was, apparently, *in articulo mortis* from cholera, having had no relief for seven hours, who, after friction for two hours along the spine with an embrocation, composed of equal parts of blistering ointment, mercurial ointment, and spirit of turpentine, spoke, while the pulse returned, and natural warmth succeeded to deadly coldness. In 24 hours the man was perfectly well.

The experimental medicinal garden at Mussooree has been established more than a twelvemonth ago. Mr. Royle describes it as situated on an elevation in the northern face of the hilly range, between the Jumna and Ganges. Its elevation

vation is about 6,500 feet above the level of the sea, and its northern aspect would be objected to in England; in this country, however, the case is different, where the great object is to obtain a cool climate, for the cultivation of plants indigenous to colder countries. The garden is completely sheltered on three sides by hills, and on the fourth by oaks and other trees, which grow considerably beyond its site. From the more oblique course of the sun in winter, the solar rays are prevented falling on the garden early in the morning and evening, by what forms its protection from the violence of the winds. In the season of cultivation, however, this disadvantage does not operate, as the rays, falling more perpendicularly, induce a rapid and vigorous vegetation. Irrigation is not so much required, nor so troublesome in the garden as elsewhere, as a few showers generally fall in the month of April and May, before and subsequent to which the ground is sufficiently moist. The failure of rain, however, may always be provided against, as a spring below the garden affords a sufficient supply of water in the driest weather. The soil of the garden is a good clayey loam, of which the upper part, from vegetable decomposition, is of a blackish colour. The climate resembles that of the southern parts of Europe; the mean temperature on the top of the range being about 55°; but the garden, from its sheltered situation, not being so open to the cooling effects of the breeze, will be warmer in summer and colder in winter. The climate is remarkable for its equability. From the middle of November the weather becomes cold; in December storms occur and snow falls, but seldom lies on the top of the range for more than eight or ten days at a time. In January and February the weather is steadily cold. During the cold season the thermometer is frequently near, but seldom below, the freezing point. Hence no cultivation can take place, though in the plains it is in these months only that the culture of European plants succeeds.

The reaction of vegetation takes place at the beginning of March, which may be considered the spring month. The months of April and May and the half of June may be called the Mussooree summer; but the heat is never very great; occasional showers enliven vegetation, and the breezes, ascending from the plains prevent all accumulation of heat, whilst the temperature (63° 5′) is sufficiently high to promote the healthy growth of plants.

The rainy season extends from the middle of June to the middle of September, and during this time the trees become covered with mosses and ferns. At the conclusion of the rains, or in what may be called the autumn, the air is extremely mild, still, and clear.

The vegetable productions bear a considerable resemblance to those of Europe; and amongst the trees may be mentioned the oak, rhododendron, elm, maple, &c., and amongst the smaller kind, the holly, mulberry, willow, &c. The fruit trees on the Mussooree range are the apricot, peach, cherry, wild pear, and pomegranate; but all, with the exception of the first, inferior in quality. Very tolerable apples, however, are produced in the villages on the northern face. The raspberry, bramble, and barberry bushes also afford fruit, which is much eaten by the hill people. There is also a variety of other shrubs. Of herbaceous plants there are several genera and species of the great European families of *umbelliferæ*, *compositæ*, &c., and the grasses also resemble those of Europe. Besides the fruit trees and plants which afford the inferior sort of edible berries, others may be enumerated as yielding useful products, independent of the several trees which afford valuable timber. From the roots of the barberry is prepared an extract called *rusot*, much used in native medicine; the cheretta; a species of gentian called *kurroo*; acorns, and the roots of the *lonicera*, called the *dandoo*, all form articles of the native materia medica; whilst the *taraxacum*, and a species of mint, promise to be useful substitutes for the European officinal species. The bark of the *symplocus racemosa*, or *lodh*, is likewise used as a dye; the varnish tree grows and might be made use of; and the *daphne cannalima*, from which paper is made in Nepaul, is abundant. From the nature of the climate and indigenous productions of Mussooree, Mr. Royle considers it evident, even if we had no experience on the subject, that the cultivation of the useful and medicinal plants of Europe might easily be undertaken in a climate, where the temperature is so moderate and the vegetation so analagous.

"The first kitchen garden vegetables were sown on the Mussooree about the 20th of February, and produced peas and some other vegetables about the middle of May, though sown in an unfavourable situation, and exposed to strong and drying winds. In the beginning of May 1827, beds of both medicinal and kitchen vegetables were first sown in the present garden, and produced very luxurious plants, which were seen in the middle of July. They were again sown at this time, and in the end of September, fine turnips, carrots, beet, and cauliflower, cabbage, peas, lettuce, raddish, cress, and cucumbers, were daily obtained. Of the other useful plants which have been introduced and succeeded in the Mussooree garden, may

may be instanced the wheat and barley of the hills. The former, a very singular species from an elevation of 10,600 feet on the borders of Chinese Tartary, and the barley is that commonly mentioned by travellers in the hills by the name of *ooa*, the *hordeum celeste* of Colebrooke, brought from Nako, an elevation of 12,000 feet; both were sown in October, and the grain ripened in the end of April."

The different kinds of clover thrive most luxuriantly, particularly the broad red clover and the white Dutch. Henbane (*hyoiscyamus niger*) was first sown in the beginning of May. The plant throve well, and extract, in small quantities, was made from it, and specimens sent to several medical officers, who have all spoken highly of it as a medicinal agent. The thorn apple (*datura stramonium*) being indigenous in the hills, had only to be introduced to succeed in the garden. It now sows itself and grows luxuriantly, so that any quantity of the extract or tincture may therefore be prepared. The *acorus calamus* is perfectly naturalized. The most important, however, of the medicinal plants of which the cultivation has as yet been attempted, is the hill rhubarb.

The above enumeration of the successful cultivation in the experimental garden of edible and medicinal plants, leaves but little doubt of the favourable issue of a more extended experiment. It remains, however, necessary to ascertain the effects of the climate on perennial plants, or the useful trees and shrubs of Europe. "The only plants procurable, and at the same time favourable for making experiments, were the different kinds of fruit trees common in gardens. Of these several plants of each kind were sent up to the Mussooree garden at the end of the cold weather, and all almost continued to thrive till the month of October. Then, however, the fruit trees of warm countries, included in the experiment, began to droop, and, as was expected, died during the cold weather. Of these may be instanced the different varieties of orange and lime, the guava, and custard apple. The peach, plum, and vine, transported from the plains where they had become naturalized, had their young shoots nipped by the frost, but their stems remained, and branched out luxuriantly in the spring. The apple, pear, quince, and loquot, likewise acclimated in the plain, flourished remarkably well throughout the year."

On the whole, Mr. Royle's account tends to show that there is a very rational prospect of ultimate success in the cultivation of many medicinal agents, which are now imported from a distance, and come into the circle of practice impaired in efficacy.—*Ibid.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held on the evening of 29th April, for the purpose of nominating the committee of management and other purposes mentioned at the last general meeting, Sir Edward Ryan, president, in the chair:

Sir Edward Ryan, before taking the chair, thanked the Society for the honour they had done him in electing him their president for the ensuing year. At the same time, he could not help feeling conscious that the Society might have selected from their members many better qualified to occupy their chair than himself. He could, however, assure the Society, that he would endeavour to assist, as far as he was able, in promoting the plans and objects of the Society, in which he took the greatest interest. He wished to have it clearly understood, that at the time he accepted the office of president (the choice of the Society having been communicated to him by letter from the secretary), he was entirely ignorant of all that passed at the preceding meeting; and, indeed, he was ashamed to say, of the proceedings of the Society generally, never having attended at any meeting before the present. From the public newspapers he first learnt the proceedings of the former meeting. He thought it due to himself to give this explanation. He was now fully informed of all that had taken place at the preceding meetings of this Society, and he should feel most happy to act as their president for the ensuing year.

Mr. Mitchell, head gardener, submitted to the meeting fourteen bottles of arrow root, prepared by him from the *maranta arundinacea* (the plant furnishing the real West-India arrow-root), the produce of the garden, and which had very lately been introduced into this country by Mr. Leycester, from the West-Indies, *via* the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Mitchell informed the meeting, that the plant was of the most easy culture and very prolific, and that a farina, the very same as the real West-India arrow-root, could in a short time be manufactured here to any extent, and free from adulteration, for the supply of the hospitals and other purposes; and might soon become an article of export from Calcutta, instead of being imported into it, as at present, in large quantities, and always adulterated with potato farina. A plant had been long known in India called *tee bur* (the *curcuma angustifolia* of botanists), which furnished a farinaceous powder, resembling arrow root, and which Dr. Wallich thought well of as a substitute for the West India powder, until the introduction of the real plant by Mr. Leycester, in 1827, when he stated in this Society his

his very great preference of the latter, and anxiety to see it widely introduced.

A small tin machine was laid on the table, resembling the mouth or spout of a gardener's watering-pan, which had been furnished by Mr. Blacquiere, and was made by him for the purpose of being inserted, by a bheestee, in an instant, into the mouth of his mussuck, and thus enable him to water seedlings and plants of all kinds, without deluging them, or disturbing the earth about their roots, as it would be found on trial with this instrument, costing only seven annas. I thus when the water was at any distance from the plants to be watered, one bheestee could do the work of more than two men, so great is the loss of time of pouring from a mussuck into a watering-pan, and from thence upon the plants.—*Ibid.*

A meeting of this Society was held on the 21st May, Sir Edward Ryan, president, in the chair.

After the business of the election was over, the members present, amounting to thirty-five, and about half-a-dozen guests introduced by individual members, adjourned to the upper hall, where an elegant dinner was provided for them by Messrs. Gunter and Hooper, the president was supported by Sir Charles Grey and the Hon. Colonel Finch; the vice-president, Mr. Alexander, by Mr. Blout and Mr. Trower; and Messrs. Minchin, Abbott, Patrick, and Robison, acted as stewards.

The president informed the meeting, that the Governor-General and Lady William Bentinck had done them the honour to become patron and patroness of the Society; and the evening was passed in the greatest good humour and harmony.

The Society have appointed committees for agriculture, horticulture, publication, and translation. Many persons of respectability and influence appear anxious to promote the ends of the Society, and there seems every expectation of good being effected, if there be not some overpowering obstacle to prevent it. Native landholders in particular are showing zeal, and they meet every encouragement to speak their sentiments and propose measures.—*Ibid.*

At a meeting of the Society held on the evening of the 10th June, the president, Sir Edward Ryan, in the chair.

The secretary submitted letters to his address from his Highness the Nuwaub Soulut Jung Bahadoor, which accompanied figs, raised by him in his garden at Chitpore, of a large size, and of the finest flavour, being six and a half and five and a half sicca weight, and seven and a half and six and a half inches in circumference. The secretary expressed his regret that such fine specimens could not be kept to lay before the meeting, and, however, practically satisfied himself of their great superiority over any figs he had even seen in Calcutta.

Mr. Calder submitted a paper on the manufacture of indigo, by Mr. Piddington; and a paper on the cultivation of the sugar-cane, and the manufacture of sugar, by M. Cheron of Cornbeck, in which the improved method of the West-Indies is blended with the practice of this country.

In his paper on the manufacture of indigo, Mr. Piddington suggests several useful precepts. He divides the subject generally into the following heads, under each of which he gives some useful directions, viz., 1. cutting the plant; 2. steeping; 3. water; 4. fermentation; 5. beating; 6. settling; 7. boiling; 8. filtering; 9. pressing, &c.

In M. Cheron's paper, the cost of cultivating 4,000 begahs of sugar-cane is estimated at 18,434 rupees. A begah of cane usually gives four mounds and a half of sugar. The West-Indian mode of planting is to make holes at one foot distance. The holes are a foot in depth, and about 800 will be required per begah; a coolie may dig 100 in a day; it will, therefore, take eight and a half days to dig a begah, which will cost thirteen rupees. The Bengalese however, dig holes only two or three inches in depth, but by the former method the earth acts more freely upon the plant, the roots of which shoot out more easily in search of nourishment. One man plants in a day half as many holes as he can dig, that is to say, fifty; he will himself fetch the plants and a coolie of water for every hole, the water and plants being at distance of about 300 paces from the field. It is true, that the distance becomes greater in a large plantation, but it may be reduced by the use of carts. Although showers may fall, frequently after planting, it is notwithstanding as well to irrigate upon the occasions of irrigating four times, at the rate of two coolies per water, which is what we may say, every time.

M. Cheron considers hoeing the canes an unnecessary, if not injurious, operation. It is necessary to surround the sugar cultivation with a ditch 10 feet broad, protected by a thorn hedge, for the cattle, the young sprouts, and the natives steal the ripe cane. M. Cheron describes every step of the cultivation of sugar with great clearness, stating also the cost of each in a particular manner, so that his paper is calculated to be very useful to practical men.

From Mr. Halhed's paper on the same subject, we learn, that the whole of the labour is paid for in kind, and the mill and cattle for the manufacture of the sugar

sugar are assumed to be the property of the owner of the field. The profit of the produce, deducting land-tax, &c., will, to the cultivator, be, he conceives, about seven rupees per puckah begah, from which there will be a deduction of nine annas more on account of chowkeedárs, &c.—*Ibid.*

DESTRUCTION OF A SHARK.

The following astonishing instance of skill and intrepidity, in a native of India, is related by an eye-witness in a late Calcutta paper:—"I was walking on the banks of the Hooghly at the time when some up-country boats were delivering their cargoes. A considerable number of coolies were employed on shore in the work, all of whom I observed on a sudden running away, in apparent trepidation, from the edge of the water, returning again as if eager, yet afraid to approach some object, and again running off as before. I found, on inquiry, that the cause of all this perturbation was the appearance of a large and strange-looking fish, swimming close to the bank, and almost in the midst of the boats. Knowing that alligators were common enough, I at first conjectured that the fish in question must be one of those rather frightful animals; but recollecting that the natives and alligators are not so much strangers to each other, as appearances on this occasion indicated, I hastened to the spot to ascertain the matter, when I perceived a huge monster of a shark sailing along, now near the surface of the water, and now sinking down apparently in pursuit of his prey. At this moment a native on the choppah roof of one of the boats, with a rope in his hand, which he was slowly coiling up, surveyed the shark's movements with a look that evidently indicated he had a serious intention of encountering him in his own element. Holding the rope, on which he had made a sort of running knot, in one hand, and stretching out the other arm, as if already in the act of swimming, he stood in an attitude, truly picturesque, waiting the reappearance of the shark. At about six or eight yards from the boat the animal rose near the surface, when the native instantly plunged into the water, a short distance from the very jaws of the monster. The shark immediately turned round, and swam slowly towards the man: who, in his turn, nothing daunted, struck out the arm that was at liberty, and approached his foe. When within a foot or two of the shark, the native dived beneath him, the animal going down almost at the same instant. The bold assailant in this frightful contest soon re-appeared on the opposite side of the shark, swimming fearlessly, with the hand he had at liberty, and holding the rope behind his back with the other. The shark, which had also by this time made his appearance again, immediately swam towards him; and while the animal was apparently in the act of lifting himself over the lower part of the native's body, that he might seize upon his prey, the man, making a strong effort, threw himself up perpendicularly, and went down with his feet foremost, the shark following him so simultaneously that I was fully impressed with the idea that they had gone down grappling together. As far as I could judge, they remained nearly twenty seconds out of sight, while I stood in breathless anxiety, and, I may add, horror, waiting the result of this fearful encounter. Suddenly the native made his appearance, holding up both his hands over his head, and calling out with a voice that proclaimed the victory he had won, while underneath the wave, '*tan, tan!*' The people in the boat were all prepared, the rope was instantly drawn tight, and the struggling victim, lashing the water in his wrath, was dragged to the shore and despatched. When measured, his length was found to be six feet nine inches; his girth, at the greatest, three feet seven inches. The native who achieved this intrepid and dexterous exploit bore no other marks of his finny enemy than a cut on the left arm, evidently received from coming in contact with the tail or some one of the fins of the animal."

PATENT PROPERTY IN INDIA.

Professor Millington, in his examination before the Select Committee of the Commons, last session, on the law relative to patents for inventions, states the following facts: "as the law stands at present, it does not appear that there is any protection of patent property in the East-India possessions; they do not appear to be included in the colonies. An employer of mine has made an important invention, which happened to be particularly useful in the East-Indies; he has been offered a large sum of money for the use of it; he applied to me to take the opinion of counsel, as to whether the patent which he has for this invention in England and the colonies extended to the East-Indies, and the answer given by Mr. Serjeant Spankie was that it did not extend to the East-Indies, inasmuch as the East-Indies were not colonies. I then applied to Sir James Scarlett, then attorney-general, to ask whether he would grant a new patent for the same thing, inserting the word 'dominions,' or something which Mr. Serjeant Spankie had represented as the right word, in the patent; but he said he could not do it for want of precedent. I then applied to the East-India Directors, to know what their feeling on the subject was. I again laid the matter before Mr. Serjeant Spankie, who seemed

seemed to think that if the patent was granted for England and the colonies that it would cover India, provided it was recognized by the East-India Directors; and the difficulty at present is, how it is to be recognized, which is, at present about to be laid before Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, the standing counsel of the East-India Company. It was proposed to be done by an office copy made here, and transmitted to their presidencies, because the invention is of so much importance that the expense is no object, and the party is very desirous of being protected in India as well as in England. It does not appear that any one before this gentleman has ever applied for a patent for India."

M. CHAMPOLLION'S DISCOVERIES.

We find the French papers are replete with the results of M. Champollion's researches in Egypt. It is surprising that even his own countrymen evince such a ready disposition to give implicit credit to the absurd representations of his "discoveries" in hieroglyphical lore.

In a letter, dated "Thebes, 18th June," he states that the ruin sometimes called the Memnonium, and sometimes the tomb of Osymandias, is named in hieroglyphics the *Rhamesion*, which title appears in a multitude of places throughout the ruins. He then gives the following description of one of the groups depicted on the walls, celebrating the hero, Rhamses the Great, or Sesostris.

"The god Armon (one of the forms of Phra) presents to the god Mandu, the Pharoah Rhamses the Great, with casque and in royal habits. The latter divinity takes him by the hand, saying 'Come, approach the divine abodes to contemplate your father, the lord of the gods, who will grant you a long life to rule the world and reign upon the throne of Horus." Further on, accordingly, is represented the great god Ammon Ra, seated, addressing these words to the Pharoah: 'My well-belored son and offspring, lord of the world, Rhamses! My heart is gladdened in contemplating your good works. You have vowed this edifice to me: I bestow upon you the gift of a pure life upon the throne of Sev (Saturn), that is, in temporal royalty.'"

All doubts respecting the name of this monument, adds M. Champollion, are now removed. The military processions, depicted on the ruins here as well as at Luxor and Ipsambul, represent, as he states, the conquests of this monarch. They relate, according to the ingenious Egyptologist, to a campaign against certain Asiatic tribes, who, "from their physiognomy and costume, we cannot seek elsewhere than in the vast country situated between the Tigris and the Euphrates on the one side, and the Oxus and the Indus on the other, and which we call, vaguely enough, Persia. This nation, or rather the country they inhabited, is named *Chto, Chato, Scahto* or *Schto*; for I have observed that the name by which it is commonly designated in the historical texts, and which may be pronounced *Pscharanschatko, Pscharinschato,* or *Pscharenschto* (the medial vowels being wanting) is composed of three distinct parts: 1st an Egyptian word,—an injurious epithet,—*pschara*, which signifies a wound; 2dly. the preposition *n* (if), which I at first took for a radical; 3dly. *Chto, Schto,* or *Schato*, the real name of the country. Thus the Egyptians designated these hostile people by the denomination of *the wound of Schato*, just as Ethiopia is always termed *the wicked race of Kush*. This is not the proper place to explain the reasons which I am induced to believe firmly, that the people referred to here are those belonging to the north-east of Persia, the Bactrians or Scytho-Bactrians."

This extract of M. Champollion's long letter will probably suffice.

DISCUSSION WITH A SUTTEE.

Mr. Ray, a missionary at Kidderpore, relates the following conversation with a suttee. Whilst preaching at Chitlah, in August 1828, the procession passing by to the place of sacrifice, his congregation with one accord left him. He resolved, therefore, to repair to the spot, and, if possible, to dissuade the poor deluded female from wickedly sacrificing herself. "Accordingly," he proceeds, "upon my arrival, I intimated my wish to speak with her, which request, without any apparent reluctance, was granted. The substance of my conversation was as follows. 'Friend, do you know what you are going to do?'—'Yes, I am going to burn with my husband.'—'Who told you to do this?'—'God.'—'By what means did God tell you to do this?'—'By a dream.'—'When did God command you to do this?'—'Four days ago, which was two days before my husband died, and he had been ill, altogether, eight or ten days.' 'Are you sure you are not not deceiving yourself, in supposing that God, in a dream, commanded you to do this?'—'I am quite positive; I have no doubt on my mind.'—'Have you not been persuaded to do this by your relations, but especially by the brahmins?'—(*Hesitatingly.*) 'No; my friends tried first to turn me from my purpose; but finding me resolved, they then desisted, and commended me. The brahmins have informed me that, by this act, I shall obtain heaven and my husband.'—'But, supposing by this act you should, instead of obtaining heaven, be cast into unquenchable fire; you ought to think well and much before you you take such

such a step.'—' I have thought much; very much, on the subject, and I am sure I am right; I sl all be sure to go to heaven with my husband. But should I be mistaken, God must be to blame; because he has told me to do it; and it is also encouraged in the Shasters.' She told me she had already been a suttee, in three former births, and that she was about to be immolated the fourth time."

He subsequently assailed her with a variety of other similar arguments, without avail. "During the whole of the time," he adds, "except when replying to my questions or to those of her relations, she kept her eyes closed, and appeared to be muttering something to herself; and she was constantly waving a bunch of green leaves which she held in her right hand."

ASCENT OF THE ELBOURZ MOUNTAINS.

The *Gazette of Teflis* contains a letter, dated "Goriatchevodsk, 2d August 1829," giving an account of a successful attempt to ascend the Elbourz range. The following is a translation of it.

"On the 26th of June our expedition left the warm mineral waters for the Elbourz, under the command of General Emmanuel, accompanied by M. Kupfer, the mineralogist; M. Menethrie, the zoologist, and keeper of the museum of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburgh; M. Sedtz, the assistant professor of medicine; M. Meyer, the botanist of Dorpat; and M. Vansovitsch, an officer of the mines belonging to the establishment of Lougansk. After having surmounted all the difficulties in our way, we arrived on the 8th of July at the foot of the Elbourz, and encamped on the river Malka. The baggage was left at fifteen wersts from the Elbourz; a piece of cannon was brought to within eight wersts of the camp. The scarp of the ascents and descents, and the little width of the paths traced along the steep sides of the mountains, did not allow us to advance further otherwise than on foot, or on horseback gently; but no where on the road did we meet with any part of it, not even in the marshes, impassable, nor generally did we encounter the natural obstacles which, according to Klaproth and other travellers, protect the approaches of the Elbourz.

"The weather was not favourable; fogs and rains rendered our journey very painful. On reaching the foot of the Elbourz, to our great satisfaction, the sky became clear and bright, and the two pinnacles of the Elbourz appeared in all their majesty.

"The academicians resolved to avail themselves of this weather, so favourable to their enterprize. We hastened to provide them with whatever was necessary for this difficult walk; that is, with pointed staves, cords, &c. They had an escort of some Circassians and cossack volunteers. They left the camp at nine o'clock in the morning, and it was only towards evening that they reached the first snows, where they made preparations for passing the night, having only mounted about eight wersts. The next day, the 10th, they began their ascent, at three o'clock in the morning. The frost favoured them greatly, and they advanced with success enough; but it became more and more painful, as the snow, beginning to fall, clogged their feet. They were obliged to make frequent halts, and to part themselves into small divisions. Remaining in the camp, we observed with the greatest curiosity the slow progress of the travellers. Towards nine o'clock in the morning they had climbed to about more than half-way up the mountain, and stopped to rest themselves behind the rocks, which concealed them wholly from our sight. An hour afterwards one man only appeared beyond the rocks, advancing with a firm and measured step towards the summit of the Elbourz. It was in vain that we waited to see him followed by the other travellers; nobody appeared; on the contrary, many began to return down the mountain. All eyes were fixed on him who accomplished so daring an enterprize. Resting every five or six steps, he advanced with the greatest courage; just close to the summit he disappeared among the rocks. The spectators long waited for his appearance with interest and impatience; towards eleven o'clock he was seen suddenly on the very top of the Elbourz. A discharge of musketry, music, songs, and cheerings of joy, made the air reverberate at this sight. We remained until the evening, uncertain who was the first of mortals that had escaladed the highest of the mountains of Caucasus, considered until this day as inaccessible. On the return of the travellers, we learned that this audacious adventurer, who had alone dared to attempt the ascent of the Elbourz, and proved its possibility, was a Kabardian, an old herdsman, named Kiliar, lame and deformed. He received the reward of 400 roubles, and five archines of cloth, which had been offered by General Emmanuel.

"One of the academicians, M. Lentz, reached the height of 15,200 feet. The total elevation of the Elbourz above the level of the Atlantic ocean is reckoned to be 16,800 feet, that is nearly five werstes in a vertical line. We have seen in the neighbourhood of our camp, at the foot of the Elbourz, fine falls of water from several rivers: the finest beyond contradiction is that formed by the river Malka; it falls with incredible noise from a perpendicular height of nearly twenty sa-

janes.

janes. No current of water is to be perceived, but the stream drops in isolated masses one after another. At about five sajanes above this cataract there is a natural bridge of stone, covered with herbs; and it is here that the road lies which leads to the Karatchieff and other mountains. In general, the prospects of this country are very beautiful. We have found in the mountains some lead, plenty of coal, and gypsum, some porphyry, jasper, &c. The whole chain of the Caucasus is granitic.

CHINESE LITERATURE.

M. Abel Rémusat of Paris (who has been elected president of the council of the Asiatic Society of Paris, in the place of the Baron de Sacy, now honorary president of the Society) has undertaken, and is now employed upon, a translation of the *Han-hoang-tsew*, or Sorrows of Han, recently translated by Mr. Davis. M. Rémusat intends to make his translation complete, supplying those portions omitted by Mr. Davis.

EUROPEAN VEGETABLES IN CHINA.

The introduction of green pear and potatoes to China is probably owing to the Dutch; because the Chinese call them *Holland peas* and *Holland yams*, sometimes the latter are called *little yams*. These products of the earth, it is said, have obtained, at the tables of the rich a general currency throughout all the provinces of the empire, particularly green peas, which at Pekin are used for green-pea soup. To these innovations in the culinary department pearl-barley is to be added, in the taste for birds' nests, spices, pears, &c. not omitting the black commodity, which shows foreign smoke, China seems verging to that state, in which she will be as dependent on the western world, as the drinkers are on her for the means of the banquet.—*Canton Reg.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Four Years in South Africa. By Cowper Rose, Royal Engineers. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Recollections of Travels in the East. By John Carne, Esq., Author of "Letters from the East." Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Present Condition and Prospects of the Greek or Oriental Church. By the Rev. Geo. Waddington, Author of "A Visit to Greece," &c. Post 8vo. 6s.

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A Letter from Sydney, the principal Town of Australasia. Edited by R. Gouger. Together with the outline of a System of Colonization. 12mo. 6s.

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The Swan River; a Print, engraved by Huggins, from a Drawing made by F. R. Cawse, surgeon R.N.

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The Geography of Ancient Asia, illustrated by the Rev. J. Williamson, M.A., &c. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Tuzuk-e-Jehangeer, or Memoirs of Jehangeer, Emperor of Hindostan. Translated from the Persian by Major Davis. 8vo. 12s.

The Ramayana of Valmeeki, in the Original Sungskrit; with an English Prose Translation and explanatory Notes, by W. Carey and J. Marshman. 3 vols. 4to., containing the First and Second Books. Serampore, 1806. £16 16s. (This work is extremely scarce.)

The Moolukhhuss-ool-Tuwareekh, being an Abridgment of the celebrated historical Work called The Seir Mootakkherin, prepared chiefly by Maulavi Abdool Kerim, Head Moonshee of the Persian Office, Calcutta. Royal 4to. £1. 7s.

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Satan, a poem, in three books. By the author of "The Omnipresence of the Deity."

Mr. Valpy has issued a prospectus for publishing in monthly volumes a *Family Classical Library*, or English translations of the most valuable Greek and Latin Classics, with a biographical sketch of each author, and notes, when necessary, for the purpose of illustration. Vol. I. will appear on the 1st of January next, to be continued regularly on the first of each succeeding month.

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Rudimens de la Langue Hindoustani, à l'Usage des élèves de l'École royale et spéciale des Langues Orientales vivantes; par M. Garcin de Tassy. 4to.

Essai de Statistique de l'Isle Bourbon, considérée dans sa Topographie, sa Population, son Agriculture, son Commerce, &c.; ouvrage couronné en 1828 par l'Académie Royale des Sciences; suivi d'un Projet de Colonisation de l'Intérieur de cette Ile; par M. P. P. U. Thomas. 2 vols. 8vo.

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Yudhisthira badha, ou la Mort d'Yudhisthira, episode du Ramayana, publié en Sanscrit, d'après le texte donné par M. Chezy, avec un Episode du Raghouvansa sur le même sujet, et un Choix de Sentences de Bhartrihari; par A. Loiseleur-Deslongchamps. 8vo.

Lettres sur l'Orient, écrites pendant les Années 1827 et 1828; par le Baron Th. Renouard de Bussière. Vol. I. 8vo., avec Cartes.

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Histoire de la Révolution Grecque; par M. Alex. Soutzo, témoin oculaire d'une grande partie des faits qu'il expose. 8vo.

Le Coran, traduit par Savary; nouvelle édition augmentée de la Doctrine et les Devoirs de la Religion Musulman, ainsi que de l'Eucologe Musulman; traduit de l'Arabe par M. Garcin de Tassy. 3 vols. 8vo.

GERMANY.

Glossarium Sanscritum; a Francisco Bopp. Fasciculus prior. (Berolini ex officina Academica.) 4to.

Dhruvâsvâmin, cum tribus aliis Mahabharati præstantissimi episodiis. Primus edidit Franciscus Bopp. Fasciculus prior, quo continetur textus Sanscritus. (Ibid.) 124 pages Sanscrit text.

Grammatica Lingua Sanscritæ, &c.—This is a new edition and translation into Latin of Bopp's "Lehrgebäude der Sanskrita-Sprache," with considerable improvements, though reduced in its size by the employment of a new set of smaller Sanscrit types. Hitherto only the first part has been published.

Ghatakarparam, das zweitrochene Gefäss, Sanskritisches Gedicht, herausgegeben, übersetzt, nachgeahmt, und erläutert. Von G. M. Durach. (Berlin.) 4to.

Ueber die unter dem Namen Bhagavad-Gita bekannte Episode des Mahabharata, an Essay by Baron W. Von Humboldt. (Berlin.) 4to.

Ramayana, id est Carmen epicum de Ramæ rebus gestis poetæ antiquissimi Valmicis opus. Textum Codd. MSS. collatis recensuit interpretationem Latinam et Annotationes criticas adjecit G. A. Schlegel. Voluminis primi pars prior. (Bonn.) 8vo.

Hitopadesas, id est Institutio salutaris. Textum Codd. MSS. collatis recensuerunt interpretationem Latinam et Annotationes criticas adjecerunt Aug. Guil. a Schlegel et Christianus Lassen. Pars I. Textum Sanscritum tenens. (Berlin.)

Jus Mutrahabit veterum Indorum, cum eodem Hebraeorum jure subinde comparatum. Io. Henrici Kalthoff dissertatio, ad consequendos ab Illustri ordine philosophorum Bonnensium summos in Philosophia honores scripta et edita. (Bonn.) 8vo.

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ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REDUCTION IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Poorea, May 9, 1829.—Official information having been received from General Lord Hill, that the establishment of his Majesty's regiments serving in the East-Indies was fixed on the 25th of Dec. last, as follows, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief has directed it to be notified accordingly for general information:

Cavalry.—Four regiments, consisting each of 1 colonel, 2 lieut. colonels, 2 majors, 8 captains, 16 lieutenants, 8 cornets, 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter-master, 1 surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons, 1 veterinary surgeon, 1 regimental serjeant major, 8 troop serjeant majors, 1 paymaster serjeant, 1 armourer as serjeant, 1 saddler as serjeant, 1 schoolmaster serjeant, 32 serjeants, 32 corporals, 1 trumpet major, 7 trumpeters, 8 farriers, 608 privates. Exclusive of a recruiting troop to each regiment, consisting of 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 troop serjeant major, 8 serjeants, 8 corporals, 4 trumpeters, and 20 privates.

Infantry.—Twenty regiments, each consisting of 1 colonel, 2 lieut.-colonels, 2 majors, 9 captains, 20 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter-master, 1 surgeon, 2 assistant-surgeons, 41 serjeants, 36 corporals, 13 drummers, and 700 privates.—Total 837. Exclusive of the officers and non-commissioned officers of one (the 10th) company, or 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 4 corporals, 1 drummer, left at home for the purpose of recruiting.*

Under this arrangement, his Majesty has approved of the officers who are an excess upon the establishments of the infantry regiments being seconded in their corps, and allowed to fall into vacancies as they occur, care being taken to promote no officer, without purchase, until the supernumeraries shall be absorbed: and that with regard to the non-commissioned officers and privates, as it is to be apprehended that numerous casualties must be calculated upon, his Majesty has further approved of those beyond the establishment remaining with their corps as supernumeraries, until the numbers come within the limits prescribed.

* An exception to this establishment has since been made regarding the 13th (being a light infantry) regiment.

REDUCTION IN THE COMPANY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Poorea, May 12, 1829.—1. The Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct the following arrangements to have effect from the 5th proximo, in order to carry into effect the government General Order, No. 94, of 1829.

2. The 7th and 8th troops of each regiment of regular cavalry are to be reduced. The native officers, non-commissioned officers, troopers, farriers, syces, grass-cutters and horses of these troops, are to be distributed equally among the remaining troops of the regiment. The juniors of each rank are to be returned as "supernumerary," until vacancies occur to bring them on the establishment.

3. The second native doctor's horse is, in future, to be attached to the 2d troop, the trumpet major's to the 3d, and the farrier major's to the 4th troop of each regiment.

4. The 7th and 8th companies in each regiment of regular infantry are to be reduced from the same date, and the native officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates, to be distributed among the remaining companies. The juniors of each rank are to continue "supernumerary," until vacancies occur to bring them on the establishment.

5. Immediately after these orders are carried into effect, present states of each regiment are to be transmitted to head-quarters.

May 25.—In continuation of General Orders of the 12th inst., the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, that after the 7th and 8th troops of each regiment of light cavalry have been reduced, the fourth standard of each regiment be sent to the nearest magazine by the first opportunity.

On the reduction of the 7th and 8th troops of each regiment of cavalry, two puckallies and two lascars, of the quarter-master's establishment, are to be discharged; and two hand bheesties and two lascars, on the reduction of the 7th and 8th companies in each regiment of native infantry.

SPECIAL PROMOTION OF LIEUT. COLS. IN HIS MAJESTY'S AND THE COMPANY'S ARMIES.

Head-Quarters, Poorea, June 5, 1829.—The Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief in India is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract of a letter from General Lord Hill, commanding in chief his Majesty's forces:

I have had the honour to submit to the King, and his Majesty has been graciously pleased

pleased to approve, and to direct that, without retrospect, every lieut. colonel of the East-India Company's army who may now be commandant of a regiment of cavalry or infantry, or battalion of artillery or engineers, be allowed to take rank of colonel, by brevet, in the territorial possessions of the East-India Company, in India only; and that every lieut. colonel of the army, who should in future be appointed commandant of a regiment or battalion, be allowed to take rank of colonel, by brevet, in those territories only.

"In conveying to your Lordship the signification of his Majesty's gracious intentions upon this point, and the expression of his Majesty's commands that the measure be carried into effect, I have the honour to acquaint you that his Majesty is further pleased to direct, in order to provide for the interest of his officers serving in the territorial possessions of the Company, and to take care that their fair claims are not passed over, in consequence of any particular circumstance attending the promotion of the officers of the Company's army, that the local rank of colonel, by brevet, be granted to any lieut. colonel of his Majesty's army, who would, without such grant, be superseded by a junior officer of the Company's service stationed in the same presidency, of his promotion to the rank of colonel regimentally.

"That, if, however, one of his Majesty's lieut. colonels, so promoted at one presidency, be removed to another presidency, such promotion being no longer valid, another brevet commission be granted to him, if necessary, to put him on a par with the officers of the presidency to which his services have been transferred."

MUSNUD OF THE DECCAN.

Fort William, May 30, 1829.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council having this day received from the resident at the court of Hyderabad the melancholy intelligence of the demise of his Highness the Nizam, on the 21st inst., is pleased to direct that the minute guns, to the number of fifty-eight, corresponding with the years of the deceased, be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, and at all the principal stations of the army under this presidency.

June 12.—Despatches having been received from the resident at Hyderabad, announcing the accession of his Highness the Nawaub Asif Jah Moozueeid-ool Moomolik, Nizam-ool Moolk Meer Furkhoondeh Ali Khaun Behader Futteh Jung to the musnud of the Deccan, on the 24th ultimo, with the usual ceremonies; the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that a royal salute and three vollies of musketry be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, and at all the principal stations of the army, in honour of the occasion.

OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE ARRIVING FROM ENGLAND.

Head-Quarters, Pooree, June 9, 1829.—All officers of his Majesty's service under the rank of field officer, arriving from England, either with or without troops, and medical officers, will proceed immediately to the depôt of King's troops at Chinsurah, on the strength of which they will be borne, untill they shall be ordered to join their respective corps.

The brigade major of King's troops will communicate this order to all officers who call on him to report themselves, and he will notify the day of their arrival to the officer commanding the depôt, in order that their pay may be drawn by the paymaster at Chinsurah accordingly, and to whom their last pay certificates from England are to be delivered.

REDUCTION OF THE ARRACAN PROVINCIAL BATTALION.

Fort William, June 19, 1829.—The Governor-General in Council having resolved on the reduction of the Arracan Provincial Battalion, is pleased to direct, that all men belonging to that corps be paid up and discharged the service, so soon as the civil commissioner in the province can make efficient arrangements for relieving them from the duty on which they are employed, by a suitable establishment of burkendaz.

The reduction of the Arracan Provincial Battalion is to be carried into effect, under the same arrangements in regard to donation, and returning to the native officers what may have been paid for commission, as those sanctioned by government on the occasion of the discharge of the three provincial corps directed in G. O. of 15th instant.

MUG LEVY.

Fort William, June 19, 1829.—His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Secret Department, under date the 23d April last, to sanction a second company of Mugs, of the same strength as the one now embodied, to be raised and added to the Mug Levy, under the command of Lieut. Boscawen.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. MANNING.

Head-Quarters, Pooree, April 21, 1829.—At a European General Court-Martial assembled at Hansi, on the 22d Dec. 1828, of which Lieut. Col. Commandant E. Cartwright, of the 15th (now of the 10th) regt. N.I., is president, Lieut. Chas. Manning, of

of the 30th regt. N.I., and sub-assistant in the H. C.'s stud establishment at Hissar, was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—With having, in the months of Dec. 1827 and Jan. and Feb. 1828, whilst employed in the purchase of colts for the stud at Hissar, embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied, or caused to be embezzled, or fraudently misapplied, or knowingly or wilfully permitted or suffered to be embezzled or fraudulently misapplied, public money, to the amount of St. Rs. 285, or thereabouts, as particularly specified in the following instances:

1st Count. In having, at Seeseerah, on or about the 12th of Dec. 1827, purchased one black colt, from the village of Kurkawda, and obtained, upon his certificate, from the supervisor of the stud at Hissar, St.Rs. 115, as the cost of the colt; whereas the said colt was purchased from its owner, by Lieut. Manning or by his order, for St. Rs. 82.

2d Count. In having, at the same time and place specified in the 1st count, purchased one bay colt, from the village of Kurkawda, and obtained upon his certificate, from the supervisor of the stud at Hissar, St. Rs. 210, as the cost of the colt; whereas the said colt was purchased from its owner, by Lieut. Manning or by his order, for St. Rs. 170.

3d Count. In having, at the time and place specified in the 1st count, purchased one grey colt, from the village of Kurkawda, and obtained, upon his certificate, from the supervisor of the stud at Hissar, St. Rs. 125, as the cost of the colt; whereas the said colt was purchased from its owner, by Lieut. Manning or by his order, for St. Rs. 75.

4th Count. In having, at Seermutta, on or about the 2d of Jan. 1828, purchased one iron-grey colt, from the village of Seermutta, and obtained, upon his certificate, from the supervisor of the stud at Hissar, St. Rs. 137, as the cost of the colt; whereas the said colt was purchased from its owner, by Lieut. Manning or by his order, for St. Rs. 102.

5th Count. In having, at the time and place specified in the 4th count, purchased one chestnut colt, from the village of Seermutta, and obtained, upon his certificate, from the supervisor of the stud at Hissar, St. Rs. 142, as the cost of the colt; whereas the said colt was purchased from its owner, by Lieut. Manning or by his order, for St. Rs. 118.

6th Count. In having, at the same time and place specified in the 4th count, purchased one piebald colt, from the village of Seermutta, and obtained, upon his certificate, from the supervisor of the stud at Hissar, St. Rs. 137, as the cost of the colt; whereas the said colt was purchased, by Lieut. Manning or by his order, for St. Rs. 115.

7th Count. In having, at Nurela, on or about the 22d Jan. 1828, purchased one chestnut colt, from the village of Naickpore, and obtained, upon his certificate, from the supervisor of the stud at Hissar, St. Rs. 100, as the cost of the colt; whereas the said colt was purchased from its owner, by Lieut. Manning or by his order, for St. Rs. 62.

8th Count. For having, at Joosh, on or about the 1st of Feb. 1828, purchased one bay colt, from the village of Joosh, and obtained, upon his certificate, from the supervisor of the stud at Hissar, St. Rs. 122, as the cost of the colt; whereas the said colt was purchased from its owner, by Lieut. Manning or by his order, for St. Rs. 101.

9th Count. In having, at Hoolanah, on or about the 2d of Feb. 1828, purchased one piebald colt, from the village of Hoolanah, and obtained, upon his certificate, from the supervisor of the stud at Hissar, St. Rs. 132, as the cost of the colt; whereas the said colt was purchased from its owner, by Lieut. Manning or by his order, for St. Rs. 122.

10th Count. In having, at the time and place specified in the 9th count, purchased one dark grey colt, from the village of Hoolanah, and obtained upon his certificate, from the supervisor of the stud at Hissar, St. Rs. 117, as the cost of the colt; whereas the said colt was purchased from its owner, by Lieut. Manning or by his order, for St. Rs. 105.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The court is of opinion, and does hereby pronounce the prisoner guilty of having embezzled, and fraudulently misapplied the sum of St. Rs. 285, being public money, as specified in the several counts which follow, *viz.* the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th counts.

Sentence.—The court does, therefore, adjudge the said prisoner, Lieut. Chas. Manning, of the 30th regt. N.I., and a sub-assistant in the Hon. Company's stud establishment at Hissar, to be dismissed the Hon. Company's service.

The court further ascertains the loss and damage sustained to be St. Rs. 285.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) Combermere,
General, Com.-in-chief.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief cannot consider the explanation offered by Lieut. Manning as affording any grounds to doubt the justice of his conviction of a fraudulent misapplication of sums paid on the faith of his certificates. A simple and positive rule was laid down by his superiors for his guidance; Lieut. Manning act

set it at naught, and the deceptions on the establishment, and the fraudulent gains obtained, whether for his own benefit or that of the people about him, were the consequences of his unwarrantable course, were fully known to Lieut. Manning, and received his express sanction.

The court having found Lieut. Manning guilty of embezzlement and fraudulent misapplication of public money, submit to the Commander-in-chief Lieut. Manning's youth and inexperience, and recommend him to the Commander-in-chief as a proper object of lenity. The Commander-in-chief regrets it is not in his power to accede to this recommendation: youth and inexperience afford insufficient grounds for the restoration of a commission so forfeited; nor would the past services of Lieut. Manning justify the Commander-in-chief in recommending to government a provision for him on the pension establishment.

The Commander-in-chief has noticed in these proceedings what he deems a material deviation from the law and practice of courts, in the rejection of the prisoner's solicitation of the strongest form of oath being administered to the first witness. This man is the agent of every act for which Lieut. Manning appears a prisoner before the court. His evidence for the prosecution is the avowal of his own criminality, and in the conviction of Lieut. Manning he expects the extenuation of his own guilt.

To guard against imposition from such an evidence was the obvious course of the court. After observations recorded on the proceedings on the manner in which this witness delivered his testimony, Lieut. Manning desires that the truth of the evidence might be secured by a form asserted to be the most binding on his conscience, and understood as prevalent in the country, namely, swearing with his hand on the head of his eldest son. This is rejected by the court, as is also the question, whether the form in which the oath had been administered to him, was that which he considered as most obligatory on his conscience. The answer to this question might possibly have satisfied the court of the expediency of acceding to the prisoner's representation.

What renders the resolution of the court more questionable, is their examination, a short time after, of another witness, on the form of oath he deemed most sacred, and allowing him to be sworn, by calling on the name of Loll Ghoroo, and blowing out a light presented to him by one of his own caste. This form was evidently admitted by the court on the same principle as that on which the question put to the former witness was grounded, whether he did not consider swearing by his son's head was the strongest obligation to tell the truth; and in the Commander-in-chief's opinion ought to have been allowed.

Lieut. Manning is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date on which this order may be published at Hansi, and will proceed without delay to Fort William; on his arrival there, the town major will be pleased to take the necessary steps for providing Mr. Manning with a passage to England.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

June 16. Mr. G. Gough, deputy collector of land revenues at Chittagong.

Mr. J. C. Dick, assistant to collector and magistrate of Chittagong.

Mr. E. A. Reade, assistant to collector and magistrate of Goruckpore.

Judicial Department.

June 20. Mr. R. C. Halkett, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Purneah.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, June 19, 1829.—*9th L.C.* Lieut. Edw. Horsley to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet A. Tucker to be lieut., from 9th Jan. 1829, in suc. to E. Malone dec.—Supernum. Cornet S. Smith brought on effective strength of regt.

6th N.I. Lieut. John Ludlow to be capt. of a comp., v. R. Stewart dec., with rank from 1st April 1829, v. W. P. Cooke prom.—Ens. H. Apperley to be lieut., from 1st April 1829, v. J. Ludlow prom.

22d N.I. Lieut. T. E. Sampson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. John Baldock to be lieut., from 4th June 1829, in suc. to A. F. P. M'Leod dec.

61st N.I. Lieut. Wm. Glasgow to be capt. of a comp. from 5th June 1829, v. T. Hepworth dec.—Supernum. Lieut. Jas. Marshall brought on effective strength of regt.

Medical Department. Alex. Ogelvy, Esq., 2d member, to be 1st member of Medical Board; Anthony Dickson, Esq., 3d member, to be 2d member of ditto; Superintending Surg. Chas. Robinson to be 3d member of ditto; Surg. W. A. Venour to be a superintending surgeon on establishment,—all in suc. to Gibb dec.

Head-Quarters, June 9, 1829.—Assist. Surg. S. Holmes directed to do duty with Horse Artillery at Meerut; dated 21st May.

Lieut. Col. J. Caulfield (new prom.) posted to 4th L.C.

June 10.—Capt. J. N. Jackson, assist. qu. mast. gen., to officiate as deputy qu. mast. gen., and to remain in charge of qu. mast. general's department at presidency; Capt. W. Garden, assist. qu. mast. gen., to proceed to Cawnpore, and to assume charge of deputy qu. mast. general's office,—both in consequence of absence, on leave, of Lieut. Col. E. Barton, deputy qu. mast. general.

Cornets appointed to do duty. R. J. Hawthorn, with 4th L.C., Meerut; J. D. Moffat, 3d do., Cawnpore; R. W. Clifford, 4th do., Meerut; J. Irving, 9th do., Neemuch.

Ensigns appointed to do duty. C. Crossman, with 2d Europ. Regt., Agra; F. G. Backhouse, 68th N.I., Dinapore; S. A. Abbott, 42d do., Neemuch; S. Nation, 23d do., Loodianah; J. Masson, 57th do., Mhow; W. Jennings, 6th do., Bareilly; R. H. Mockler, 50th do., Goruckpore; F. S. Maningford, 44th do., Lucknow; J. W. Tomkins, 33d do., Cawnpore; A. H. Dyke, 60th do., Bareilly; W. F. Hammersley, 48th do., Allahabad; C. Mc F. Collins, 25th do., Titalyah; J. D. Mc Pherson, 52d do., Pertaubghur (Oude); F. Harrison, 44th do., Cawnpore; D. A. Heywood, 33d do., Cawnpore; G. B. Harvey, 48th do., Allahabad;

bad; F. A. Gloss, 50th do., Cossipore; J. E. Verner and H. E. Pearson, 59th do., Barrackpore; B. Cary and T. A. Halliday, 7th do., Midnapore.

June 11.—Lieut. H. Kirke to perform duties of 2d in command of Sirmoor Bat., during absence of Lieut. Fisher on general leave; dated 1st May.

Furruckabad Prov. Bat. Lieut. J. B. Robinson, from 61st N.I., to be adj., v. Seymour dec.

The appointments of Lieut. Cooper to Furruckabad Prov. Bat., and Lieut. Robinson to Dacca Prov. Bat., in G. O. 26th May, cancelled.

June 12.—Assist. Surg. T. B. Hart removed from 63d to 71st N.I.

Fort William, June 22.—*Stud Establishment.* Capt. John Halles, sub-assist., to be 2d-assistant in Central Provinces, v. Mackenzie transf. to Haupper branch of establishment.—Lieut. H. Boyd, 15th N.I., adj. of Calcutta Native Militia, to be a sub-assist. in stud, v. Halles;—both from 19th June.

Lieut. G. M. Sherer, 57th N.I., superintending works at Sulkea, transferred to adjtcy. of Calcutta Native Militia, v. Boyd.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Pooree, June 5, 1829.—In compliance with his Majesty's gracious commands (see p. 722), the Commander-in-chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions of officers serving in Bengal:

To be Colonels in India. Lieut. Col. John Daniell, 49th Foot; Lieut. Col. F. S. Tidy, 44th do.; Lieut. Col. R. Torrens, 38th do., adj. gen. H.M.'s forces; Lieut. Col. G. H. Murray, 16th Drags.; Lieut. Col. M. Childers, 11th do.; Lieut. Col. Jas. Cassidy, 31st Foot; Lieut. Col. Hon. J. Finch, h.p., unattached, military secretary to Commander-in-chief—all dated 5 June 1829.

June 9.—In reference to General Orders of the 5th inst., His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to promote the undermentioned officers of his Majesty's forces serving on the Madras establishment:

To be Colonels in India. Lieut. Col. Sir Edw. Miles, Kt., 89th Foot; Lieut. Col. C. A. Vigoureux, 45th do.; Lieut. Col. Sir E. K. Williams, 41st do.; Lieut. Col. R. Armstrong, 26th do.; Lieut. Col. Arch. Campbell, 46th do.; Lieut. Col. Colqu. Grant; Lieut. Col. S. Boyse, 13th Drags.; Lieut. Col. H. Oglander, 26th Foot; Lieut. Col. W. H. Sewell, 49th do.; Lieut. Col. R. B. Fearon, 6th do.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 15. Ens. R. H. Mackler, of inf., for health.—19. Lieut. Col. J. Nesbitt, 9th N.I., for health.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—June 4. Assist. Surg. Walbran, 4th L. Dr., for health.—Ens. Schnell, 6th F., for health.—9. Lieut. Deakins, 16th F., for health.

To Mauritius.—June 4. Lieut. Stewart, 3d Buffs, for one year, for health.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, *June* 2.

Amongst the insolvents discharged this day were *Loll Sing*, who had been confined for fourteen years, and *Dookeram Chowdry*, whose case affords a striking example both of the utility of the law and of the villainy of which his countrymen are capable. The petitioner stated that he had been confined since the 24th of January 1824 for an alleged debt of 5,000 sicca rupees; that he was ignorant of the existence of the debt for which he had been arrested; he was aware that he had at one time owed his present detaining creditor a debt of 684 sicca rupees, the costs of a cause in which he had been *nonsuited*, but he had been arrested for it and discharged under the insolvent act of 1812, in the year 1813, which discharge he produced in court; he had, however, since been again arrested for the same sum. He declared he owed the plaintiff no other debt, nor could he say how the original sum could have amounted to that for which he had since been arrested.

No opposition appears to have been made to his discharge, consequently we may assume the statement of the petitioner to be correct.

The commissioner stated, that the act of 1812 had a retrospective power, and released the insolvent from all debts up to the time of his obtaining his discharge; he directed the attorney for paupers to investigate the matter, and recommended such steps to be taken as the pauper counsel should advise.

June 5.

C. Gardner was brought up this day upon his petition for a discharge, but was successfully opposed on the part of Mr. Bridgenel and the principal detaining creditor.

The insolvent, in his examination, stated as follows:—

"I know a Mr. C. Gardener, I owe him 900 sicca rupees, which was a remittance of silver to him from Rangoon. I opened a letter to him, directed "C. Gardener," which accompanied it, and afterwards found out my mistake. I was unfortunate enough to appropriate it to my own use, but hoped to be able shortly to discharge it with interest; this was in March 1828. The letter was from Mr. Potter, and I returned it to Mr. Gardener about six weeks since, after I had filed my petition. I made an arrangement with him that no opposition should be made to my discharge in this court, on my giving an insurance on my life, the premium of which I was to raise amongst my friends and pay. I have not placed this debt in my schedule, as the arrangement was subsequent to my petition and it quite escaped my recollection previous to then, indeed till after Mr. Gardener had called on me in prison, about six weeks since; previous to this I had made no inquiry to ascertain to whom the silver belonged. The arrangement with Mr. Gardener was so far completed that I was to send the amount of premium, and the policy was to be in the Laudable Insurance Office. I did not give notice of this arrangement to any of my other creditors. I gave no intimation of this transaction to the judge when I was brought up before; I did not even inform Mr. Strattell, my own attorney of it.

it. When I opened the letter I was not aware that it was not for me; I was in two days afterwards, but did not return it, as I knew no person of the name in Calcutta. I got the invoice from Agabeg and Co.; I was then acting as a merchant. I did not wish to apply to them to know who the owner was, as I had sold the silver a short time before I went to gaol, on the 22d of April 1828, and could not refund it. I did appropriate it to my own use after I had known it was not my property."

The petitioner was then examined as to the purchase of some iron from a man named Ramtonee Chunder, for which he said he had given a note payable in three months to a person whom he had never seen. For the price of that iron he was arrested previous to the note becoming due. The petitioner said, "I believe I was unjustly arrested; I gave five notices of bail in that action. This iron was appropriated to the repairs of the brig *John Palmer*, which I was to have had if it had not been for confinement, if I could have put goods to the amount of 1,000 sicca rupees on board her. I had at first goods to the amount of 1,800 sicca rupees in her, but was obliged to reland them as the vessel was leaky; they were subsequently returned to the owners. Mr. Gardener's 900 sicca rupees was laid out on the brig. I defended the action as to the iron first by Mr. Hughes; secondly, by Mr. Bridgenel; no one else. I did swear, when about to make a motion in this business, that Mr. Wodsworth appeared for me without my consent. My application for a motion against those gentlemen was refused with costs. I said I knew that the silver was not for me two days after I had got the letter, because I had no transactions at Rangoon; but I must have known it at first. Mr. Gardener's name is spelled with one *e* more than mine, this did not at first strike me."

On these grounds Mr. *Dickens* contended that the petitioner should be remanded for two or three years under the 57th or 58th sec. of 9th of Geo. IV., c. 73.

Mr. *Cleland* stated, that as the petitioner acknowledged these facts with reference to to Mr. Bridgenel and the other gentlemen, and inasmuch as the debt for costs on the motion alluded to, which had been set out in the schedule, was a debt fraudulently contracted, the petitioner having no grounds for that motion, he moved on the 58th sec. that the petitioner be remanded.

The judge, in his address, stated that the petitioner's conduct had been fraudulent, and he would, therefore, remand him till the 1st day of November 1830.

We are inclined to think that the statements circulated respecting the miserable plight of the insolvents of Calcutta, and their inability to obtain their discharge, are exaggerated, and in some instances experiments upon the feelings of the community.

We find that the following representation was inserted in the *Hurkaru* of April 18, respecting an insolvent named Anderson:—

"Our attention has been again called to the hopeless condition to which the poor debtors are reduced, by the rule which imposes on them the necessity of employing attornies in order to take the benefit of the act and of paying heavy fees. On Saturday a letter was handed to us, addressed by a poor man of the name of Anderson to a friend of ours, who is now with his family in the greatest distress in the gaol; he says they want food and clothing, and he solicits pecuniary aid and any old clothes the party may have to spare. We do not know the individual, but we believe he is capable of earning a subsistence if he were free. The insolvent act led him to indulge a hope that he would be so, but he is cruelly disappointed; the poor man thus states his case:—'I cannot benefit by the insolvent act unless I can pay about 400 rupees for court costs, attorney's fees, &c. and as I and my family are really starving, it is entirely out of my power to pay even ten rupees.' What may be the amount of this poor man's debts, we know not, but would it not be better for his creditors to take this 400 rupees, supposing it were only one anna in the rupee, than to allow it to be thrown away in lawyers' fees, as it will be, if the subscription, which we hear is in progress, is applied as intended?"

This pathetic statement turned out to be a pure fabrication, like many others in this paper. We subjoin its own second and third corrected editions of the story:—

"Some inquiry we have made on the subject has satisfied us that Mr. Anderson, confined in the gaol, to whose case we alluded yesterday, has greatly exaggerated the extent of his distress. We have ascertained that no prisoner is or can be in a state of starvation, as Mr. Anderson represented himself to be, and that no prisoner indeed, Christian or native, can be in want of the necessaries, or even the ordinary comforts of life. We have no desire to check the course of public or private benevolence; but when such distress is effectually guarded against by the humane attention of the sheriff, the deputy sheriff, and the gaoler, it is too bad that complaints of the kind should be made with a view of exciting compassion at the expense of truth and justice."

"With reference to the case of Mr. Anderson, a prisoner in the great gaol, we have ascertained some facts which, though they are highly disgraceful to him, it is essential we should make known to the

the public. The letter to which we adverted, and which was addressed by Mr. A. to a friend of ours, is a verbatim copy of one addressed to another person, and we have reason to believe there are many of the same tenour in circulation. Mr. Anderson solemnly swears, in a postscript, 'on his Redeemer and on his salvation,' that he had not a single pice on the 19th ultimo, the date of the note, and that if he did not get money from the party he and his family 'must perish with hunger.' We have now before us *one* list of the contributions levied on the public by Mr. Anderson for the last six months, probably amounting to 1,021 rupees, and there are other lists now in circulation, we believe. We have a letter from the gaoler also declaring, that Mr. Anderson has refused his share of the food and wearing apparel, contributed by the public, preferring to collect for himself, and that he keeps six hurkarus, at eight rupees per month, for the purpose of imposing his false statements on the community. We rather think that he has overreached himself at last, and that warned by this exposure, the public will be deaf to his appeals. If any one has any doubt on the subject we have documents to satisfy them; and we could say more on the subject if we deemed it necessary. We abstain from doing so at present, but if we hear of any more of Mr. Anderson's circulars we shall consider all claim to forbearance forfeited. Mr. Anderson had better, therefore, discharge his hurkarus and take gratefully the aid which a generous public contributes."

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRANSACTIONS ON THE N.E. FRONTIER.

Letters of the 23d May have been received from the N.E. frontier, but their contents, for the most part, have been anticipated by the advices alluded to in our last. Teerut Sing was still lurking about with a very few followers in the jungles, but measures had been adopted for his apprehension by the political agent of the Governor-General, which, in all probability, will soon have the desired effect. As already stated, the inhabitants of all the principal villages had come in and made their submission to the British government, and until something could be determined on in regard to the disposal of the country, the most expedient steps were taken by the political agent, for the due administration of justice, &c.

Burmanick, the rajah of Moleem, after the affair at Nogundee, had taken refuge, it is supposed, amongst the rocks and caverns of the neighbourhood. Although he had evinced a most hostile spirit towards the government on several occasions, and was implicated in the atrocious massacre at Nungklow, the political agent had, some weeks previous to the attack on Nogundee, intimated to Burmanick, that if he was desirous of coming to terms, he expected to hear from him in the course of a week. Not availing himself of this opportunity to explain his conduct, and no answer having been returned to the message alluded to, Burmanick was proceeded against as stated.

By this time we have little doubt that the petty hostilities on the frontier are at an end. Indeed, beyond the immediate line of operations, their effort has not been in the slightest degree perceptible. The pacification of the district was considered so far established, that Capt. Lister was about to commence his return to Sylhet, leaving sufficient parties at proper points to keep up the communication between Assam and Sylhet, and to prevent Burmanick from again collecting any force in the former district.

The country forming the scene of operations referred to, is described as being very beautiful, and apparently enjoys a better climate even than Nungklow or Charra Poongee, being, in a great measure, free from the mists which prevail at these places, owing to their proximity to the plains. Of the salubrity of the country, a more convincing proof need not be required, than the fact that the military force, amounting to about 200 men, although moving about some five weeks, had only four or five men on the sick list. —*Gov. Gaz. June 4.*

THE SANTIPORE PUJA.

Much exaggeration, we understand, has been afloat respecting the Santipore festival of this year. The whole exhibition, so far from being an imposing or magnificent affair, was the reverse; the fact is, the natives are beginning to be wise enough to know that there are more dignified and praiseworthy ways of spending money than in raising and decorating a huge and unmeaning image. It was reported that the colossal idol of Santipore was sixty-seven feet in height, less than a third of that size would be much more near the mark. All the fine stories about 25,000 or 30,000 people coming forward and building the image houses in one day are equally well founded!—*Gov. Gaz. May 28.*

CULTIVATION OF SAUGUR.

While on the subject of the application of British skill and industry to the cultivation of the staples of India, we cannot omit noticing the progress that has been made in an undertaking, from which little or no advantage was once anticipated, we mean the clearing and cultivating of the island of Saugur. Thanks to the unremitting and spirited exertions of the individuals who first embarked in this enterprise,

prize, difficulties, that were once deemed insurmountable, are rapidly disappearing; and we hear with pleasure, that on the estate of one of the gentlemen, to whose perseverance no approbation of ours can do adequate justice, the cotton-plant promises to flourish to an extent that will soon, we hope, raise this, the most valuable produce of India, nearer in quality and staple to a level with that of America or Bourbon. The encouragement given to still more strenuous exertions, in this truly patriotic attempt, by the neighbourhood, of the means of working up the raw produce into a shape fit for the millions of consumers, now dependent on a distant and dearer market, need not be pointed out; and we have no doubt will produce its effect. It is thus, that one step in improvement leads to and encourages another, where the difficulties attending the first, always the greatest and most formidable, are not allowed to deter the spirited and enterprizing from prosecuting the experiment. While the government of the United States is pursuing the restrictive policy, for which it would require another century to qualify them; and the English manufacturers are afraid to retaliate, lest the cotton wool, which they now fabricate into goods for the market of India, should be lost to them; events are occurring here that may soon place the question, now so warmly agitated at home, in a very different point of view. If the government of India look as it ought to do, and as every thing indicates that it is prepared to do, to the good of the millions entrusted to its rule, they cannot extend too much encouragement to such undertakings as we have pointed to; and fortunately this encouragement may be afforded without departing from those principles which, situated as are the British dominions in the east, must never be sacrificed to the *liberal* and *theoretical* dreams of those who, without a knowledge of circumstances, set themselves up as the reformers of India.—*John Bull, June* 10.

THE BENGAL CLUB.

A general meeting of the Bengal Club was held at the club-house, on Friday the 29th May, the Hon. Colonel Finch, C.B., in the chair.

The chairman presented to the meeting several offers of houses, and it was unanimously agreed that the premises in Tank Square, lately occupied by Messrs. Allport and Co. would, with certain alterations, be best adapted to the purposes of the club.

The chairman handed in a list of names of resident members, from which it was suggested a committee for the ensuing year should be elected; when it was resolved, that a request should be made to Sir Charles Metcalfe, that he would kindly continue to be the president; the following gentlemen were then elected unanimously, as vice-presidents: Hon. Col. Finch, C.B. and Charles Trower, Esq. Members: R. Walpole, Esq.; Major R. Campbell; E. Trotter, Esq.; Captain Baker; E. Deedes, Esq.; N. Alexander, Esq.; Major Battine; R. Barlow, Esq.; Captain Honywood; G. A. Bushby, Esq.; Captain Bruce; and W. Melville, Esq.

Dr. Account-Current with Mackintosh and Co.

To sundry purchases, advertisements, &c. from 1st May 1828 to 30th April 1829	18,560	0	1
— House rent, from April 1828 to March 1829 is twelve months, at 800	9,600	0	0
— Postages	81	0	0
— Commission on 33,762. 7. at one per cent.	337	10	0
	28,578	10	1
Balance in favour of the club up to 30th April 1829	43,615	13	10
Sa. Rups.	72,194	7	11

Cr.

By balance of last year	35,269	0	11
— Subscriptions from 1st May 1828 to 30th April 1829	33,762	7	0
— Balance of interest at eight per cent.	3,163	0	0
Sa. Rups.	72,194	7	11

(E.E.) J. N. Jackson, Sec.

N.B. The stock in hand belonging to the club, with plate, furniture, wines, and liquors, &c. amounts to... 41,595 12 2

To subscriptions for the current year 1829-30, not included in the above balance, estimated at about..... 13,000 0 0

THE INDO-BRITONS.

The measures pursuing by the Indo-Britons of Calcutta seem likely to suffer some impediment, from the effects of a schism amongst themselves.

In the last journal we gave a report of the proceedings at a meeting of the subscribers to the Indo-Britons' petition, at which it was resolved to depute one of their number, Mr. J. W. Ricketts, to England with the petition, as the agent of of this class.

A letter appeared subsequently in the papers of this presidency, signed Charles Reed and J. L. Heatley, managers, appointed at a meeting of Indo-Britons in 1822, and invested with full powers, for the

the purpose of prosecuting measures connected with the interests of the class, in which the proceedings of Mr. Ricketts and his party are denounced as unauthorized by them. The letter details the steps taken by the managers, in concert with the professional agents of this class in London, for the furtherance of the objects in view, in which Mr. Ricketts was not concerned except as a subscriber. In Nov. 1825 he became member of, and secretary to, a committee, appointed to prepare the draft of a petition, which was referred to a professional person for revision. Mr. Ricketts, they allege, although not applied to for his assistance by the managers, and although bound to follow the instructions of the committee, has "acted according to his arbitrary will, in order to serve his private purposes at the expense of the subscribers;" and they insinuate that he wishes to engross the whole business to himself, as "sole and universal functionary, president, secretary, ambassador, and financier."

The petition to parliament, now in course of signature, they say, was not approved by a competent committee, or even submitted to the subscribers to the fund, but engrossed for signature by the orders of Mr. Ricketts. The managers then observe: "the last-mentioned extraordinary proceedings of Mr. Ricketts have been followed up by measures yet more extraordinary, and also most unjust. It might have been proper in us immediately to have opposed Mr. Ricketts' proceedings; but wishing to prevent a division in our body, and desiring that nothing discreditable in the case of our petition should appear before the public, we endeavoured to induce Mr. Ricketts and those associated with him to abandon their unjust measures. These our endeavours having failed, and advantage being taken of the time afforded by such our endeavours to practise the most disreputable measures, in order to strengthen the previous unjust proceedings of Mr. Ricketts and his party, we now consider it our duty publicly to oppose the measures of the said party. In determining to perform that duty, we are supported by the opinion of some of the most respectable of our countrymen, and also of Europeans."

This statement called forth a long "defence" from Mr. Ricketts, wherein he alleges that the subscription (for there was no meeting) commenced in 1822 was with reference to an appeal to the King in Council, in which Mr. Reed had a deep personal interest; that he (Mr. Ricketts) was appointed a member of the committee of 1825 (of which Messrs. Reed and Heatley were members), for drawing up a petition to the Legislature, and nominated secretary, without solicitation; that he (Ricketts) drew up the first draft petition, which, at his own suggestion, it was agreed should be put into professional hands; that, with the concurrence of the committee, the draft was "first put into one barrister's hands, and then into another's, and last of all it passed through the hands of another gentleman, whose name it is unnecessary to mention," whereby a delay of more than two years was incurred; that the draft being revised and ready, he (Mr. Ricketts) issued a circular to the committee for a meeting, at which the draft was "read, discussed, approved, and ordered to be engrossed in duplicate, and the petition thus engrossed was sent, with the concurrence of the committee, to the Town-hall for signature:" a statement diametrically opposed to that of the managers. With regard to the ambassadorship, Mr. Ricketts says that it was suggested to him by a friend, and he offered his services to the committee on condition that his passage-money to and from England should be defrayed, as well as his *bonâ fide* expenses whilst there. At a meeting of the Indo British community, at which about 300 persons were present, the suggestion of sending an agent to England was adopted, and he (Mr. Ricketts) was selected, unanimously, as the agent. In regard to the insinuation of the managers in respect to the finances of the concern, Mr. Ricketts quotes an extract from the subscription-book, whence it appears that he and two other persons are authorised to collect subscriptions and to hand them over to a Mr. Dacosta. He, in conclusion, imputes the hostility of the two "managers" to personal motives; namely, the secession of the Indo-British class from Mr. Reed's "appeal," and the disappointment and vexation of Mr. Heatley at the refusal of the meeting at the Town-hall to adopt his recommendation, that the subscriptions should be confined to the East India community, to the utter exclusion of Europeans.

AVA PRIZE-MONEY.

It is said that a memorial has been presented by his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's troops engaged in the Burmah war, praying that the Court of Directors would relinquish to them as prize the crore of rupees paid by the court of Ava as the price of the peace granted to that state in 1826. It is alleged, that a much larger amount of treasure would have been found in Amerapoora had the army proceeded to its capture; and that it is but fair they should reap the pecuniary advantages of a treaty which intercepted this treasure falling into their hands. It is stated, but on what authority we know not, that the Duke of Wellington is favourably inclined to this claim. We shall be happy to find the report well-founded, and the result such as the

the gallant conquerors of Ava desire.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., June 9.*

MACHINERY.

We understand that the machinery mentioned in the shipping report as brought out by the H.C. ship *Duke of York* is for government, and is meant for an iron foundery for military purposes. The machinery is of the very best kind, unequalled, we are told, by any of a similar nature in the world. Now, however, that the expense of procuring the engines and bringing them to this country has been undergone, it is doubted whether, consistently with that economy which is the order of the day, the buildings proper for receiving it can be erected. If it should be resolved to establish the foundery, it is not improbable that a site will be chosen somewhere on the Dum-Dum road.—*Cal. John Bull, June 5.*

DR. GIBB.

The following tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Alexander Gibb has appeared in the *Government Gazette* of the 8th June.

"It is with unfeigned concern we state that Mr. Gibb, the first member of the Medical Board, departed this life, at his residence in Chowringhee, on the night of the 4th instant. Mr. Gibb's illness was apparently brought on by his having imprudently slept behind a tattie. This induced, among other urgent symptoms, an inflammation in the left leg, which ere long ended in mortification. Mr. Gibb was no less distinguished by talents and acquirements than he was by those generous feelings and zeal for the service, which form the basis of the medical officer's character. Although he had reached his sixty-eighth year, he continued to the last to take the warmest interest in whatever related to the profession, and to add to his information on matters of medical science: thus affording an example to his juniors never to relax in the pursuit of knowledge, which is so necessary even to experience and years. In private life Mr. Gibb was beloved and respected by a large circle of friends, who admired him for his kindness of heart, amenity of manners, and those qualities generally that adorn the man of scientific acquirement, the officer, and the gentleman."

DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN BY STEAM.

We are glad to find that Capt. Anderson is meeting with encouragement in his plan for steaming vessels in order to kill the vermin on board. The efficacy of the plan is now established beyond all question; it not only destroys all rats, insects, &c. but gives a thorough cleansing to the vessel throughout, which the old plan of smoking did not; while its effect was never complete, for the white ants, the most destructive insects, were never completely extirpated by it, as they are by steaming. Of the immense importance of such a result we need not say a word: it must be appreciated by every one of the least experience in the country. The expense of steaming a vessel is very moderate, we learn.—*Beng. Chron., April 4.*

INDIGO.

With the exception of two or three small parcels, the crop of 1828-29 is now entirely disposed of; the export during the past season comes up to within a trifle of the import, which can only be accounted for by the accumulation of former years. See the following comparative statement of the produce and export for four years, ending 30th September in each year respectively:

	Export.	Crop.	Balance.
1824-25	105,332	110,705	5,373
1825-26	122,569	143,211	20,642
1826-27	839,632	90,211	6,248
1827-28	144,563	148,700	4,137

Of the above excess, probably two-thirds may be taken off for wastage and country consumption, and the remainder brought into each following crop.

Particulars of the export of 1828-29 to the 31st ultimo against an import of 96,500 maunds:

To Great Britain 69,748—Foreign Europe 19,541—America 3,962—Ports in Asia, &c. 3,224—Total 96,475.—*Cal. Pr. Curr. June 4.*

DEFICIENCY OF SMALL CURRENCY.

A correspondent complains of the serious loss entailed on the poor by the charge of batta or discount, in exchanging the rupee into pice. This may be play to those who spend their thousands every month, but it is death to the poor native who has only his three rupees to spend. The charge now on changing the rupee is, we learn, as much as three pice, a sum fully equally to the cost of the daily sustenance of a poor Hindoo according to his ordinary mode of living. Our correspondent, in his efforts to discover a remedy, applied to the bank and also to the mint, but they could not supply him with a stock of pice, and for either department to undertake to give change for rupees in retail would require an enormous establishment. The evil obviously arises from a scarcity of the copper currency; the remedy of course is the coinage of an abundant supply, which would soon find its way into circulation. We have frequently heard it said that there was to be a new coinage of this kind, but what delays it we do not know; the subject is one, however, well worthy the attention of the government, which cannot be indifferent to a grievance that presses so severely

verely upon the great mass of the people. —*Beng. Chron., April* 9.

NEW GENERAL BANK.

Yesterday, according to notice, a meeting was held in the Exchange, John Smith, Esq. in the chair, for the purpose of taking into consideration the several provisions in a deed of copartnership, which had been drafted, in consequence of steps formerly taken in this matter. The expediency of such an institution was agreed to by the meeting. It was then moved by George Gordon, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Bagshaw, that the bank should be called the Commercial Bank of Calcutta. The establishment now bearing this name had been originally such a bank as it was wished to form, although from circumstances it had fallen into the hands of gentlemen connected with one agency house. Robert Browne, Esq. moved as an amendment to this, that a general bank should be established, under a name afterwards to be fixed on, and that it should not appear as grafted on any existing establishment. This was seconded by Henry Mackenzie, Esq., and, after a good deal of discussion, adopted by the meeting, Mr. Gordon giving up his proposal. Some other of the propositions in the deed were then read, when it was suggested that it would be better to discuss these matters, after it was seen who were likely to be shareholders, and to appoint a numerous committee, in the mean time, to consider the terms that should be adopted. This was agreed to, and papers being circulated, about a hundred European and native gentlemen put down their names; from these a committee of twenty-four was appointed, and ordered to report progress on the 15th June to the other subscribers. It is intended to circulate papers for signature amongst those likely to favour the new bank.—*Cal. John Bull, May* 26.

NATIVE PAPERS.

Oude.—Up to the 14th May every thing was going on well in this kingdom, Ameer-ul-moluk-Kefaet-Khan Behader, ambassador from Mahomed Shah, paid a visit to the residency, and was received by the resident with due respect, and as soon as the ambassador took his leave the resident had a private audience with the king. It being reported to his majesty that, in consequence of Aga Mirza's striking one of the merchants of Sadut Gunge, all the shopkeepers, &c. having shut up their shops, had come to the gate of the palace to demand justice, an order was issued upon Mozoffur Ally Khan to summon Aga Mirza to the royal presence, and to dismiss the shopkeepers with consolation. A widow of a bramin also came to the royal presence to have justice done to her murdered husband, who was killed near Ramnagur; a child of sixteen years of age was also murdered near Goulah Gunge. His majesty, having consoled the ryots of Subgunge, and having bestowed a pair of shawls to each of their four leading men, dismissed them. Zufer ul Dowlah, Ekbal ul Dowlah, Rajah Mewhram, and others, continued to manage the affairs of the kingdom.

Scindia.—Up to the 12th May all was well in the camp at Gwalior, Beejah Bayee continuing to give her attention to the state affairs; Apah Rao of Patungur was at Indore, his father, Man Sing, was also at that place, and their affairs were not arranged up to that period. Hindoo Rao is gone to Gohud to negotiate for the marriage, where one male and two female children had arrived from Deccan.

Runjeet Sing.—Up to the 28th April the Maharajah was at Amritsir; Kook Shore Sing was encamped at three cosses distance from Peshour, but his sirdars were at that place. Yar Mahomed Khan has fled to the mountains, from whence he sent a message, stating that he has not the favourite mare Lylee with him, in lieu of which he is willing to permit twenty-five horses and other commodities, and entreating the Koor either to return with these presents, or to make some other settlement, but not to plunder and distress the country. In a letter from the Maharajah to the Koor he was ordered to demand the mare named Lylee. Koor Khurg Sing having received the tribute money from the Nowab of Boalpore, was on the point of returning to Lahore.—*Jami Jehan Numah, June* 3.

ABOLITION OF THE BENARES MINT.

The following government notice, has appeared, dated 19th May.

It having been resolved to abolish the Benares mint, notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of six months from the present date no bullion will be received at the Benares mint for coinage. In order to provide for the currency of the western provinces, it is hereby announced that, from and after the present date, all individual proprietors of silver bullion shall be permitted to have their silver converted into Furruckabad rupees, at the Calcutta mint, conformably to the provisions of Regulation XI. of 1819.

LIEUTS. BEDINGFIELD AND BURLTON.

The following extract of a private letter furnishes some additional particulars respecting the murder of these young officers:—

"You have heard, no doubt, by this time of the melancholy fate of poor Bedingfield and Burlton, who were both barbarously murdered at Nunklow, near Gowhatty,

Gowhatty, the former on the 4th, and the latter on the 5th instant. Both had gone there for the benefit of their health. Four or five hundred Kooseahs and Garrows surrounded the house, and poor Bedingfield went out amongst them unarmed to see what they wanted; they immediately seized him, and after tying his hands behind his back, and cutting the tendons of his legs, commenced shooting at him with their arrows. It is said that he told them, if it was his life they wanted, to kill him outright, at once; which they accordingly did, and cutting off his head, planted it on the rock where the house formerly stood. Poor Burlton, upon seeing his friend's fate, defended the house, assisted by a few sepoys of the Assam Light Infantry and his servants, and held out in gallant style for a day and a night, until the house was set on fire; when they sallied out, and made good a retreat of about ten miles towards Gowhatty, and by keeping up a constant fire, kept the savages off, until a dreadful shower of rain coming on, wetted their ammunition, and rendered their fire-arms of no use. The small party then dispersed; a few of those who took shelter in the jungle escaped, but Burlton and an European writer (Bowman) having both kept the pathway, were immediately massacred. The former was in the act of extracting an arrow from his wrist, when he was cut down, being in an exhausted state from the immense exertions he had made, and his previous ill health."

REDUCTIONS IN THE EASTWARD.

The objects and results of the Governor-General's late visit to the eastward are, we believe, little known, and the following memorandums, therefore, of the reductions that have been effected of the staff at Moulmein, may not be uninteresting.

The commissary of ordnance has been reduced to a deputy assistant commissary. The deputy adjutant and quarter-master-general has been reduced to a deputy assistant. The office of executive engineer has been abolished. The deputy commissary-general has been reduced a grade; and the offices of deputy assistant commissary-general has been abolished. The offices of marine paymaster and marine storekeeper have been abolished. The flotilla has been reduced from about eighteen or twenty, to six boats; and three officers of the Bombay marine employed in it have returned to their government. The political commissioner having gone to England, the civil commissioner acts in that capacity without drawing the allowances. The civil commissioner is shortly expected from Amherst, in the *Irrawaddee*. It is reported also that several military officers, now performing the duties of assistants to the civil commissioner, are to be relieved by Penang civil servants, of whom at present, it is conjectured, there are many worse than useless.—*India Gaz. June* 11.

TRADE WITH AVA.

Trade, we learn, is very dull at Rangoon, considerable investments remaining unsold. Since the close of the war, however, British manufactures have been very extensively introduced into Burmah, to the almost total exclusion of Indian and native cotton goods.—*Ibid.*

MURDERS AT RAMNUGHUR.

Three native men were murdered on the 5th June near the factory at Ramnughur. The motive was robbery, one of the men having some money in his possession belonging to his master. The circumstance has been the topic of animadversion in some of the Calcutta papers, which ascribe the occurrence to a want of vigilance on the part of the police. The perpetrators were not traced till some days after, when Mr. Barlow, the magistrate, obtained sufficient evidence to authorize him to arrest, and send to Bagundoo for trial, a native named Bocoo, and some friends of his, all desperate characters and notorious decoits.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE UPPER PROVINCES.

It is reported that only the territorial and Persian secretaries and one member of council will accompany the Governor-General to the upper provinces. The other secretaries will remain with the government in Calcutta.—*India Gaz. June* 15.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE PRESS.

We adverted in our last publication to an attempt that was in progress to obtain signatures to a requisition to the sheriff, to call a meeting for the purpose of petitioning government on the state of the periodical press in Calcutta. It has since, however, been publicly stated that difficulties have arisen, and that the professed friends of the press have discovered an unexpected degree of apathy on this important subject. Although this measure did not originate with us, it had our very best wishes, and we shall, therefore, regret much if the obstacles that stand in the way, the nature of which we have been unable accurately to learn, should prove insurmountable. This is not a political question; it is one on which persons belonging to the most opposite political parties may fully concur; and we are happy to observe that, in as far as any opinion has yet been expressed, the conductors of the Calcutta papers appear to unite in the conviction that some alteration of the present law is much required. Such an alteration is required by a regard both to the interests of the government and of the community at

at large, which, in fact, ought always to be identical. The whole of the property vested in the Calcutta periodical press is subject to the absolute and irresponsible control of government, by which it may be annihilated without a moment's warning; and it is clear, therefore, that the owners of this property are interested in placing it on a more secure footing. We are persuaded that nothing was more remote from the views of the authors of the press-law than such a general interference with the rights of property, and that nothing can be less probable than such an interference by the present administrators of the government; but we put it to them and to their friends, whether the state of insecurity in which one sort of property is placed, does not tend to create a feeling of insecurity, a distrust of the purposes of government, regarding all other sorts of property, and thereby to defeat one of the very ends for which civil government has been instituted. Even if this feeling be not so generally diffused as we suppose, still property is to a certain extent notoriously insecure, and to that extent at least government does not answer the end for which it professedly exists.—*India Gaz. June* 15.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

June 21. *Sir John Rae Reid*, Haig, from London, Ceylon, and Madras.—24. *John*, Freeman, from London, Mauritius, and Madras.—25. *Royal Admiral*, Wilson, from London and Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

June 18. *Walworth Castle*, Sinclair, for Bourbon.—21. *Georgian*, Laud, for Philadelphia.—23. *Dryade*, Killock, for Mauritius, and *Renown*, Baker, for London.—24. *Eudora*, Crawford, for Isle of France.

Freight to London (June 20)—Dead weight, £3 to £3. 5s per. ton; light goods £5 to £5. 10s. per do.

BIRTHS.

March 6. At Futtyghur, the lady of Lieut. A. Mercer, 70th N.I., of a son.

May 25. At Chandernagore, Mrs. Pierre Vierre, of a daughter.

26. At Dum-Dum, Mrs. J. Hannagan, of a son.

30. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. A. Ryper, Gurrunhatta Dispensary, of a son.

31. At Calcutta, Mrs. Augustin Pereira, of a daughter.

— At Coel, the lady of J. O. Beckett, Esq., of a son.

June 1. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. Lennox, of a daughter.

6. At Chowringhee, Mrs. H. C. Kemp, of a son.

9. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Gomes, an assistant in the General Post Office, of a daughter.

10. At Calcutta, the widow of the late Mr. John Miller, of a son.

11. At Dinapore, the lady of Assist. Surg. C. Finch, M.D., 13th N.I., of a daughter.

17. At Entally, Mrs. Jessop, of a daughter.

20. At Berhampore, the lady of Assist. Surg. Lightfoot, H.M.'s 14th regt., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Ambrose Matthews, of a son.

21. At Calcutta, Mrs. Hooper, of twins, girls.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. E. Oakes, of a daughter.

23. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Scott Thomson, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

May 3. At Chuprah, district of Sarun, Mr. Alex. Cameron, head clerk at the zillah court of Allahabad, to Mrs. Frances D'Costa, relict of the late Mr. Joseph D'Costa, of Bankipore.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. Louis Durintin to Miss Charlotte Cornwell.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Robertson to Mrs. Mary Bathie.

June 2. At Calcutta, Mr. Benj. Ashwell to Miss Matilda Sarah Kauntze.

3. At Calcutta, Mr. J. U. Le Bland, indigo planter, to Miss C. E. Flouest.

6. At Calcutta, Mr. A. M. Murdock, assistant to Mr. Llewelyn, stone-mason, &c., to Charlotte, daughter of the late Mr. A. Remedy.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. J. A. Lorimer to Margaret, second daughter of the late John Holford Morrell, Esq., indigo planter.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. C. W. Meade, to Miss M. Baptist.

20. At Calcutta, J. D. Doe, Esq., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Capt. R. Allan.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. W. P. Wood to Miss C. L. Swaine.

DEATHS.

May 18. At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliz. Pereira, wife of Mr. John Pereira, aged 23.

25. At the General Hospital, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Wm. Byrne, H.C.'s European regiment.

26. At Calcutta, Benjamin William, fifth son of the late Mr. John Alex. Deverell, of Hazarpore, aged twelve years.

28. At Calcutta, Mrs. Isabella Coss, of the spasmodic cholera.

30. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Pereira, aged about 55.

June 5. At Allahabad, of a malignant fever, Capt. Thomas Hepworth, 61st Bengal N.I.

6. At Dacca, in his 65th year, Col. Wm. Bedell, commanding the Dacca provincial battalion.

12. At Buttorah, near Juanpore, Dr. J. J. Forbes, civil surgeon of that station, aged 33.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

TENT LASCARS.

Fort St. George, April 28, 1829.—The present establishment of tent lascars, authorized by G. O. of government dated the 28th March 1828, will be reduced from 1,600 to 1,400 private lascars, as casualties occur.

APPEALS FROM OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, May 7, 1829.—The Commander-in-chief is pleased to publish, for general information, that the Hon. the Court of Directors have approved and confirmed the arrangements made at this presidency for the promotion and posting of officers to regiments under the system introduced by G. O. of government of the 28th May 1824, and therefore forbids the transmission to head-quarters of any further appeals on the subject.

RULES AND ARTICLES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NATIVE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

Fort St. George, May 19, 1829.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council directs that the following regulation be published for the information of the army:

A.D.

A.D. 1829. *Regulation III.*

A Regulation for establishing further Rules and Articles for the better government of the native Officers and Soldiers in the service of the East-India Company under the presidency of Fort St. George. —Passed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, on the 13th March 1829.

Whereas it is considered expedient that persons subjected to trial by courts-martial composed of native officers, under the rules and articles established, or which may hereafter be established, for the government of the native officers and soldiers of the army of this presidency, should have an option of being tried by general courts-martial composed of European officers; and whereas it is necessary to define certain classes of persons who are to be governed by those rules and articles, and subject to trial by courts-martial; the Governor in Council has therefore made and established the following additional rules and articles for the government of the native officers and soldiers in the service of the East-India Company under the presidency of Fort St. George, to be in force from and after their promulgation.

Section II.—Art. 1. Every native officer, soldier, or other persons subject to trial by court-martial under the rules and articles established for the government of the native officers and soldiers of the army of this presidency, and who may be under orders for trial, shall (before trial), should he so think fit, have a right to claim to be tried, under those articles, by a European general court-martial; and to render this object more easily obtainable, seven officers shall for this purpose be considered a competent number to form such court; the president of which shall not be under the rank of captain, or a subaltern of at least eight years' standing.

Art. 2. All officers, non-commissioned officers, or other persons whatsoever receiving pay, or being hired in the artillery, engineers, or pioneers; all military surveyors, draughtsmen, artificers and labourers, appertaining to the army or military arsenals; all farriers, drummers, and trumpeters; all apothecaries, assistant apothecaries, dressers, and hospital attendants; all suttlers, followers, and others serving with the army, under whatever denomination, are to be governed by the rules and articles which have been or may be established for the government of the native officers and soldiers in the service of the East-India Company under the presidency of Fort St. George, and to be subject to trial by courts-martial under those rules and articles.

PASSAGE FOR OFFICERS AND ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

Fort St. George, June 22, 1829.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, when the season of the year and the destination of the parties may admit of such an arrangement, the quarter-master-general of the army, in communication with the Marine Board, shall procure passages for officers and assistant surgeons in the Hon. Company's service proceeding to join their corps on their first arrival in India; in such cases, if landed at their respective stations, the regulated equipments for land travelling will not be furnished; otherwise, the equipments will be provided according to the distance from the place of landing to their final destination.

2. The bills for the passage money will be passed for payment by the military auditor-general on the counter-signature of the quarter-master general of the army, without requiring the sanction of government in each case.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPT. DANIELL.

Head-Quarters, Pooree, April 25, 1829. —At a General Court-Martial, held at Trichinopoly, on the 11th March 1829, Capt. Thos. Daniell, of H.M.'s 89th Regt., was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—For conduct most unbecoming and disgraceful to his character as an officer and a gentleman, in engaging in a personal conflict or struggle with Ens. Dewes, of the 89th regt., in the public rooms at Trichinopoly, between the hours of three and four in the morning of the 15th Nov. 1828; such conduct being in disobedience of the Articles of War, subversive of all principles of military discipline, and most prejudicial to the reputation and well-being of his corps.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence which has been adduced in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner, Capt. Thos. Daniell, of the 89th regt., has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion that he, Capt. Thos. Daniell, is guilty of the following part of the charge exhibited against him, *viz.*

For conduct unbecoming and disgraceful to his character as an officer, in engaging in a personal conflict or struggle with Ens. Dewes, of the 89th regt., in the public rooms at Trichinopoly, between the hours of three and four in the morning of the 15th Nov. 1828; such conduct being in disobedience of the Articles of War, subversive of all principles of military discipline, and most prejudicial to the reputation and well-being of his corps.

The court acquit the prisoner of every other part of the charge.

Senten-

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, do, by virtue of the Articles of War, sentence him, the prisoner, Capt. Thos. Daniell, of the 89th regt., to be dismissed the service.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) COMBERMERE,
General, Com.-in-chief.

Recommendation.—The court, having performed a painful duty, in awarding a sentence of dismissal on Capt. Daniell, of the 89th regt., beg leave, unanimously and earnestly, to recommend him to the merciful consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief. The court are influenced in this in consideration of the provocation he received from the insulting language of Ens. Dewes; and although the court cannot offer any justification to Capt. Daniell, for so far forgetting his character, as an officer, in attempting to enforce obedience to his orders by a personal attack on Ens. Dewes, they are willing to make every allowance for his personal feelings, as a gentleman, in resenting the opprobrious language of that officer; language which they deem sufficiently irritating to provoke a gentleman in cooler, or more temperate moments than those in which it appears the present unfortunate occurrence took place. In addition to these considerations, the court beg to call to his Exc.'s notice the long services of Capt. Daniell, all advantages of which he has, by one unguarded act, so unhappily forfeited; and they again most earnestly beg to repeat their respectful solicitations in his behalf.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

Willing as the Commander-in-chief is at all times to attend to the recommendation of a court-martial, he regrets that, in the present instance, it is not in his power to do so, in favour of an officer of Capt. Daniell's standing in the army. His Lordship considers the very act of a personal attack being made, renders it imperative on him to confirm the sentence passed, in conformity with the rules of the service. His Lordship will not, however, fail to bring under the gracious consideration of his Majesty, through the proper channel, the provocation and the insulting language to which he (Capt. Daniell) was exposed from Ens. Dewes, and which, though they cannot be considered as justifying, still, his Lordship trusts, may, in some degree, be considered as palliating, the breach of discipline, of which Capt. Daniell has been found guilty.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order-book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

ENSIGN DEWES.

Head-Quarters, Poonee, April 25, 1829.—At a General Court-Martial, held at Trichinopoly, on the 6th March 1829, Ens. Henry John Dewes, of H. M.'s 89th regt., was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—For conduct most unbecoming and disgraceful to his character as an officer and a gentleman, in engaging in a personal conflict or struggle with Capt. Thos. Daniell, of the 89th regt., in the public rooms at Trichinopoly, between the hours of three and four on the morning of the 15th Nov. 1828; such conduct being in disobedience of the Articles of War, subversive of all principles of military discipline, and most prejudicial to the reputation and well-being of his corps.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence which has been adduced in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner, Ens. Henry Dewes, of the 89th regt., has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion, that he the prisoner, Ens. H. J. Dewes, is guilty of the following part of the charge exhibited against him, *viz.*

For conduct unbecoming his character as an officer and a gentleman, in engaging in a personal conflict or struggle with Capt. Thos. Daniell, of the 89th regt., in the public rooms at Trichinopoly, between the hours of three and four on the morning of the 15th Nov. 1828; such conduct being in disobedience of the Articles of War, subversive of military discipline, and prejudicial to the well-being of his corps.

The court acquit the prisoner of every other part of the charge.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner, Ens. H. J. Dewes, of the 89th regt., guilty to the extent above stated, do, by virtue of the Articles of War, sentence him to be publicly and severely reprimanded, in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may think proper.

Remarks by the Court.—The court beg leave to state to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, that they have been induced to pass the above lenient sentence on Ens. H. J. Dewes, for the following reason:

Because it appears from the evidence that he would not have been engaged in a personal struggle or conflict with Capt. Daniell, if that officer had not, in the first instance, struck him, or pushed him violently over the table, and that the struggle in which he was engaged took place in his own defence.

His Exc. Lieut. General Sir G. Walker is under the necessity of returning for reconsideration the finding and sentence of the court-martial on Ens. Dewes, the sentence following such finding being illegal; the

the 30th article of the 16th section of the Articles of War requiring the specific punishment of dismissal from the service on the conviction of an act, "such as unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman." If, however, as it would appear by the wording of the sentence, and the explanation following it, the court, though it may deem some of the facts proved to have been highly blameable, yet, from the whole of the circumstances, does not arrive at the conclusion that the conduct of the prisoner was actually deserving of the character of unofficerlike or ungentlemanlike, it has a right to express its opinion, confining its conviction to the last part of the charge only, by which it will be competent to award such sentence as it may deem equivalent to the utmost extent of the crime. The Commander-in-chief thinks it necessary here to remark, that the recorded evidence of the language and conduct of Ens. Dewes, and his acknowledged "cool and deliberate" accusation of Capt. Daniell being "no gentleman," in the commencement of the affray, and evidently the cause and excitement to its serious issue, are points so strong against the prisoner, that should the sentence of the court not exceed the very lenient measure now recorded, the Commander-in-chief in India may deem it so inadequate, and such a bad example, as to require his recommendation that the prisoner, notwithstanding his youth, may be struck out of the service altogether, and thus disappoint the humane views which, no doubt, have dictated it.

Revised Finding and Sentence. — The court having maturely considered the remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, and revised their finding and sentence already passed on the prisoner, do resend the same, and find him, the said Ens. H. J. Dewes, of the 89th regt., guilty of engaging in a personal struggle or conflict with Capt. Thos. Daniell, of the 89th regt., in the public rooms at Trichinopoly, between the hours of three and four in the morning of the 15th Nov. 1828, such conduct being in disobedience of the Articles of War, subversive of military discipline, and prejudicial to the well-being of his corps.

The court is of opinion that the conduct of Ens. Dewes, in the circumstances which led to the personal conflict or struggle with Capt. Daniell, was highly improper, and also unbecoming his character as an officer and a gentleman; but, in so thinking, the court cannot attach to such finding the strict meaning of those words as explained in, or understood from, the 30th article of the 16th section of the Articles of War; and the court trust that they may be permitted to state their opinion, that an officer may so conduct himself as to incur the interpretation set forth in the point they have viewed Ens. Dewes' conduct on this occasion, and still be deemed worthy to remain in the service, and associate with gentlemen, and that the penalty of the article quoted could not justly attach to such conduct.

The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, do, by virtue of the Articles of War, sentence him, the said Ens. H. J. Dewes, to be publicly and severely reprimanded, in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may think proper; and further, that he shall lose such portion of his regimental rank as an ensign in the 89th regt. as shall place him on the list next to and below Ens. Wm. Glover, and that the date of his commission of ensign shall be the 24th day of Aug. 1826.

Confirmed,

(Signed) COMBERMERE,
General, Coml. in-chief.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief in India.

In confirming the sentence of the court martial passed on Ens. Dewes, of H.M.'s 89th regt., the Commander-in-chief feels it incumbent on him to withhold his approval.

Both the original and revised finding pronounce Ens. Dewes as guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an "officer and a gentleman," although in the latter instance such finding is qualified by the court in stating, "that they do not attach the strict meaning of those words as understood by the 30th article of the 16th section of the Articles of War;" yet, as it is clear by the evidence that he used most insulting language and provocation to Capt. Daniell, in having repeatedly told him, coolly and deliberately, that he was "no gentleman," (and which appears unaccountably to have been omitted in framing the charges, thereby attaching the greater odium of the proceedings to Capt. Daniell), and, besides, having resisted the authority of Capt. Daniell and Lieut. Kingston, both his superior officers, to place him in arrest for having made use of such language; when, by his own evidence, he proves that he was perfectly sober, and which insult and resistance provoked the attack.

The Commander-in-chief deems it quite impossible, under these circumstances, that Ens. Dewes can be permitted to remain with the 89th regt., and his Lordship therefore directs that that officer shall proceed immediately to England, and report his arrival to the military secretary at the Horse Guards, there to await his Majesty's final decision.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order-Book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, June 10, 1829.—Assist. Surg. W. Shedden removed from 4th to 39th N.I.

June 12.—*Ensigns (recently arrived) app. to do duty.* D. T. Thomson, J. H. A. Vosper, G. F. Walker, and W. L. Seppings, with 30th N.I.; J. B. Mayman, with 39th do.; C. G. Plees, H. Haughton, and R. Fletcher, with 49th do.

June 17.—*Removals of Assist. Surgeons.* S. Higginson, from 24th to 4th N.I.; G. Beetson, from 33d to 24th do.; W. Laurie, from 30th to 12th do.

June 22.—Lieut. H. Griffiths, 11th N.I., having been app. to act as adj. to that corps, struck off returns of Rifle Corps.

Ens. W. A. Moore, 37th N.I., having obtained leave to return to Europe, struck off return of Rifle Corps.

Lieut. W. H. Trollope, 42d N.I., app. to Rifle Corps.

Fort St. George, June 23.—Cadet of Cavalry R. M. North admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadets of Infantry J. N. Warington, H. Birley, P. L. Spry, G. A. Brassey, J. Hacking, and G. Harvey, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. W. H. Cottle and Jas. Innes admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons, and app. to do duty under cantonment surgeon of St. Thomas's Mount.

23d or W. L. I. Sen. Lieut. M. H. Bainbridge to be capt., v. Tabois retired; dated 20th June 1828.—Sen. Ens. J. I. Sherwood to be lieut., v. Kinlock dec.; dated 1st Nov. 1828.

June 30.—Capt. J. C. Coffin, 12th N.I., to be paymaster to Nagpoor Subsidiary Force, v. Bentley dec.

Surg. Sir Thos. Sevestre to be garrison surgeon of Fort St. George, v. Johnston proceeded to England.

Capt. H. J. Lodington, 50th N.I., transferred to invalid estab. at his own request.

Lieut. A. Logan, 47th N.I., permitted to resign his app. of adjutant of that corps, in compliance with his request.

Assist. Surg. Eug. Finnerty permitted to place his services at disposal of resident at Nagpore.

Head-Quarters, June 24.—Ens. Wm. Bisset removed from doing duty with 30th, and posted to 23d L. Inf.

June 26.—*Ensigns (recently arrived) app. to do duty.* H. Birley, with 9th N.I.; J. Hacking, with 10th do.; J. N. Warington, with 46th do.; P. L. Spry, G. A. Brassey, and G. Harvey, with 48th do.

Cornet R. M. North (recently arrived) app. to do duty with Cavalry Details at Race-stand.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Maj. C. A. Elderton, 9th N.I.—Lieut. F. W. Hoffman, 10th N.I.—Lieut. W. H. Trollope, 42d N.I.—Lieut. R. T. Welbank, 2d Europ. Regt.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 26. Capt. Chas. Phillimore, 2d L.C.—30. Capt. J. W. Roworth, 11th N.I., for health.—Cornet Alex. Rait, 4th L.C., for health.

LAW.

Supreme Court, *June* 6.

The third quarter-sessions of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery commenced this day.

Naugen was capitally indicted for the wilful murder of one Kistnen, on the 30th April.

The deceased was purchasing some betel, &c. at the bazar, of Moneapah Chitty, in Armenian Street, when the prisoner stabbed him in the belly with a knife, of which wound the deceased died in the general hospital. The act was deliberate; some dispute had occurred between the deceased and the prisoner on the Monday preceding, when the latter said to the former, "Either you must your lose life or I must lose mine." The prisoner was seized by Chellummah, the wife of the deceased, who held him firmly by the cloth till she had delivered him to the police officer.

The jury found the prisoner *guilty*; the judge, commenting on the deep depravity of the act, sentenced the culprit to be hanged, which was done on the 9th.

July 7.

The King v. *the Begum Nissa.*—In this case, a prosecution of the begum for occasioning the death of a female slave, of which a report will be found in our 26th vol. p. 489, the *Advocate-General* appeared in court with his Majesty's most gracious pardon to the begum of the manslaughter to which she pleaded guilty at the second quarter-sessions of 1828; and he moved the court that her recognizances be discharged, which was ordered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURGLARIES.

If ever there was a time when midnight robbing was carried on with more success than another, it is the present: for scarcely a day passes that we are not made acquainted with the depredations of these nightly maurauders to a greater or less extent; nor did we ever before hear of such daring as distinguishes the present system. It may be asked, where are the police peons, that so many robberies are effected, and that too within a small compass? for almost every house in one street has been visited within the past two or three months, but not an individual apprehended! But facts are facts, and it is notorious that much difficulty is experienced in getting the assistance of peons, although they may be apprized that a robbery has been committed, unless by a direct application to the superintendent himself. Six times in as many years has Mr. C.'s house been forcibly entered and robbed, and on no occasion have the peons succeeded in apprehending the parties, while the property thus stolen has amounted to between 5,000 and 6,000 rupees.—*Mad. Gaz. June* 15.

SHIPPING.

Departures.

July 7. *La Belle Alliance*, Francis, for Calcutta; *Clyde*, Munro, for ditto; and *Pensylvania*, Clocher, for Coringa.

BIRTHS.

July 2. At Black Town, the wife of Mr. H. Kent, of a daughter.

6. At Madras, the lady of Wm. Oliver, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

July 2. At Madras, R. F. Lewis, Esq., barrister at law, to Fanny Cleveland, second daughter of Geo. P. Tyler, Esq., of the Madras civil service, niece to Admiral Sir Chas. Tyler, K.C.B., and great grandaughter of Anne Baroness Dacre, in her own right the 17th in descent who inherited that ancient title.

DEATHS.

May 29. At Coimbatoor, Capt. Henry Wallis, 15th regt. N.I.

June 16. At Pursewakum, Mr. J. J. Denton, late of Coringa, aged 36.

24. At Peramboor, Jane, the wife of Mr. James Summers.

July 2. At Madras, Mr. Wm. Grant, in his 57th year, for many years senior examiner of the Board of Revenue.

— At Negapatam, Mr. D. R. Alexandersz, revenue writer and Tamil translator under the former collectors of Tanjore, and late a superannuated pensioner, aged 60.

3. At Tellicherry, after giving birth to her third child, Matilda, wife of Mr. George Lafrenais, aged 19.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *June* 17.

Re-opening of the Court.—The first sessions for the present year were held this day. As soon as the grand jury were sworn, Mr. *Justice Grant* addressed them thus:

"Gentlemen of the grand jury: I think it necessary to commence what I have to address to you upon the present occasion by explaining why the sessions were postponed beyond the usual time, and why it has been determined to hold them now. This will require me to go some way back in the history of the proceedings which have taken place, and to repeat many things which you probably have heard before. I will do this as shortly as I can, and in a manner as much divested of technicality.

"It is very important that all proceedings of courts of justice should be public. It furnishes, on the one hand, a due and wholesome control upon the judges, and on the other the best means of keeping up the confidence of the people in the courts, and of making them acquainted with the laws and the course of justice. But while it is for these reasons his duty to seek publicity, a judge who seeks popularity is as corrupt as one who seeks to render himself acceptable to persons in power. He cannot do his duty unless he be quite indifferent to both, thus becoming at once the best support of the government, being their surest protector against the consequences of their own errors; the danger of all others against which all governments require the most protection; and the best protector of the people against oppression, frequently unintentional, and requiring only an impartial person of due authority to show it to be contrary to law, to stop and put an end to it. I believe, and all history shows, that misgovernment is very frequent; but I believe the desire to oppress is much less frequent than is supposed under any form of government, perhaps as infrequent in arbitrary as in popular governments. When oppression proceeds from the government itself, it is generally the effect of some violent passion at the moment, to which popular governments are as subject as despotic. When it proceeds, as is the general case, from the officers of the government, it does not appear that popular governments are much more careful to control the private oppression of their officers at a distance than arbitrary governments. Popular governments are generally thought to oppress their distant provinces, even more than arbitrary ones. The government of the Roman provinces under the republic was the most oppressive we know of, except, unhappily, that of the British provinces in India some sixty years ago.

"If we examine what it is that controls this tendency to oppression in all governments, arising from the natural disposition and condition of mankind, we shall find that it is a fair, a steady, and an impartial administration of the law by independent judges. It is this which has secured the happiness and astonishing prosperity and power of England. The supreme and uncontrollable authority of the law has always been the favourite of Englishmen, the independence of the judges that of which they were the most jealous; the violation of it, that the most abhorrent to their principles and their feelings. It is this independent administration of justice that has done so much for the possessions under the British government in India, which, far back as they still are, speaking generally, in civilization and wealth, greatly further back in both respects than people in Europe are aware of, has placed their happiness, the security of person and property among their native inhabitants, their means of becoming civilized and wealthy, and improving in moral character, and the safety of the government itself, on so different a footing from what they formerly rested on under the different governments which preceded that of Englishmen.

"The insuring this independence in judges is the great practical blessing bestowed by a free constitution. A government not restrained by popular institutions, labours under a moral impossibility of preserving its judges independent and upright. Not to mention the intrigues of persons in power who obtain the ear of the government, and are suffered to proceed in a course of corruption, the restraints of a rigid adherence to the law

law appear inconvenient to the government itself; there is a constant disposition in those at the head of it to make the general rules of law and right yield to immediate convenience in a particular case, and this will continue to be so while the constitution of the human mind remains the same. This is what they call *considerations of civil government and state policy*: as if a strict adherence to the laws, and an unbending administration of justice, were not the first considerations of civil government, or as if it had been introduced and established among mankind for any other purpose; and as if state policy, if it meant something different from this, were any thing else than a cant phrase for pursuing the most dishonest ends by the most contemptible means; for substituting, in administering the affairs of a nation, the morals and the ingenuity of a sharper for the philanthropy and sagacity of a statesman.

"But they are not always the wisest, and I fear they are as seldom the honestest of mankind who are intrusted with the government of nations; and it is much easier to men of limited capacity and selfish character to carry into effect unconnected measures, which set general rules of law at defiance, than to rear a great and connected scheme of policy, which shall embrace every consideration of good government, permitting none to clash or to impede the course one of another, and especially without forgetting that which is the greatest, the sacred observance and unlimited influence of the laws, regarding justice, and those who administer it, as a third and independent order in the state, beside the governors and the governed, to be equally reverenced by both.

"The civil and military government of the provinces of British India being vested in officers who, though they cannot execute any orders but such as are approved by the King through his commissioners of the Board of Control, are yet appointed by a select body elected by the corporation of the East-India Company, in whose name all orders relating to the government of the provinces are issued, the governors being approved by the King, but none of them commissioned by the King, or representing him; the establishment of judges in these presidencies, directly commissioned by the King, and representing him, has often appeared to me an institution framed on admirable principles, and calculated to secure to these countries, as far as its influence extends, that most beneficial consequence of a free government, an independent administration of justice, and thus to extend to Hindostan, through the general superintendence of the administration of justice, and the particular distribution of it over certain classes of persons in these territories by the King's judges, much of the most valuable fruits of our native freedom, where circumstances render it impossible to introduce political freedom itself in the gross; and this without in the slightest degree interfering with the customs and ancient laws of the native inhabitants, but on the contrary bestowing on them the highest security.

"This cannot be accomplished without the most perfect independence in the King's judges, not without their being duly respected by the officers of government appointed by the Company, and duly protected, if they shall require protection, by his Majesty and by Parliament. But, above all, it cannot be unless the judges take care not to be wanting to their own protection, by the sobriety, the honesty, the dignity, and the courage of their character and conduct, '*nec quicquam formident quin jus commune audacter libereque dicant*,' according to the command handed down to English judges from Edward the Confessor. [Lambert, p. 38.] As those who, in the language of Parliament, in later times, applied to the judges, 'cannot be received for their excuse to say, that they durst not do or say the law or their intent, for doubt of death, because they are more bound by reason of keeping their oath than by the fear of death or of any forfeiture.' [1. H. 4. n. 47.]

"And on this subject, as applicable to his Majesty's judges in India, I cannot do better than quote the words reported as those of a late learned judge at Calcutta, Mr. Justice Macnaghten, in deciding against the government of Bengal on a question of *habeas corpus*. 'I hope,' said the learned judge, 'judges of this court will never be swayed in their decisions by any respect of persons; nor if, in construing the laws, they find two roads, pursue that most agreeable or convenient to men in power, merely because they know it to be so. I trust they will never, in any case, truckle to the government, as I fear some judges have done.' (I believe very few English judges indeed will be found who have been capable of truckling to the government, either at home or abroad, notwithstanding this fear expressed by that learned judge. But the learned judge is said to have proceeded): 'If such ever were the case, it would afford a cloak for every species of oppression.' I would infinitely rather see the court abolished, for it would then be a nuisance, rather than a protection, to the subject. I declare I should hope in such a case to see a public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta to join in a petition to Parliament to recall its charter, and put an end to it at once. This court is supreme, and the moment one particle of this supremacy is forfeited, I trust the court will be annihilated.'"

"As I have said it is necessary to the usefulness of a court of justice, 1st, that the court

court should be conscious of its independence; 2d, that the people over whose interests it presides should know and believe it so; publicity in all its proceedings is necessary to both of these objects. What I therefore address to you, is not by way of vindication of the conduct of the court, for neither will you express, nor could I receive the expression of any opinion regarding it; but for explanation merely of what has passed, and of what I consider to be the state of the law and the duties of the court."

(The judge then recapitulated the particulars of the cases already before our readers. He then proceeded.)

"The employing military force by those having the sole military and civil government of the province where the court sits, to interrupt the service of the King's writ, issued by a court of the King, in one single instance, would justify, and, under most circumstances would, in my opinion, compel, the shutting up of the court till reparation should be made and security afforded. But resistance might be offered by a provincial government to the execution of a writ of the King under circumstances which would not render necessary the shutting up of the court. It is not desirable to suggest cases, or to enlarge on the circumstances which might influence the discretion of the court, in a situation always to be deprecated. Such obstruction in such case standing alone would have constituted a case for the grave consideration of the court as to its conduct. What its conduct would or ought to be in such circumstances, it has had no occasion to determine, because it had not been placed in them. It has shown that it considers the ceasing for a time, however short, to discharge its functions, a measure not to be imposed on it by any thing but the strongest necessity; and I do not hesitate to say, that if the resistance of the Governor and Council of this presidency had been confined to the Poonah case, it would not have appeared to me necessary to suspend the functions of the court. Very early in this business I had made up my mind, when it came to an attachment, that I would direct it to the Governor and Council to execute, so that they might have the whole responsibility, that there might be no risk of violence or actual outrage, and that it might be out of the hands of the court, unless on a motion against them for not executing the writ, if the party should be so advised. On the affidavits being read, setting forth the opposition offered to the bearer of the writ, I contented myself with ordering them to be transmitted to the Governor and Council. It is evident that so far I did not look to the shutting up the court.

"But in this position the court was not permitted to remain, for a letter was addressed to the clerk of the Crown by the secretary to the Governor and Council, in which the Governor and Council gratuitously referred to the obnoxious letter of 3d October, and declared that they would adhere to what that letter contained.

"An attempt has been all along studiously made to treat the question between the court and the government of this presidency as if it regarded the case of Moro Ragonath alone, the boy confined in the house of his relation at Poonah, and as if this were a case of false imprisonment arising between natives merely, in which no British subject or servant of the Company had any concern.

"I have never regarded that case, and I never can regard it, as a case of a wrong committed between natives merely. It was a case in which it was stated, on affidavit, that this boy was taken and made prisoner by troops of the Company's, acting under the immediate orders of a British gentleman high in the civil service of the Company, having, I believe, the supreme civil authority in that district, carried before him, ordered by him personally to be forcibly taken by the troops of the Company to the house of a native, there delivered to the custody of that native, sorely against the will of the boy, and against the will of his nearest relations, the house being guarded by sepoys of the Company, under the express orders of the said British-born civil servant, and the boy prevented from escaping from his confinement, and all access to him and communication with him prevented, even of his nearest friends and relations, by the same sepoys of the Company, acting under the orders of the said civil officer of the Company. In addition to this it was sworn that the owner of the house had no right or power, as guardian or otherwise, over the person or property of the boy, consequently there could be no civil or religious usage of the natives, and no right or authority of a father or master of a family concerned; but it was a bare naked unlawful imprisonment, as set forth in the affidavits, without authority or right, or justification of any sort, inflicted by a British subject, by means of persons in the service of the Company, although the scene of the imprisonment was the house of a native not otherwise in such service.

"I cannot, therefore, by any means admit that this was a case of alleged oppression and false imprisonment between natives merely; nor did the decision of the court, to issue the pluries writ, stand on that ground alone in the opinion of one of the two judges who so decided.

"But I now found that although Moro Ragonath's case was practically at an end, at least till the determination of his Majesty in Council should be known as to the course to be taken, the court was of new

new threatened with opposition to its process in other cases not then existing, and bearing no resemblance to Moro Ragonath's case, but which might arise at any moment. I therefore thought it necessary myself to address a letter to the Governor and Council of this presidency, in which I desired to know whether it was their intention to resist, by military force or otherwise, the execution of the writs of the King, or any of them, or of any other process which the Supreme Court should issue.

"Their answer again referred to the letter of 3d October, and said that in regard to other processes than that in Moro Ragonath's case they could add nothing to what they had already communicated, *viz.* in the letter of 3d October. It was to be seen, therefore, what remained in that letter, Moro Ragonath's case and all regarding it being at an end. The writ of *habeas corpus*, in that cause, had been personally served. The alias and plurics which were issued out of grace and favour, to afford the defendant the means of escaping an attachment, had been prevented from being personally served; but the service had been decreed good service under the circumstances, and the attachment had been issued to the Governor and Council, and nobody could interfere with them in the execution of it. There could be no further resistance to this writ of *habeas corpus*, for it was exhausted. There could be no resistance to the writ of attachment, for it was in their own hands. What remained in the letter of 3d October now reiterated, and gratuitously reiterated, was,

"1. The desire that the court should abstain from acts, however legal, which, under measures not specified, might produce collision with the authority of the Governor in Council, and the explicit statement that they would oppose all such proceedings if not abstained from; as to which I declare that I have not at this moment a notion what acts would be of this description, what those measures were or are, or what that collision might be.

"2. The intimation that the Governor in Council would not permit returns to be made to any writs of *habeas corpus* directed to any officers of their provincial courts.

"3. The same intimation respecting all writs of *habeas corpus* directed to natives not residing on the island of Bombay, without any distinction, whether employed by, and in the service of the Company, or any of the subjects of the King, or not so employed, or in such service.

"It was therefore the future danger to the public peace and to its own authority, involved in its going on under these declarations, not the vindication of its dignity from former violation, that led the court to the painful course of abstaining for a time from its functions. Against the contempt cast on it by the terms of the letter of 3d October, it thought itself sufficiently vindicated by the proceedings it adopted, and by its petition to the King; and the opposition offered to the service of the alias and plurics writs of *habeas corpus* in Moro Ragonath's case, was indeed a further and gratuitous contempt, but was entirely without other consequence; for it could not, and did not interrupt, nor very materially impede, the proceedings of the court towards its ultimate process of attachment, which, as has been said, it left in the hands of the local government.

"On receiving from the local government here their reiterated declaration, after so many months' consideration, and after so much discussion of the nature and import of their letter of 3d October, that they adhered to the terms of that letter, it became the subject of very grave consideration with me in what manner I should act. I was placed in a situation such as very few persons discharging the functions of an English judge ever before stood, in so far as I know.

"A court going on holding itself out as administering justice, after having received from those having the whole physical force of the country at command, solemn, serious, and reiterated declarations—their sincerity being vouched by the offer, in one instance, of military violence—that they will not permit obedience to be paid to its authority but in such cases as they shall think fit, without naming all the cases which they will suffer to proceed, or all those whose progress they will by open violence arrest; that they will in all events and by all means prevent obedience to its authority in cases of the most importance, not unlikely at any moment to occur, and in which no doubt of its jurisdiction was ever surmised, in cases affecting the liberty of the King's subjects, when violated by persons placed under its jurisdiction by the express words of the King's charter and the acts of Parliament, where, if the judge were to refuse the process of the court, or to delay the issuing it, he would be liable, and most justly liable, to impeachment, and, what were worse, he would be perjured, he would betray his duty to his King and to his country, and would cast away from him his honour; and where, if he rejected, as he must, this alternative, and proceeded to issue the process of his court, the opposition to it must be fraught with consequences beyond all calculation mischievous, of which the degradation of his court, the dishonour of his King, whose sovereign authority it wields, and whose sacred person it represents, and the general loss of all confidence in its power to administer justice, would be but a part; a court, going on under these circumstances, did, when the

the situation was first placed before me, and does still whenever I consider it, offer a most fearful as well as undignified spectacle to my contemplation.

"I determined instantly to claim the protection of the Supreme Government at Fort William, and I thought the suspending the functions of the court altogether—for to suspend them partially was impossible—till I could receive an answer from thence, the lesser evil of the two. I thought the amount of public mischief was less. I was, and am aware, that my personal responsibility was greater.

"My letter to the Governor-General in Council was despatched as soon as the necessary copies could be made from the records to accompany it, and was sent by an express from the post-office, which the Governor and Council here obligingly provided at my request, on Sunday morning the 5th of April. The answer of the Governor-General and Council does not state on what day my letter was received: it ought, as I understand, to have been received in about twelve days, *i. e.* about the 17th of April. Had the answer been despatched in the same manner, it ought to have arrived here, at the latest, early in May; in about a month from the time my letter to Calcutta was despatched. The answer bears date the 15th of May, and it arrived on the 5th of June inst., on the very day two months that my letter had been despatched. Double the time, therefore, on which I had a right to calculate, elapsed before I was made acquainted with the determination of the Governor-General in Council, and a month has thus been lost for which the court is not responsible. This is the more to be regretted, because there is reason to think, from the terms of the letter of the Governor-General in Council, that, if it had not been delayed, their answer would have been such as might have relieved the fears of the court relative to an illegal interference with its process till such time as despatches from England should arrive.

"The Governor-General and Council say: 'This (*i. e.* my) letter was immediately followed by one from the Governor-General in Council at Bombay, explanatory of their proceedings, and asking a confirmation of them. Had either of these representations been made to us at an early period, we should immediately have consulted the judges of the Supreme Court at this presidency, with the hope of being enabled to have offered such advice as might have averted the extreme measures which have so unhappily taken place.

"'We beg to be understood, when making this remark, as not meaning to cast the slightest reflection on any of the authorities for the independent exercise of the powers with which they are vested.'

"I wish they had consulted the Supreme Court at Calcutta, or any court of judges of the King in India. I have reason to believe that they would have received an unanimous opinion highly condemnatory of the conduct adopted towards this court, as manifestly and grossly illegal, and this without reference to any question of law which might be involved in any decision this court had come to.

"As it is, the Governor-General and Council have declined to interfere, on the assumption of its being likely that, even before the arrival of their letter in Bombay, the orders of the King in Council will have been received. This, however, is unfortunately not the case, nor when these orders may be received is it possible to form any certain opinion. The court has received no communication, and all I know privately is, that the ship which bore the petition of the court with the relative documents had not arrived in England when the last ship from England sailed. Although that ship could not be long of arriving, it is quite uncertain when we may be in possession here of the result. It may be before these sessions are over; it may be a much longer time. Under these circumstances, I feel that by the application I have made to the Supreme Government, not in the nature of an appeal, but of a demand of protection, I have done all I can to avoid exposing the court and the public to the dangers attendant on the sitting of a court, in ignorance what process it may issue to which obedience can be enforced, and what to which opposition shall be offered by the connivance or by the authority and command of the military government, which is bound by law to aid, assist, and obey it.

On receiving the declinature of the Governor-General and Council to interpose, though certainly not in terms approving of the conduct which has been observed towards the court, it has appeared to me that a further suspension of the functions of the court would be indefinite, and that it only remained for the court to resume its duties, and leave the responsibility for the consequences on those whose conduct will have produced them. This is quite a different question from the former question, when I adjourned the court, of waiting for an answer from Bengal. The Governor-General and Council express a hope that the measure of suspending the powers of the court may not be persevered in, urging on the court the consideration, that 'if in particular cases of more extended jurisdiction, and heretofore of rare occurrence, the course of justice has been illegally obstructed by a power which the court has not in itself the means of resisting, with that power alone must the whole responsibility rest.' I am glad to be able to comply with the hope herein expressed, and I most gladly accept the opinion

opinion with which it is accompanied as an intimation, which indeed I cannot call an assurance, but which I think I may regard as conveying an expectation, that an illegal obstruction of the course of justice will not occur again.

"In what I have addressed to you, I have studiously avoided any discussion of the questions of law. The truth is, they have no concern with the infinitely more important question, of the contempt and obstruction offered to the court. Certainly the judges of this court were fallible, like all other men; myself most fallible, and in difficult questions of law especially, much too liable to error, and liable, though when I have had time for consideration and for study, perhaps too little liable to doubt. From our judgment, if deemed erroneous, an appeal lay, if in any case not to the King in Council, then to Parliament, which, besides containing many learned men, may command the opinions of the twelve judges of England. But what would be the situation of a supreme court of justice, and what would be the situation of the country where it sat, if, instead of these learned and peaceful authorities, the appeal might with impunity be made to legal ignorance and to the sword? What would be their situation if the court were placed under the necessity of regulating its decisions according to the orders of those having at their command the whole physical force of such country, backed by the threat of military resistance to such decisions as should be otherwise pronounced? Those who have none of the powers of a court of justice, and no authority to make laws, would become at once the sole court of appeal and the legislature, and the Governor and Council of a presidency in the East-Indies would supersede the King in Council and the Parliament. I do not say that the Governor and Council here intended to produce this as a permanent result: nevertheless, it followed of necessity, if the outrage they offered to the purity as well as dignity of this court had not met with instant resistance. I do not accuse them of a premeditated usurpation of the highest functions in the state, no particle of which, or any thing resembling them, is conferred on them by law; for I do not know their motives, nor do I pretend to have ever been able to account for what has passed. I impute to them no motives; but I am bound, in vindication of the conduct of the court, to state what I saw and knew to be the consequences of their conduct. It may be said that they only intended to exert an influence in those particular cases, and at this particular time, considering their cases of great immediate importance, and that they were to refer home. But if the judges had done as they appear to have wished—taken their letter into private consideration, and obeyed its commands, though deeming the so doing contrary to law, why should not the same, or any future governor and council, do the like when moved by any motives of conveniency or interest? And what were this, but establishing the Governor in Council for the time being a permanent, though irregular, and an effectual though unacknowledged, court of appeal and parliament, not the less powerful or formidable that its proceedings were founded in secrecy, and must be rendered effectual by perjury, directing that judgments of the court should not be executed in cases of one sort which were passed, and should be pronounced as they commanded in cases of another sort which were to come—effect being given to these their judgments of appeal and enactments by the connivance of the judges, in violation of their oaths, obtained, from time to time as occasion should require, by means of private communications made to the judges at their houses, which were not to be noticed on their tribunal, or made known to the public? It is impossible to conceive that those consequences were contemplated by the Governor and Council, and yet it is very difficult to see how they could escape the observation of any considerate man. And what were the cases specially set forth in which this influence over the course of justice was desired, and what was the effect openly proposed? Nothing more than the total suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in all cases whatsoever of all persons alleged to be unlawfully imprisoned within any part of the territories subject to this presidency, whether British-born subjects, native-born subjects, or foreigners, with the single exception of imprisonments by British gentlemen and native inhabitants of Bombay not being officers of any of the Company's courts, the two classes of persons least likely to be guilty of false imprisonment. . . . . .

"And, as to the reference home, what caused that reference, nearly a month after the resolution of the government of the presidency was communicated to the court, and the sending an overland despatch in such haste that the messenger did not carry authenticated copies of the proceedings? The indignant refusal of the court to comply with these unlawful commands. . . . . .

"I have already said, that the questions of the law involved in the decision of the court in any of the cases I have mentioned have no concern with the greatly more important question of preserving the independence of the court, against whom, indeed, enough may be alleged, but no charge of corruption has been brought. Yet it is satisfactory to the court to find that it does not stand alone in any of the judgments

judgments it has pronounced, any more than in its opinion of the illegal and oppressive nature of the conduct that has been adopted towards it.

"There were two questions of law decided by the court, or on which the court had at least declared its judicial opinion; one arising out of Moro Ragonath's case, and though, as I think, not necessarily disposed of by that case, as not being necessary to support the judgment, yet, without doubt, so far settled as the deliberate opinions of both the judges who sat in that case could settle it, *viz.* The power of the King's courts in India to exercise the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench, in issuing the prerogative writs of the Crown to natives of India not in British service residing in the provinces; the other arising out of the Tannah cases, *viz.* The power of the King's courts to issue writs of *habeas corpus* to gaolers and other officers of the provincial courts of the Company. To these a third was added by the terms of the Governor and Council's letter of 3d October, *viz.* The issuing of such writs to natives of India not residing in Bombay, but in the service of the Company, not being officers of their courts, or in the service of their British subjects.

"Sir Edward West having unhappily died before any of these questions were stirred, there remained eight judges of the King's courts in India, who have had an opportunity of considering those questions in reference to the judicial conduct of the Supreme Court of Bombay. One of my learned brethren was prevented, I am sorry to say, by indisposition, from giving an opinion when he received the papers I sent him. There are, therefore, only seven judges in India with whose opinions I am acquainted. Of these, five opinions are clear upon the first question, that the courts of the King in India, without any doubt, have power to exercise the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench over all persons, natives as well as others, within the territories subject to the respective presidencies where they sit, when the exercise of such jurisdiction shall be necessary to justice, always attending to the laws, usages, and customs of the native inhabitants. The whole seven are unanimous that obedience cannot lawfully be refused by any officers of provincial courts in India, or natives in the service of the Company, or of a British subject, wheresoever residing within the territories, to writs of *habeas corpus* so issued. This is treated by all my learned brethren as a matter that had never before been brought in question, and where the practice of the courts at the other presidencies has been uniform.

(*To be continued.*)

MISCELLANEOUS.

MALCOLM PEYT.

The following remarks of a resident at Malcolm Peyt, the new station in the Mahabuleshwar Hills, appear in a recent *Bombay Courier*.

The warm season is now over, and experience has proved that in a good house there is not one day in the whole year that can be deemed hot at this mountain-residence. The wind, blow from what quarter it will, is always cool, and throughout the whole year a blanket is always required at night. The four months of the monsoon are yet to be tried by Europeans; but I am satisfied, from the health of a detachment of forty sepoys who remained during the past season, that, notwithstanding the fogs in which the mountain is often enveloped, and the frequent though not heavy rain which is said to fall, the station is not unhealthy during these months. From the testimony of the inhabitants, cholera is unknown, and fevers are very rare, while the experience we have yet had, both of Europeans and their native followers, confirms this fact. The convalescent soldiers have, I believe, improved much this year, though several hopeless cases were sent, and arrived only to die: which is to be regretted, as this climate, though it may effect wonders, cannot be expected to work miracles. Amongst the gentlemen who repaired here for their health, all have benefited, and some in a degree quite surprising.

Considering the short distance from Bombay, which can during nine months of the year be reached in twenty-four hours, and is an easy journey of two days, I must believe that we shall early have plenty of good houses to rent. There cannot be a doubt that the first speculations in building will prove very profitable; and it is to be desired they should, and that to those who aid in promoting its object, of rendering these hills the resort of invalids, the government should give the most liberal encouragement.

Among the many improvements at this station, none promise to be more beneficial than a large garden which Mr. Smith, a most intelligent and energetic Indo-Briton in the service of the Rajah of Sattarah, has been aided by the Governor to form. A large well has been sunk and built up with masonry, which will irrigate three or four acres of excellent soil, that is already prepared to receive the abundant supplies of seeds and plants which are to be furnished from Dhapooree. Dr. Lush, the superintendent of the Company's botanical garden, recently visited us, and approved of the spot selected for the first horticultural experiments at this station, where

where there is every reason to hope we shall be able to cultivate with success European fruits, as well as all the vegetables already introduced into India.

Besides the advantages which Mahabuleshwar possesses in climate and position, it has great recommendations in the beauty of its scenery. This will have a salutary influence upon invalids, and must, now the approach is facilitated by excellent roads down the western ghats, render it a place of resort to visitors, whose temporary residence will promote its cheerfulness, and add, by the demand created, to its market and other conveniences as a convalescent station. I never was more gratified by a journey than that from Sattarah to Mhar. The clear stream of the Veyra winds through a valley which extends from Sattarah to the foot of the mountains, a distance of twenty miles. No tract of country can be more beautiful, or present a picture of higher cultivation, interspersed with groves of trees, dells, and small green hills, which, rising on each side, swell in succession into high mountains. As you ascend the ghat (or pass) the scene improves, and the industry and health of the inhabitants are told by every level ridge or field being cultivated to the very summit. When there, the road constructed by the Rajah of Sattarah, which is on the plan, and equal to that between Poonah and Bombay, extends with some undulation along the whole table-land of the mountain, a distance of twelve miles, and is in many parts shaded by fine trees. The prospects from this road are every where fine, commanding at some points the valley of the Veyna, at others that of the Koyna, and every where extending over heaped ranges of mountains. But the beauties of this part of the scenery are forgotten, in the contemplation of that of the western face of this great range. Nothing in nature can be more magnificent. You stand upon promontories of perpendicular descent from two to three thousand feet, and looking over the top of the night hill, in the Concan, have a clear view of the sea, distinguishing with the naked eye the smallest vessels on the coast. I have travelled much, both in Europe and Asia, but have never witnessed, in so short a distance, more variety, beauty, and magnificence of scenery, than is to be met with on this journey, and perhaps no part of it will delight the traveller more than sailing down the Sawitree river from Mhar to the sea, a distance of thirty miles, which is performed with ease in one tide. The depth of this river admits of very large boats coming to Mhar (distant only twenty-seven miles from Malcolm Peyt), and it winds from Bancoots to that place through a variegated hilly country, interspersed with woody dells and level plains of luxuriant cultivation.

HINDU PUGILISM.

The *Sporting Magazine* of Bombay contains a long report, enriched with peculiar wit, delivered in the appropriate language of what is termed "the fancy," of a *row* and a *set-to*, between Manuel Victorine, a Burwurchee of Bundora, and Lalla Soortee, a Mussalchee of the Mogul Serey, Surat. The quarrel originated in an assault committed by Manuel, who was cook to a sahib, on the body of Lalla, in consequence of the latter having introduced his fingers into a dish of curry just removed from his master's table, and which was the perquisite of Manuel. The parties agreed to settle the dispute *Englisfasion*, by a boxing match for a bottle of rack. As faithful annalists, we are bound to record the details of this first pugilistic encounter in India, trusting our readers will be able to comprehend them:

"*The Preparations.*

"The day dawned, as days usually dawn in the Deccan; first a faint, greyish light glimmered in the east, then off went the morning gun, and on to parade marched the military, and out for their constitutionals toddled the civil and the sick; a tint of crimson flushed the horizon, and up rose the golden sun; then back to their barracks bundled the red jackets, and home to their cribs cantered the black.

"The intelligence of a fight with fists having been widely spread, and the *office* having been given for Bosreegaum, a half-ruined village about seven miles from Poona, the roads leading to it by the Sungum, Kirkee, or Bhopekail, were crowded with all the native lads of the fancy in camp, from the peculating Parsee rumbling in his cow-cart, or rattling on his broken-kneed and broken-winded prad, to the Pariar outcaste, who for the love of fun and the novelty of a fight, had for once forsaken the necessary duties of his brush and basket, and left his matutinal stores, like unseen flowers, 'to waste their sweetness in the desert air.'

"In one continuous line, like a procession of black ants, were seen the senor partizans of the cook; the first-circle sort dandily done up in true Monmouth Street toggery, with faded green coats, sky-blue waistcoats, and yellow-ochre tights, their *tout ensemble* something Europeanized by the frilled shirts of their masters, borrowed from the dhobee, and their dog's-ears bound up to their cheek bones by dingy silk fogles. The riff-raff coves of this party were principally countrymen also, joined by others of 'master's caste,' coatless, hatless, shoeless, shirtless, almost breechesless rogues, who kept up the courage and spirits of their champion by shouting those well known rhymes of reproach to the sons of Surat:

Sourtee

Beirtee be meartee, &c.
and
Sootut shair Kustoree
Ghur Dharree, ghur Dharree
Jooroo dustooree!

"The Mussaulchee was escorted by the cadgers, costermongers, prime slavey swells, and nothing-to-do lootchas of every sect in camp,—Hindoo, Purwarree, Mussulmaun, Dhare,—high caste, low caste, and no caste—all with noise, uproars, shouts, threats, oaths, and abuse—all in dust and confusion toddled on, all agog for the fray, all ripe for fun, and all brimful of rack, and mowrah, and opium.

"*Appearance of the Men.*

"At half-past seven, Manuel, attired in a sky-blue (something tarnished) coat, garnished with brass buttons, with the flaps warming his hips, and the skirts dallying with his heels, in a red waistcoat that looked like an infantry shell, and nankeen fy-for-shames that reached to his calves, entered the centre of the gentlemanly crowd, attended by his two intimate friends, Antone and Gabriel: the latter as little resembled his angel namesake as the former did his patron saint. On *shelling*, Manuel appeared in good condition; a squinting swarthy long-backed covey, with a straight leg and a bandy one, a half woolly head of hair, deep-set dark eyes, a Blackfriars' Bridge kind of a konk, and a particularly pendulous nether lip. Lalla arrived, and peeled at the same time, and never was there seen so splendid a specimen of anatomy: he was a *fac-simile* of the living skeleton—indeed so little flesh or muscle did he exhibit, that his bones rattled as he walked. He was pewter-blind of his dexter ogle, and his sinister one was as protrusive as a lobster's: between those lay his sneezer, a three-cornered looking feature, like the button of a door, his nostrils extending equal to the corners of his lips, which were both skinny and scruffy.

"*The Fight.*"

"Round 1st. Both men were over lushy, and consequently not over leary. Manuel's fists were elevated over his head, at arm's length, as though he would pound his adversary into powder. Lalla's right mauley was doubled up to his right ear, whilst his left, stiff and straight, pointed smack at his opponent's *nivel* depôt. In these attitudes they stood for some seconds, and bespattered each other's relatives with dreadful abuse, till, roused by an indelicate allusion to his mother, the cook let fall his fists whack on the Mussaulchee's cannister, and down he went. Shouts of 'Shâ-bâsh for the Bawurchee.'

"Round 2d. Lalla, without waiting for useless sparring, rushed in, striking right and left, and missing all, and dashed his head into the pit of Manuel's granary, who instantly favoured Mussaulchee with the whole of its curious contents, and fell.

"Round 3d. Lalla stood up quite fresh, and Manuel faint and puking; the former again made his rush; but the other, though weakly, was wary, and seizing him by the right ear with the one hand, continued to shove the thumb of the other into the only ogle in Lalla's unfortunate phiz, who, in great agony, fastened his teeth in Manuel's ear, and brought him down.

"Round 4th. Lalla came to the scratch bellowing and blind, Manuel still cutting and crafty; but before Lalla's sight would enable him to see the blow, the cook's foot fell dab on his ivories, which rattled like the loose keys of a harpsichord. 'He's loze all his tooths,' cried a Parseeman. 'That ——lie,' said a Senor, 'he not loze all, him only knockee out two.' Another dig on his rice-grinders settled the round by a struggle on the soft rocks.

"Round 5th. Manuel's friends had now whispered him to try Lalla's early mode of skirmishing, by ramming his pimple into Lalla's bowel-box, which manœuvre he accordingly attempted to put into practice; but as his opponent happened also to do the same, their brain-pots came together with a shock that sent both staggering and stunned down to mother muttee.

"Round 6th and last. Both seemed bothered; the Mussaulchee bled at the nose and mouth, and the cook looked like a tiger cat, and seizing hold of Lalla's lean legs, he lifted him from the ground and threw him over his shoulders; but Lalla, fixing on the softest and lowest part of his back, bit him there till his teeth met. Manuel roared out with pain, and retaliated on the Mussaulchee's calfless limbs. Both in agony rolled on the ground, keeping their hold like bull-dogs, till Manuel's friends rushed in to part them, and Lalla's partizans attempted to prevent any interference; so a general row took place, blows resounded, stones flew about, and sticks rattled against the bones of the skirmishers, till, after much bloodshed and more bruises, both parties separated, each carrying off their champion as the conqueror, and each side of course claiming victory."

CAPT. ADAMS.

At Satara, on the 4th inst., Capt. H. Adams, 5th regt. N.I., surveyor of his Highness the Rajah, after suffering considerably for a few days, passed from life into eternity without a struggle; and as he lived respected, died regretted by all classes of the community at this station, where he has been long and familiarly known. Placed in the situation of revenue surveyor to the Rajah since the first establishment of the Satara state, he has been

been in close and constant communication with the natives, whose confidence and respect he gained by a firm but conciliatory conduct, a just discrimination of their character, a wise attention to their prejudices, and a familiar knowledge of their language. Their sense of his merit is best told by the circumstance of many of them, and among them his Highness the Rajah, having attended his body to the grave, thus paying him this last mark of a respect, which had been often testified to him when living, and was not withdrawn from him at the close.—*Bom. Courier, June* 10.

SMALL-POX.

It stated that the small-pox has been very prevalent during the early part of the year in the island of Bombay. It attacked indiscriminately Europeans and natives, and those persons who had been vaccinated as well as those who had not taken this precaution. In no case, however, did the disease prove fatal; and where vaccination had taken place, the disease was mild.

ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

G. C. Irwin, Esq. has been appointed to act as advocate-general, pending the arrival of Mr. Dewar's successor.—*Mercury.*

SHIPPING.

Arrival.

July 8. H.C.S. *Hera*, Hine, from London.

Departures.

July 9. H.C.S. *Herefordshire*, Hope, and *Buckinghamshire*, Glasspoole, both for China; and *Eliza*, Bisson, for London.—8. *Fletcher*, Foster, for London.

BIRTH.

July 3. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. Col. Hardy, qu. mast. gen., of a daughter.

DEATH.

March 8. Drowned, near Kolnar, Lieut. G. D. Wilson, 25th N.I., youngest son of the late Major Gen. S. Wilson, of this establishment, aged 21.

Ceylon.

DEATH.

Lately. At Colombo, Capt. T. R. Harrison, commander of the ship *Prince George.*

Penang.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 28. The lady of the Hon. J. Anderson, Esq., acting resident councillor, of a son.

March 11. The lady of Major J. W. Mallandine, 35th regt., of a son.

20. Mrs. Mackertich, of a daughter.

April 4. The wife of Mr. J. English, draughtsman, of a daughter.

Netherlands India.

JAVA.

The following is an extract from a private letter, published in a Calcutta paper:

"European domination is so steadily fixed on Java, that inertness itself cannot shake its foundations nor subvert its power. The Lieut. General de Kock, from lack of pecuniary and other influential resources, making a virtue of necessity, has for some time past adopted a Fabian policy in his conduct of the war, and has contrived, inch by inch, to drive the insurgent prince, Dhipo Nogoro, to the remotest confine of his hereditary dominion, the Bazalen, one of the most fertile provinces in Java. The prince, meanwhile, apparently undaunted by his loss of territory, frequently offers battle to the meagre columns of the Netherlands force, and in a recent conflict with Major Baur, they fixed a heavy price on his victory, in the loss of Capt. Ingen and twenty-three privates—perhaps, one-fourth of the Major's whole effective force.

"Under all the disadvantages of this prolonged, and seemingly interminable warfare, the Netherlands Government has assumed, and probably secured to itself for ever, the rich province of Banya Maas, as a pledge for the fidelity of a doubtful ally; and of five-sevenths of the province of Bazalen, over which it has lately nominated the Baron Lawick van Pabst, one of the ablest of its civil functionaries. The revenues of these valuable provinces will soon indemnify the Netherlands government for the pecuniary expenses of the war, and it may be the scheme of their policy to protrastinate the conflict with Dhipo Nogoro, until the entire exhaustion of his resources throws him upon the secret compassion of the court of Solo, and furnishes the pretext for the annihilation of that decrepid and corrupted state. So long, however, as it enjoys the honest and enlightened counsels of the present commissioner, the state of Sooroo Carta may be preserved from the grasping system of the Netherlands Government, for he is one of those statesmen who prefer good faith, disinterestedness, and magnanimity, to any crooked acquisition of wealth or power.

"The latest accounts from Java are only down to the 2d February, and from the theatre of war furnish no interesting incident, except of the detention of Capt. Roeps, a distinguished officer, who had been deputed to treat for peace with Dhipo Nogoro, and for whose safety great fears were harboured. It may be that the prince holds him as a hostage for the safety and liberation of his late minister Kya Mogo, whose captivity the Netherlanders ascribe to a happy stratagem—the prince to perfidy.

It

"It is said that Major General Bischoff brings very few troops out, so that between the defect of numbers and appointment, the war is likely to languish indefinitely, in spite of the zeal and talent of that gallant officer."

Letters of the 30th June, received from Batavia, state that the war between the Dutch and the native tribes had broken out again, and that a small detachment, consisting of sixty men, had been cut off by the natives, who put the whole of them to death. Small reinforcements of troops continued to arrive from Holland, and thus the local government was enabled to prosecute the war with some degree of vigour, but at an expense the finances of the colony were ill able to support. To individuals engaged in commercial pursuits the war was also productive of many inconveniences, and some districts, in consequence of it, were thrown out of cultivation, laid waste, and almost deserted. The season was rather unhealthy.

Intelligence has been received that Maj. Gen. Bischoff, who arrived in Java in a very bad state of health, but notwithstanding had proceeded to the theatre of war in order to take the command of the troops of the Netherlands, died at Tanger on the 8th July. He is universally regretted, both for his personal character and his military talents, of which he has given proofs, among others, in the expedition against the Sultan of Palembang.—*Hague Journal, Nov.* 17.

Persia.

MASSACRE OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

The Calcutta *Gov. Gazette* has inserted the copy of a letter from Nuzr Ali Khan (mehmandar to the Russian minister) to the Kaim Mookam, in further explanation of this affair:—

"From our arrival in Teheran till the 3d or 4th of this month, every respect and honour were paid to the Russian minister and his suite, when that rascal Meerza Jakoob (Khoja) came to the minister, bringing with him much cash and other property from the treasury of the king. I vainly endeavoured to induce the envoy to send him back again, but it was agreed that he should go to the house of the high priest, and that the law should decide the matter. About this period the wicked Rustum came to the minister, and stated that in a certain place and in a certain house, there were captives (Russian subjects). These happened to be two girls from Turkey, who had been taken at the battle of Dashum, and brought by the sirdar of Eriwan for the Asuf-ed-Dowleh, five years since. The Russians maintained that these were captives of Kara Kilissia, and they sent to demand them from the Asuf-ed-Dowleh; who accordingly sent them, accompanied by a man of his own, that the envoy might question them as to their birth-place, and afterwards return them. When they were brought to the envoy's house, he ordered them to remain with Meerza Jakoob, and said, "I will institute the proper inquiries." Meerza Jakoob detained them, and endeavoured to excite strife. It had been agreed, previous to his being ordered to take the law, that he should not go to Meerza Messeeh (another Mushtabid), for that purpose; when this circumstance was known to Meerza Jakoob, he uttered much abuse.

"About this time the lamentations of the above women were heard by the people of the city. These collected together, and proceeded with the intention to kill Meerza Jakoob, and release the women. The eunuch and his party retorted with blows, and some of the people were slain. The corpses were brought to Meerza Messeeh, and at the same time a large body of the populace forced a passage into the house, and put to death Meerza Jakoob with the women. The Cossacks, and whoever were there, fired upon the people, who, with similar weapons, returned their fire. In short, fate thus decided. This is the real state of the case. I know not what will be done, as the deed was effected by the populace."

The editor of the *Gazette* adds:—

"At the time, the British envoy possessed no further information on the subject of this unparalleled and atrocious violation of the laws of nations. The public mind, it would appear, was greatly excited, even before the removal of the women from the house of Ulla Yar Khan, by the conduct of Khoja Yacoob, one of the king's head eunuchs, who had fled from the palace, when employed in a very confidential situation, and sought an asylum in the Russian residency, which, conformably to the stipulations of the treaty of Turkoman-Chaee, it became the duty of M. Grebayedof (the Russian minister) to grant him.

"There is no just reason to suppose that the shah, or any member of his government, was in the smallest degree accessary to the catastrophe, which, from all that could be learned, was solely to be ascribed to a sudden and irresistible ebullition of popular frenzy, arising out of the treatment of the two women, and the other untoward circumstances of the case. At any rate, it may be asked, what possible motive could the Persian government have in the instigation of a crime from which it could derive no sort of benefit; while, on the contrary,

trary, it unavoidably exposed him to the most imminent peril.

"Of the prince's innocence, and indeed of his entire ignorance of all the events that, directly or indirectly, led to this deplorable event, the British envoy does not hesitate to record his unqualified conviction; his unfeigned sorrow, and his readiness and determination to make every atonement and reparation in his power to the offended sovereign of Russia, are strong presumptive evidence that he in no wise participated in the consummation of a crime, no less disgraceful to the country in which it has occurred, than it is demonstrative of the weakness of an administration, which is not able to repress so ferociously disorderly a spirit in the people of the city where the monarch himself resides.

"M. Grebayedof, it seems, had a short time before the horrible occurrence, been married to a young, beautiful, and amiable lady, the Princess Tchewtchawadze, who at the date of the despatches was residing at the mansion of the British envoy, where every care and consolation in their power were afforded her by the British envoy and his lady, until such time as an opportunity would occur of communicating with her friends."

Mauritius.

CHINESE COLONISTS.

The Singapore *Commercial Register* of June 13 contains the following curious intelligence:—

"The *Frances Charlotte* and *Guardian* have been chartered to convey about 400 Chinamen from this port to the Mauritius, to be employed there as free labourers on the sugar plantations."

Australasia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Frazier, the colonial botanist, gives the most flattering account of the river Brisbane and the country in the neighbourhood of Moreton Bay, the rivers, plains, creeks, forests, mountains, and vallies, assuming an appearance of extent and grandeur unknown in any other part of this coast, as yet discovered. Hitherto all our colonial rivers and rich alluvial countries have been found merely on a small scale, but every thing at Moreton Bay assumes a vastness and importance quite unrivalled; and we are glad to hear that Mr. Frazier, who is well entitled to an opinion on such a subject, gives Moreton Bay a decided preference over the boasted Swan River.—*Australian.*

By the last prison ship there has been imported a New Zealander, who, it is said, stole a pair of shoes, value 10s. from the master of a vessel lying in the Thames, in order that he might get re-transported some few centuries of miles nighter to "his native land."—*Ibid.*

Some experiments have been made to determine the quality of the coal found in Van Diemen's Land, in order to determine its fitness for use on board of steam-vessels. It is found to resemble most nearly a Scotch coal called Elgin's Wall's End, which has long been held in high estimation for purposes of steam navigation.

New Zealand.

The *Sydney Gazette* contains the following extract of a letter from Capt. James, of the brig *Haweis*, to his owners, Messrs. Campbell and Co., containing the particulars of the capture of his vessel by the New Zealanders:—

"Bay of Islands, 17th March 1829.—On the 26th of Feb. I sailed from an harbour in the Bay of Plenty, called Tourronga, for Wakatang, a settlement about forty miles east of the above-named port, for the purpose of procuring hogs, having been trading there some time previous, when I had the most friendly intercourse with the natives. On this my last visit to Wakatang, not having more than twenty hogs to cure, and anxious to save time, I anchored under the island of Mattora, for the purpose of cleaning and salting them, taking with me the head chief of Wakatang to conduct the vessel there, myself not knowing the anchorage. On Monday the 2d of March, at daylight, I engaged the said chief and four men to assist in landing and cleaning the hogs, wishing to get to sea that evening. At one p.m. the mate not coming off as I expected, I went on shore in a small canoe, with two men, leaving the second mate and three men on board, the chief in question being then on board, and eight or nine men alongside. On my reaching the shore, I found an old chief and a Bay of Islands fellow sitting on the sand: I did not like the appearance of this Bay of Islands rascal, having had some trouble with him before. We were about to leave the place, when the man discovered the hatchet to be taken away, and came to ask me if I had sent for it. This gave me some alarm, and before we could launch the boat we heard muskets firing on board the brig. The boat was now in the water; but on looking round I found that the oars were taken away, and, to our great surprise, saw the old chief walking off with them. Some of the crew ran after him, and fortunately succeeded in getting them; but before we could get the boat under command, we were

were fired at from behind the rocks, and a party of natives running out to the water's edge, followed the boat along the sand, firing at us. We made for the brig as fast as possible, but found it impossible to board her, not having a musket in the boat. At this time the brig was in possession of the natives, two of our men shot dead, and two large canoes, with from 90 to 100 men, making for the vessel. Having only three oars in the boat, we pulled as fast as circumstances would admit for Touronga, knowing Capt. Clarke was then in the New Zealander. We reached Touronga the next morning at five o'clock, found the schooner, and informed Capt. Clarke of our misfortune. Capt. Clarke immediately cleared his vessel, and at noon put to sea; but from the light winds, did not reach the spot where we left the brig until two P.M. the next day. We found the brig moored and lying at anchor close in shore under the main, upon which we stood in for her, and at three P.M. came too with the schooner. We boarded the brig under arms, and found a most horrible spectacle; the decks covered with clotted blood and hair, where the unfortunate sufferers' heads had been dashed to pieces. Having cleared the decks from lumber, with Capt. Clarke's assistance we laid out a kedge, and warped out abreast of the schooner, got her spare sails on board, bent them, and at midnight, with the land breezes, got under weigh, the schooner taking the brig in tow, and with light and moderate breezes reached Touronga the next day. Hearing that Atkins, the second mate, was yet alive, Capt. Clarke sent natives for him, and in three days they returned with him, having ransomed him for one fowling-piece, one blunderbuss, one pistol, and three cannisters of powder. Capt. Clarke has been very kind to us, and had he not been so near at hand, we must have perished."

Japan.

A recent attempt on the part of the Dutch government to procure statistical information respecting this country has turned out most disastrously. Sibolt (Siebold,) a distinguished professor of natural history, was sent to Japan, and was so zealous and industrious, that sixty-two chests of rare natural productions were received from him at Leyden. He subsequently contrived to obtain a chart of the island, which coming to the knowledge of the government, they caused the chart and other documents to be seized; and, determined to make a terrible example, condemned Sibolt to prison for life. From the strong prejudices of the Japanese, it is feared no European influence can procure his pardon.—*Continental Paper.*

Cape of Good Hope.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 5. P. G. Brink, Esq., to act as and be sheriff for this colony and dependencies for one year.

13. Robert Dyce, Esq., M.D., to be a member of Supreme Medical Committee, and to do duty of vaccinating surgeon during absence, on leave, of W. H. Lys, Esq.

22. Jacob Van Renen, and Wm. Duckitt, Esquires, to be justices of the peace for Cape district.

Feb. 2. John Bell, Esq., to be chief secretary to government, in consequence of resignation of Sir Rich. Plasket.

28. C. M. Lind, Esq., to be justice of the peace for residency of Simon's Town; W. W. Harding, Esq., ditto for district of Swellendam; J. J. Meintjes, Esq., ditto for district of Graaf-Reinet; and M. J. Van Nuldt Omkruydt, Esq., ditto for district of Somerset.

March 26. The Hon. Lieut. Col. Smith (the officer next in command for time being to commander of forces) sworn in a member of council in colony.

May 1. R. B. Hamilton, Esq., to be clerk of council to government.

T. Miller, Esq., to be colonial aide de-camp; and J. D. Watts, Esq., to act as a director of Lombard and Discount Banks, during absence of W. Hewetson to Europe.

7. Lieut. J. C. White, h.p., to be land surveyor.

14. The Rev. J. Spyker to be minister of church at Zwartland (Malmesbury).

21. The Rev. J. Pears to be minister of church of Glen Lynden (Valley of Baviaan's River).

June 11. Wm. Waddell, Esq., to be resident magistrate at Graham's Town, in room of the late Thos. Lawson, Esq.; also to be a justice of peace for the district of Albany.

23. The Hon. Sir J. A. Truter, Knt., and D. F. Berrange, Esq., to be political commissioners to represent this government in Synod of Clergy of Reformed Churches of this colony, proposed to be held in Cape Town, on 3d Nov. next.

July 9. W. W. Harding, Esq., to be resident magistrate at Uitenhage, in room of J. G. Aspeling, Esq., removed to magistracy of Swellendam.

J. G. de Villiers, Esq., to be clerk of peace at Uitenhage, v. Roselt.

W. Kinnear, Esq., to be clerk of peace at Beaufort, v. Muller.

Mr. W. Gill to be district surgeon at Somerset, v. Younger removed.

W. W. Harding, Esq., to be justice of peace for district of Uitenhage, and J. G. Aspeling, Esq., to be justice of peace for district of Swellendam.

30. The Rev. B. C. Goodison, M.A., to act as chaplain at Wynberg.

Aug 12. John Steuart, Esq., to act as and be sheriff for this colony and its dependencies, v. P. G. Brink, Esq., appointed auditor-general, v. D. M. Percival resigned.

A. Berrange, Esq., to be clerk of peace at Graaff-Reinet; and Wm. Beddy, Esq., to act as clerk of peace at Stellenbosch, in room of Berrange prom.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COLLEGE.

At a meeting in March last of the clergy and others, at Cape Town, it was resolved to take measures for the establishment of a college at the colony, for the instruction of youth in the preparatory branches of literature and science; namely, in the English, Dutch, French, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages; in rhetoric, logic, metaphysics, and universal history; in mathematics, as algebra, geometry, trigonometry, the deferential and integral calculus; as also the principles of astronomy and geography, and the use of the globes; in

in natural philosophy or physical sciences, in botany, zoology, mineralogy, and chemistry.

The governor promised to bring the subject under the favourable notice of his Majesty's government, suggesting that, in the event of the colonial government receiving directions to assign fixed salaries to the masters, it ought also to have the right of placing a few youths in the institution, under certain restrictions.

In order to commence operations *instanter*, it is proposed to raise upon loan, by subscription, the sum of £2,000.

It is also proposed to incorporate the existing public institution with the college, nominating the present master one of the professors.

THE BECHUANAS OF LATAKOO.

Extract from a letter from Graaff-Reinet.

"On the 19th of July, having arrived at New Latakoo the preceding evening, we were visited by Mateebe, the king of the tribe called Batclappe. This miserable-looking creature was dressed in a very dirty jackall's kaross, or kobo; his face contained almost soil enough to give root to vegetables; around his neck he had a few strings of black and white beads, to which was suspended a sheep's horn for a snuff-box; a few dirty old bones; some hoofs of sheep, with which, by casting like dice, the Bechuanas pretend to dive into futurity, and foretell the changes of the weather according to which side falls uppermost. He had also appending from a necklace, composed of the intestines of some animal, a Bechuana knife, and a needle or bodkin, used for making karosses.

"He accosted us in the usual Bechuana style, with 'M' pa mackuku,' (give me tobacco), putting at the same time his finger to his nose, and making signs of taking snuff; and on complying with his request, the other chiefs that attended him repeated the words of their master, and by the same significant signs soon made us comprehend their wants. Nothing can be meaner than the general appearance of Mateebe; his shaggy beard, clogged with filth of all description, which I believe was never cleaned since it first grew, his hair plastered with sibilo, and his filthy greasy kaross hanging in tatters over his back, were not likely to impress a stranger with a favourable idea of a Bechuana monarch. There is nothing of that spirit of expression in his countenance which characterises the Bechuanas in general; he has more of the phlegmatic dulness of the Cornanas, from whom, by his mother's side, I am told he is descended. After presenting him with a roll of tobacco and some other trifles, he begged for some beads, which we promised to bring to his house the same afternoon and present to Machuta his wife. He then marched off, accompanied by his staff, seemingly well pleased with our promise.

"In the afternoon we went across the river to the town, which is about half-a-mile from the missionary station, where we found his majesty squatted in a kraal in the midst of his chief people. On our approach he rose and led us to his house, which was in a half-finished state, and there we had the honour of being introduced to the queen. Her majesty was squatted on the floor, surrounded by her children, and engaged in the elegant amusement of hunting for a sort of game with which the inside of her kaross abounded. There seemed to be no lack of sport; and the king, on seating himself in this graceful manner, gave us ocular demonstration of his skill in that necessary transgariepine accomplishment.

"We found Machuta a more interesting personage than her husband, and she had still some remains of beauty, though fast approaching fifty years of age. Her portrait, which Mr. Burchell drew fourteen years ago, is a very striking likeness, while that in Campbell's work bears not the most distant resemblance to her. Of the houses, or even the town of New Latakoo, I can say but little, as the inhabitants had just commenced building, having only very lately removed to the present site from their old town, situated about three miles to the N.W. of the source of the river Kuruman. The residence of Mateebe was only a temporary screen to keep the wind off; in one corner of which I observed a pair of black silk breeches, a rusty old broad-sword, an old coffin-plate, and several other articles of European manufacture, on which he did not seem to set any value, though doubtless considered by the donors as presents of some consequence; but a bunch of beads or a pound of tobacco would have been a more acceptable present to Mateebe. In the centre of the house, or screen, stood a mimosa tree, stripped of its bark, on the branches of which were hung five or six camelos, or wooden vessels for milk, the shell of a tortoise, full of red paint, for bedaubing their bodies, a bag-full of locusts, two milk bags, and some other articles, the use of which we did not learn. In another corner lay a large bundle of karosses of all descriptions, five or six assagais, and a 'chacka,' or battle-axe, of very neat workmanship. I expressed a wish to purchase the latter: but he first said that it was not his own, and then told me it was all he had to defend him from his enemies, and consequently he could not part with it.

"The conversation of this monarch not being very interesting, and getting tired of viewing the monotonous depopulation of the two royal kobos (for the slaughter had continued, without intermission, from the

the time of our entrance), we retired from this Bechuana palace with no small feelings of disgust.—*South Afr. Ad.*

THE PROJECTED CHURCH.

Several correspondents complain that since they subscribed and paid in sums of money towards the erection of an English episcopal church in Cape Town, those who have the management of the business—if any such there be—seem to have fallen asleep. It is evident that the members of the episcopal communion here are either very lukewarm, or have met with obstacles to his undertaking of no common sort. The colony has now been in possession of Britain for nearly twenty-three years, during which period this enterprize (no startling one) has never ceased to be talked of by the English, but only talked of; whilst their brethren of the Roman Catholic and Scotch Churches have severally erected handsome buildings for public worship. Are the English too poor in purse or in spirit? The numbers of the Scotch and Irish taken together fall short of theirs. Our governors and chief men have been, for the greater part, of the English religion. Yet they have been content to borrow (we use the mildest word) the use of the Dutch church for three-and-twenty years.—*South Afr. Adv.*

THE CAFFERS.

Accounts have been received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 30th August, according to which the colony had been for some days in a state of alarm, in consequence of some of the Caffer chiefs having manifested hostile intentions on the eastern frontier. These chiefs had, it seems, taken offence at the settlement of Hottentots, &c. in the ceded territory, which they maintained was either to have remained neutral, or to have been divided and settled by mutual consent. The expulsion of Macomo was also represented as a strong measure, some affirming that the country from which he has been driven was his own, and that he had committed no offence against the colony. Up to the date of the official despatches from the frontiers, announcing the approaching disturbances, no act of hostility had yet taken place. The troops were on the alert, and the armed burghers had received instructions to hold themselves in readiness, to take the field in case of actual invasion of the colony. The latest accounts from Albany and Graham's-town, stated that Gaika was not of the number of the ill-disposed chiefs. He had testified the greatest regret at the hostile manifestations of the others, though he did not conceal that he considered their view of the neutral ground question to be just. He thought it a grievance that the land should have been divided into portions for the whites, and an expensive farm given there to one of the civil servants of the government. He was, however, anxious that the Governor should not entertain any doubts whatever as to his peaceable and friendly intentions. The Governor intended to leave Cape Town for the frontiers on the 1st of September. He proposed being at Graham's Town on the 19th.

The following proclamation was published by him on the first intimation of the threatened disturbances:—

"By his Excellency Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, &c.

"Whereas it has been represented to me, that there are at this time great numbers of armed persons, belonging to tribes beyond the frontiers of this colony, chiefly Caffers, wandering about in the districts of Uitenhage, Albany, and Somerset, by means of passes which they have obtained from the several Missionary Stations beyond the borders, by virtue of the Ordinance No. 49, but without having obtained, or sought to obtain, service with the colonists;

"And whereas these foreigners have already committed, and are daily committing, great depredations on the cattle and other property of the colonists residing in the districts aforesaid, and it has become necessary to put a stop to the continuance of the same, and to make due provision for the security and protection of the lives and property of his Majesty's subjects;

"Now, therefore, I do hereby order and direct, that no passes shall be henceforth granted to any Caffer, until further proclamation be made to that effect:—And I do hereby further ordain and direct, that all Caffers found wandering about in any of the districts aforesaid, not being under contracts of service, and actually residing upon the place of their master, or actually employed in his service, shall be apprehended and disarmed by any field-cornet, constable, or landholder, and forthwith conducted to the nearest magistrate, or military post, towards the frontier, there to be dealt with in such manner as to me shall seem expedient, and the circumstances of the case may require.

"God save the King!

"Given under my hand and seal, this 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1829.

(Signed) "G. Lowry Cole.

"By command of his Excellency the Governor,

(Signed) "John Bell,

"Secretary to Government."

The Bushmen had lately given much annoyance to the inhabitants of the district of Niewveld, by stealing the farmers' cattle and murdering the herdsmen. Application had been made to the seat of government for assistance to clear that part of

of the country of the marauders. Copious rains had lately fallen throughout the colony, and the reports of the farmers from several parts, with respect to the growing crops, continued encouraging. An ordinance appeared in the *Cape Gazette* of the 29th of August, establishing regulations for the public health, in cases of arrivals of vessels from foreign countries in the ports of the colony, with malignant diseases on board of an infectious and contagious nature.—*London Paper.*

We have received Cape of Good Hope papers to the 17th of September. They are wholly silent on the subject of the hostile intentions manifested some time before by the Caffre chiefs at the eastern frontier. From this we must conclude that there was nothing very alarming in the threats held out against the colonists. All the country was looking well, and double the quantity of wheat and other grain has been sown this year. This was owing partly to the high prices obtained last year by the market opened for it in England, and partly to the formation of a new road over Hottentot's Holland Kloof, from which the farmers were expected to derive great advantages. It is stated by the *South African* that the beautiful state of the crops throughout the colony, and the prosperous condition of its commerce, fully justified the opinion that the colony is about to make "a great step." The whole of the wheat exported from the Cape to Great Britain this year is said to have averaged 80s. per quarter. There seems, however, to be too great a deficiency of labourers, throughout the colony, to enable the proprietors of the soil to bring it into that profitable state of cultivation of which it is susceptible; and as this appears to be an acknowledged fact at the Cape, the papers publish a variety of suggestions from correspondents, and, among others, the expedient to which the planters of the Mauritius have lately had recourse, by encouraging the emigration of Chinese settlers from the island of Singapore. It is confidently asserted that a few hundred of them introduced annually at the Cape, would soon enable the wine farmers to increase their produce very greatly, and the cultivation of rice would then also become an object of importance. The sugar-cane grows luxuriantly at the Cape, and the Chinese are well acquainted with its management. Other advantages might be expected from their assistance. Some attempts have recently been made at the Cape to grow indigo: the seeds sown as an experiment have vegetated, and are pronounced to be in a flourishing state.—*Ibid.*

CHRISTENINGS.

Dec. 29. A son of Edw. Roberts, Esq., surgeon, baptised Richard Miles.

Jan. 20. A daughter of Maj. Edw. Vaughan, H. M.'s 96th regt., baptised Louisa.

24. A son of the Rev. B. C. [illegible], Milit. chaplain to the forces, baptised William Hodgson Croft.

Feb. 18. A son of G. [illegible], Esq., baptised Thomas Peter.

March 20. A son of [illegible] Tonlin, H.M.'s 96th regt., baptised William [illegible].

April 9. A son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Menzies, senior puisne judge, baptised William Hood.

16. A daughter of Deputy Com. General Hewetson, baptised Adelaide Elizabeth.

May 3. A daughter of G. M. Pedder, Esq., commandant of Robben Island, baptised Caroline.

4. A son of Jos. Hare, Esq., baptised Edward Melville.

8. A daughter of J. Bance, Esq., baptised Antoinette Catherine.

10. A son of Lieut. H. Hough, Rifle Brigade, baptised Henry Reginald Temple.

— A daughter of the Rev. Geo. Hough, M.A., senior colonial chaplain, baptised Julia Harriet Anne.

24. A son of G. W. Prince, Esq., baptised George.

June 5. A daughter of Major Wm. Bartlett, formerly of the Royal African Colonial Corps, baptized Caroline Annabella Emily Palmira.

8. A son of D. J. Cloete, Esq., baptised Peter Lawrence since deceased.

14. A daughter of Edw. Norton, Esq., baptised Louisa Charlotte.

18. A daughter of Major B. James, Bombay N.I., baptised Emily Marianne.

— A daughter of J. W. Fairbridge, Esq., M.D., baptized Sophia Elizabeth.

July 15. A son of Wm. Gadney, Esq., baptised Thomas.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 5. Jas. Carey, Esq., commissioner of stamps, to Mrs. Elvira, widow of the late Rev. R. Hutchings.

27. Fred. Dickinson, Esq., private secretary to his Exc. the Governor, to Miss M. J. Jourbert.

May 27. E. M. Gordon, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Sophia Flora, youngest daughter of P. L. Cloete, Esq.

June 4. John Murray, Esq., M.D., surgeon to the forces, to Mrs. Eliza Grant, widow of the late Capt. T. W. Grant, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

12. Peter Hamilton, Esq., captain in the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Miss C. M. Bird.

July 20. The Rev. Dr. James Adamson, minister of the Scots Church, to Miss Catherine Aunet.

Aug. 6. C. P. Bellamy, Esq., acting master attendant, to Miss M. F. C. Schultze.

DEATHS.

Jan. 2. Mr. P. C. Hogan, aged 22.

9. Mr. L. J. Kelly, aged 22.

31. E. A. Dantford, Esq., captain in H.M.'s 90th regt., aged 36.

March 6. Mrs. Mary Hanbury, widow, aged [illegible].

11. Mr. Francis Gadney, aged 19.

13. Mr. Gideon Schoombee, sen., aged 80.

April 12. Mr. Edw. Hall, ironwright, aged 22.

17. Surgeon D. Campbell, H.M.'s 2d or Queen's Royals, aged 40.

— Susanna Frederic, widow of the late Mr. J. Cleaver, aged 26.

25. Assist. Surg. T. Daly, H.M.'s 63d regt., aged 43.

28. Caroline, daughter of G. M. Pedder, Esq., commandant of Robben Island, aged two years; also, on the 8th May, Martinus, son of the same, aged one year.

May 10. Anna Maria, wife of Mr. R. J. Johnson, aged 26.

15. Mr. Cornelis de Wall, sen., aged 77.

19. Ann, wife of Mr. G. F. Parker, aged 20.

31. Mrs. Maria Anne Colyn, wife of Wm. Dutton, Esq., aged 29.

June 5. Mr. Andrew Richert, jun., aged 22.

11. Mrs. Jeanette Smuts, widow of the late P. Jurgens, Esq., aged 84.

13. Lieut. Jas. Robbins, formerly of H.M.'s 33d Regiment, aged 76.
July 4. Mr. R. O. Johnson, aged 52.
11. Mrs. Cornelia Tina Bode, widow of H. Van Ingen Gaudi, Esq., aged 68.
17. Chas. R. Macleod, Esq., aged 31.
Maj. Gen. Mrs. Margaret Cato, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Cato, aged 86.

St. Helena.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 25. Baron de Kutzleben, major in the H. C.'s service, Madras establishment, to Mrs. Lambe, widow of the late Major Lambe, same establishment, and daughter of the late S. Kaipe, Esq., of St. Helena.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, June 15, 1829.

Government Securities.

	Rs. As.	Sell.
Bond Rs. As.		
Prem. 25 8 Remittable	24 8	Prem.
Disc. 1 12 Old Five per ct. Loan	2 4	Disc.
Disc. 6 8 New ditto ditto	0 12	Disc.
5,600 0 Bank of Bengal Shares	5,500 0	

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	8	0
Ditto on government and military bills	4	0
Interest on loans on deposit	7	8

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 8d.—to sell 1s. 10d. per Sicca Rupee.

Madras, July 8, 1829.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 31 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 29 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Disc.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 19th Aug. 1824.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2½ Prem.

Bombay, June 27, 1829.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 136 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.
Old 5 per cent.—106-9 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
New 5 per cent.—106-2 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.

Singapore, June 27, 1829.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, —none.
On Bengal, Government Bills, — none.
On ditto, Private Bills, Sa. Rs. 200 per 100 Sp. Drs.

Canton, April 4, 1829.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. to 4s. 2d. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 200 per 100 Sp. Drs.
On Bombay, — no bills.
Sycee Silver — very scarce.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

Court of Chancery, Nov. 25.

Freeman v. *Fairlie.*—The *Solicitor General* applied for a new trial of the issue which had been directed to the Court of Common Pleas in this case,* to ascertain the legitimacy of one of the parties, who claimed as next of kin of the intestate Oldham. The facts were recapitulated by the Solicitor-General, who contended that the verdict of the jury had been against the facts proved in the case, and the presumption arising from those facts.

Mr. *Horne* opposed the application, and insisted that the finding of the jury was fully borne out by the facts of the case.

The *Lord Chancellor* said, the case had now reduced itself to a more distinct and definite shape than it had ever before assumed. Upon the trial of a former issue, it had been found that Thomas, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Oldham, was born before the celebration of a marriage between his father and mother in 1714. The direct inference from this was, that he was illegitimate. Since that trial, it had been discovered that a marriage took place between the same parties in 1712, before the birth of the same Thomas; and if that could be substantiated, he was legitimately born. The jury, after considering the evidence in support of this view of the case, had found that the latter marriage did take place, and therefore that Thomas was a legitimate child. His Lordship saw no reason for granting the new trial. It was alleged that the transcript of the register by which the marriage of 1712 was proved, had not been signed by the church wardens, but that his Lordship thought a sufficient testimony. The jury had been satisfied that the marriage had actually taken place in 1712. It was asked why, if that were so, a second marriage had been celebrated between the same parties, and this must probably ever remain a question, the parties who could alone have answered it having been long since dead. There were erasures in

* See vol. xxvi. p. 760, and vol. xxvii. p. 242.

in some of the registers which had been produced, but there was no ground whatever for saying that any of those erasures had been made by the present claimants on either side. The erasure, however, had not been so complete as wholly to obliterate what had once been there written, and the evidence on this point, accompanied by the transcript of the register returned to the office of the surrogate of the diocess, had satisfied the minds of the jury. The conjecture which the erasure gave rise to, was confirmed by the transcript, and his Lordship thought the learned Judge was fully justified in the charge he had given to the jury respecting it, that the jury had found consistently with the evidence, and that therefore no ground was laid for the new trial. It had been urged that this question was one of vital importance to the parties; and although his Lordship admitted that to be perfectly true, he could not admit that it furnished a reason why the verdict which had been so returned should be disturbed. It was not to be expected that those against whose claims the verdict had been given should be satisfied; but his Lordship thought the court ought not, after looking at the evidence, and considering what had taken place in the court below, to direct a fresh trial.—The motion was therefore refused.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, *Nov.* 20.

Fair v. *Elphinstone.*—The *Attorney-General* obtained a rule nisi for a writ of mandamus, directed to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bombay, to allow the plaintiff to examine a witness whose testimony he conceived to be material to his defence. The learned counsel stated that the action was brought against Mr. Elphinstone, the governor of Bombay, for illegally sending the plaintiff out of that country and transmitting him to England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

These individuals, if this term be not inapplicable to them in their united condition, have arrived in England, and we subjoin a report, from a London paper, of a private exhibition of them at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

"Yesterday (Nov. 24) the Siamese youths, of whose history and appearance we gave a pretty detailed account on Monday, were shewn at a kind of private levee, preparatory to their exhibition before the general public. The company who were invited, and attended on the occasion, comprised some of the most eminent members of the faculty, and a considerable body of literary and scientific gentlemen. We observed among them Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Anthony Carlisle, Mr. Brookes, Mr. Thomas, Dr. Holland, Sir F. Burdett, and other professional men or persons of distinction too tedious to be enumerated. The attention of the surgeons and anatomists was directed to ascertain the truth of the statements previously published, and to examine the nature of the band by which these twins are united. After such an examination, a certificate was written by Mr. Brookes, the anatomist, and signed by several eminent men of the faculty, declaring the twins a great natural curiosity, and assuring the spectators that there was no deception. Such a declaration was not necessary for those who were present, however useful it may be in inviting public attention to the singular spectacle. Sir Astley Cooper, on examining the band, the dimensions and appearance of which have been already described, pronounced it to be cartilaginous, and not cutaneous only. To this assertion every one must have assented who took the trouble of feeling it. The next, and probably the most singular fact which was ascertained is, that the twins have only one navel, which is observed about the centre of the connecting band. When we have stated these two facts—as being placed beyond the reach of doubt—we have little to add to the general account of the habits and to the description of the personal appearace of these boys, transmitted us from America, and already inserted in the English papers. Though their union is a monstrosity, they have nothing offensive or disgusting in their figure, countenance, manners, or movements. Their appearance is healthy, their dispositions cheerful, and their attitudes and motions graceful. None of their actions or proceedings betray any symptom of suffering or feeling of inconvenience occasioned by their forced proximity. They swim across the room with all the ease and grace of a couple skilfully waltzing, and seem never to have any differenee of intention or purpose which can give pain to their band of union by making them draw opposite ways. They may say without a figure and with perfect truth,

"Fraternis animis, quicquod negat alter et alter
"Annuimus pariter."

"This identity of purpose and unity of movement, combined with a general similarity of tastes, dispositions, and habits, seem to have created among some a suspicion that their organization was more intimately connected than at first sight appears. They are said to fall asleep and to awaken at the same moment. One of them cannot be roused in the night without immediately exciting the vigilance of his companion. They both generally direct their eyes towards the same objects; and it was remarked that, on being conveyed through the town in a coach, they could not be induced to look out of its opposite windows.

windows. Their health becomes robust, or declines, at the same time; and whatever affects the one seems nearly in the same way to affect the other.

"From these and other circumstances, we were amused yesterday in hearing physicians and metaphysicians gravely inferring doubts about the separate organization and distinct personality of these twins, without reflecting that every one of these appearances is easily explicable, on the supposition of their external accidental connexion, without any union of mental or bodily structure. Though they have their separate purposes, sentiments, and volitions, their memory and other mental faculties, as distinct as if they were "far as the Poles asunder"—though their nervous system, their circulation, and bodily organs, with all their functions, are likewise as independent as if the band which connects them were a metallic hinge, it would necessarily follow, that (with the same degree of original resemblances as many other twins) being bound to each other for 18 years,—being obliged to take the same exercise—to go to bed at the same time—being nourished with the same food—breathing the same atmosphere—and being treated in every respect in the same manner—their frames might be expected to harmonize as much as they are represented to do. None of the facts authentically stated show that there is any further interchange of sensation or feeling than their perpetual proximity would occasion. Their keepers, who assure us that they fall asleep and waken at the same time, do not pretend to say that they are visited by the same dreams. Suppose the one called Ching should be indulged in a taste for turtle, and should, in consequence, catch gout in this land of luxury, his brother Eng, if he continued his rice-diet, might reckon his great toe secure against any attack; and if, on the other hand, Eng, forswearing his usual simple fare, should, like his Majesty of the Sandwich Islands, choose to take a surfeit of pork-sausages, and in consequence be oppressed with the night-mare, it is extremely probable that Ching, if he went to bed supperless, would enjoy an undisturbed slumber.

"It is stated by Mr. Hunter, who has known the twins six years, that the band is becoming more cartilaginous, and that there has been a great change in this respect within the last four years. If this process of induration continues, all danger of separating the youths will be removed; but a dissolution of partnership is not likely to be attempted, so long as union is so profitable to the firm."

Sir Anthony Carlisle has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the *Times:*

"Sir:—Having, in common with many of my professional brethren, been invited to this interesting exhibition at the Egyptian-hall, perhaps the public may be gratified by the following account.

"The boys were dressed in the garments of their own country, and no parts of their persons exposed save the front aspect of the living band which connects them together, it being placed immediately below their respective breast-bones. This joining part presents a surface of natural and healthy skin, and to the feel it seems to include an extension from each of the cartilages which terminate the breast-bones. The entire band admits four fingers to pass freely behind it, when the boys stand shoulder to shoulder, and its width and thickness allows the thumb to meet the fingers on the front aspect. The vestiges of one common navel are visible at the lower and middle part of the band. When either of the boys was desired to cough, it became evident to the person grasping the band that a ruptural protrusion was forced into the band next the individual who coughed, and a middle shut space of more than an inch remained between those rupture sacs. These facts are of importance, because in the event of death to one of the twins, the life of the remaining brother might be preserved by a prompt and skilful separation of the dead individual. The pulse of the boy on the right side was 87 beats in a minute, that of the one on the left 82; but as they had not before seen a stop-watch, and were much agitated by observing its movements, it is probable that moral excitement had some influence on the frequency of their pulses. Their general aspect was alike, and their teeth of similar character: they were cheerful, apparently in equal good health, and evidently unaccustomed to petty restraints. There is nothing disgusting, or even indecorous, in the exhibition of these curious persons; they do not deserve to be regarded as monsters, since their slender union is but one of the many instances which happen to the whole animal creation.

"If, indeed, nature had not carefully provided against its frequency to the human race, the occasional appearance of united twins would give rise to many legal perplexities.—Sir, your obliged servant,

"ANTHONY CARLISLE.

"Langham-place, Nov. 24."

We may add that each of the youths has a name of his own; the one *Ching*, the other *Eng;* but when persons wish to address them as one,—to direct their attention to any thing, for example, or to call them—they are addressed as one, *Ching-Eng*.

LIEUT.-COLONEL MACDONALD.

Whitehall, Nov. 17.—The King has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, conferring

conferring the honour of knighthood upon John M'Donald, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the East-India Company's service, and Envoy Extraordinary from the Supreme Government of India to his Majesty the Shah of Persia.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

The fourth annual meeting of the society established in the diocese of Ely and university of Cambridge in aid of the above society, was held in the Town-hall at Cambridge on the 17th of November; the Bishop of Ely in the chair.

Dr. Chafy, the vice chancellor of the University, in an excellent speech, lamented the insufficiency of the funds of the society, observing, that during the last nine years there had been a gradual increase of expenditure beyond the receipts, during which time the sum by which the society has exceeded its annual income has amounted to £70,000. Much more, however, had been accomplished, both in the East and West Indies, than might have been expected; but the countless multitudes in the East, who needed Christian instruction, rendered fresh exertions necessary, and the greatest possible assistance to the missionary cause there.

The Bishop of Lincoln drew some encouraging hopes from the universal diffusion of the English language throughout the world, and expressed his anticipation that the Bible would ultimately penetrate into every court and country which could be explored and visited.

Professor Lee observed that a missionary spirit is greatly on the increase in this kingdom. A missionary's duty, he observed, is very difficult. "Some imagine that if our missionaries possess a knowledge of the Gospel, that is sufficient. But to meet heathenism, and endeavour to refute its doctrines, is a difficult task indeed; for the minds of corrupt men cannot at once understand and appreciate the arguments of Christianity: therefore the work must be slow and progressive."

Professor Sedgwick observed, that he felt rejoiced that he had now an opportunity of entering his protest against the heartless feeling imbibed by some, that Hindostan is not to be converted. He was aware there existed many difficulties; but the literary labourers and works which are now going forth, must be considered as the way of preparing for the final consummation of this great and good undertaking. The labours of the work are so progressive, that the morality of the Gospel has yet become scarcely known to the inhabitants of the East; but when it shall become better known, they will be induced, from a regard to their own interest, not to shut their eyes against the receipt of it.

SWAN RIVER.

The *Warrior*, bound to Swan River, sailed on the 23d Oct. for Portsmouth. She carried out upwards of 250 passengers to the New Settlement, several of whom are persons of independent fortune, who have embarked considerable property in the speculation. Two, named Byrne and Molloy, paid £1,000 for the best accommodation the vessel could afford their families and suite. Six pianos are on board the vessel, which contains fifty dogs of the choicest breeds, several pens of sheep, two milch cows, and three valuable horses.

FEES OF THE KING'S COURTS IN INDIA.

We are assured from undoubted authority, that the subject of fees in the King's Courts in India, which has been so much agitated, at Calcutta especially, will come under the consideration of Parliament in the course of the ensuing session.

EXPORT TRADE TO INDIA.

The last accounts from India announce a considerable advance in the value of yarn and muslins; and there have, in consequence of these agreeable tidings, been extensive purchases of lappets, and other fine goods.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

We are happy to learn, that a large East India order has been received by some of the mercantile firms in this town, and the adjoining district, which it is expected will afford employment during the approaching winter to a considerable portion of the distressed poor in this town and the surrounding neighbourhood.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

EXAMINATION OF WRITERS.

Cambridge, Nov. 5.—On Saturday last the Rev. J. F. Isaacson, M.A. Fellow of St. John's and Tutor of King's College, was appointed an Examiner for Writers in the service of the East India Company, in the room of Thomas Thorp, Esq. Fellow of Trinity.

EDUCATION OF EGYPTIANS IN EUROPE.

It is stated in the French papers that thirty-four Arabians have arrived in France, from Egypt, for the purpose of being educated at the expense of the Pacha. Some of them are to receive a medical education.

CHAPLAIN FOR BOMBAY.

The Rev. Charles William North, B.A., has been appointed a Chaplain for the Presidency of Bombay.

RAMMOHUN ROY.

A London paper states, as from a correspondent, that the well-known Rammohun

mohun Roy is about to visit England in the capacity of ambassador from the court of Delhi to that of St. James's. This distinguished Hindu *may be* about to visit us; but the ambassadorship is one of those *hoaxes* which are abroad on Indian matters.

RESTORATION OF THE JEWS.

Baron Rothschild has engaged to furnish to the Turkish Sultan the enormous sum of 35,000,000 piastres, at three instalments, without interest, on condition of the Sultan's engaging, for himself and his successors, to yield to Baron Rothschild for ever the sovereignty of Jerusalem, and the territory of ancient Palestine, which was occupied by the twelve tribes. The Baron's intention is, to grant to the rich Israelites who are scattered about in different parts of the world, portions of that fine country, where he proposes to establish seigniories, and to give them, as far as possible, their ancient and sacred laws.—*Letter from Smyrna.*

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands opened the session of the States-General at the Hague, on the 19th October; in the course of his speech he said:—"A well-founded hope exists, that the measures of the government of our East-Indian possessions will bring to a happy conclusion the troubles of that country. At home all the necessary measures are in operation to support those endeavours, and to add to the national force in that quarter the strength which will give confidence to men whom long experience has approved."

THE PERSIAN CONTRIBUTION.

A journal says, under the head St. Petersburgh, that Prince Chosrew's mission has procured for his grandfather, the Shah, a reduction in the military contribution. A fifth part of the whole still remained to be paid, of which the Emperor is said to have remitted one-half, and to have granted five years' delay for the payment of the other half.

EXAMINATION FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The tests, as detailed in the account of the Examination of Candidates for the Civil Service of the Hon. East-India Company, who do not pass through the East-India College, which was given in p. 639, are to take effect *on* and *from* the Lady-Day Examination of 1830.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

A novel route to India is about to be undertaken by Mr. Waghorn, of the Bengal pilot service, a gentleman who has exerted himself with much zeal and perseverance, but hitherto without effect, in the establishment of a regular steam communication with our possessions in the East. He will proceed by Paris, Geneva, and Milan, to Trieste; thence embark for Alexandria; traverse the isthmus by way of Cairo to Suez, where he will meet the *Enterprize* steam-vessel, belonging to the East-India Company, and proceed in her to Bombay. He expects to perform the journey in 60 days.—*London Paper.*

EAST-INDIA MARINE.

The following statement has appeared in all the London papers.

The investigation which has for some weeks past been going on at the East-India House, relative to charges preferred against Captain Thomas Larkins, Commander of the Hon. Company's ship *Marquis Camden*, terminated on the 7th October. The result of this inquiry has perhaps excited as much feeling among those engaged in the naval service of the East-India Company as a late court-martial did in His Majesty's navy. The charges were preferred by Mr. Haylett, Capt. Larkins's chief officer, and were tried before the Shipping Committee, Captain William Stanley Clarke, President of the Court. The following is the official statement of the charges:—

"To the Honourable the Committee of Shipping, East-India House.

"Honourable Sirs,—In presuming to appear before you, believe me I have a painful task to perform; but impelled by a sense of duty which I owe to myself, and which, to surrender, would be almost criminal, I have no alternative; and feel bound to prefer the following charges against Captain Thomas Larkins, commander of the Hon. Company's ship *Marquis Camden*:—

"First Charge.—For putting me under close arrest between the hours of two and three o'clock on the morning of the 13th of November, 1828, whilst moored in the Whampoa river, and although serious indisposition was the consequence of this solitary confinement, and my life was considered by some in imminent danger, yet it was not until the 25th of the same month, when, by the interference of the President and Select Committee, an order was issued by them for my immediate release.

"Second Charge.—For challenging me to personal combat on the poop of the Hon. Company's ship *Marquis Camden*, on the evening of the 26th of March, 1828, during the period that I was officer of the watch.

"Third Charge.—For addressing me at various times during the voyage in language the most gross, revolting, and insulting; demoralizing in its example emanating

anating from the commander of the ship, derogatory to the character of a gentleman, disgraceful and highly censurable as an officer in the Honourable Company's service.

(Signed) "W. Haylett, Chief Officer,
H. C. S. *Marquis Camden.*"

The Court sat upon these charges almost from day to day. Nearly all the officers and crew of the *Marquis Camden* have been examined at great length, and separate evidence taken on each distinct charge. Several of the common sailors spoke to the validity of the statements preferred by Mr. Haylett, whilst, on the other hand, the officers and part of the crew wholly negatived them.

The evidence having been gone through, the Court proceeded to consider of its judgment. The complainant was served with two distinct notices, apprizing him of the day on which the case was to be decided, but to neither of these notices was attention paid. The Court therefore proceeded to sum up the merits of the case in the absence of the accuser, and through the President, Capt. Clarke, the Court honourably *acquitted* Capt. Larkins, who immediately received the congratulations of his friends.

The Court of Directors of the Company, at the usual weekly meeting, confirmed, as is understood, the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry.

The following letter from Mr. Haylett, the prosecutor, impugns the accuracy of the aforegoing statement:—

Sir,—Having recently returned from the continent, a friend has put into my hands your journal of the 8th of the present month, containing the charges brought by me against Capt. Thomas Larkins, of the Hon. East-India Company's ship *Marquis Camden*: that article states that Capt. Larkins was "honoura-"bly acquitted." This, Sir, is at variance with the truth; and I confidently appeal to the records of the committee before whom the above charges were preferred, to support my assertion. I appeal, Sir, to the same records, and assert that Capt. Larkins was not honourably acquitted, but, on the contrary, he received a reprimand, which he cannot easily forget.

The latter part of the article states that the decision of the Committe of Inquiry was "confirmed by the Court of Direc-"tors." This, Sir, is also at variance with the fact: the decision of the Committee did not come before the General Court, and I appeal to the same records to prove the fact.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. M. Haylett.

Stratford Hotel, Oct. 23.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

2d Foot. Lieut. F. H. Graham, from h.p. Royal Afr. Corps, to be lieut., v. Miller, app. to 33d F. (29 Oct. 29); Ens. G. V. Hamilton, from 41st F., to be lieut., v. Littlejohn cashiered (29 do.)

3d Foot. Capt. H. D. Courtayne, from 59th F., to be capt., v. Briscoe, who exch. (29 Oct. 29.)

26th Foot. Lieut. A. M. Robinson, from h.p. 47th F. to be lieut., v. W. F. Hannagan, who exch. (29 Oct. 29).

40th Foot. Ens. T. S. Powell, from h.p., to be ens., v. F. H. Burslem, who exch. (29 Oct. 29).

41st Foot. Jas. Clarke to be ens, v. Hamilton prom. in 2d F. (29 Oct. 29).

48th Foot. Lieut. W. Belford, from h.p., to be lieut., v. T. Lewis who exch. (29 Oct. 29).

57th Foot. H. H. Graham to be ens. by purch., v. Singleton who retires (15 Oct. 29).

72d Foot. R. D. Ross to be ens. by purch, v. Thursby prom. (10 Nov. 29); Lieut. D. O'Brien, from 7th F., to be lieut., v. Trapaud, app. to 71st F. (29 Oct.)

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. I. Foster to be capt., v. Mylius dec. (15 Apr. 29); Capt. Wm. Boardman, from h.p., to be capt., v. Mainwaring dec. (5 Nov.); 2d-Lieut. C. H. Roddy to be 1st-lieut., v. Foster (15 Apr.); Ens. Hon. W. F. Cowper, from h.p., to be 2d-lieut., v. F. Bland who exch. (5 Nov.)

Lieut. Col. Munro is appointed commanding officer of artillery at the Cape of Good Hope, v. Lieut. Col. Carey.

Lieut. Col. Forbes is appointed commanding officer of artillery at the Mauritius, v. Lieut. Col. Brough.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 2. Prince of Orange, Jameson, from Bombay 28th May; at Deal.—2. *Royal George*, Wilson, from Bengal 11th May; at Deal.—4. *David Clark*, Viles, from Bengal 16th June; at Deal.—7. *Mary*, Turcan, from N. S. Wales 7th July; at Liverpool.—8. *Auguste*, Fleming, from Batavia 27th July; off Portland (for Antwerp).—11. *George and William*, Nicholson, from Cape of Good Hope 2d Sept.; at Deal.—12. *Ellen*, Paterson, from ditto 29th Aug.; at Bristol.—15. *Borneo*, Whichelo, from Batavia 10th June, and Mauritius 9th Aug.; at Portsmouth.—15. *Spartan*, Lumsden, from Bengal 23d June; at Liverpool.—16. *Mountaineer*, Sheal, from Cape of Good Hope 18th Sept.; off Dartmouth (since wrecked).—16. *Felicitas*, Maldon, from Batavia; off Salcombe.—16. *General Palmer*, Thomas, from Madras 12th July; off Plymouth.—17. *Eagle*, Batty, from Cape of Good Hope 23d Aug.; at Cove of Cork.—18. *Fegjee*, McGowan, from Singapore 2d July; at Deal.—18. *Fletcher*, Fletcher, from Bombay 3d July; at Deal.—18. *Hippomenes*, Ross, from Padang (Sumatra) 27th July; at Portsmouth.—18. *Anne Robertson*, Davies, from Bengal 9th April, and Mauritius 1st Aug.; at Falmouth.—20. *Fanny*, Bundy, from Cape of Good Hope 21st Sept.; at Dublin.—21. *Felicity*, Thompson, from Batavia; off Torbay.—22. *Alice*, Powditch, from Singapore 21st June; at Cowes.

Departures.

Oct. 28. Hooghley, Reeves, for Swan River; from Deal.—31. *Indian*, Harding, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—*Nov.* 1. *Marquis of Lansdowne*, Plant, for South Seas (Japan and Timor); from Portsmouth.—3. *Eliza*, Doughty, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—9. *Adahlina*, Murray, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—10. *Irt*, Hoodless, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—10. *Mary Hope*, Bisset, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—13. *Perseverance*, M'Donald, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—15. *Bencoolen*, Martin, for Bombay; from Deal.—16. *Malvina*, Pearson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—17. *Flinn*, Phillipson, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—17. *Pero*, Rutter, for St. Helena; from Deal.—18. *Norval*, Harrison, for Cape V. D. Land, and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—23. *Cæsar*, Watt, for Madras and Bengal; from

Deal.—23. *Hopeful*, Mallors, for Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius; from Deal.—23. *Hashmy*, Cooke, for South Seas (Japan and Timor); from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per David Clark, from Bengal: Dr. Forbes.

Per General Palmer, from Madras: the Baroness de Kutzleben; Mrs. Paulin; Mrs. Crockatt; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Taggart; Mrs. Schroeder; Misses Teep, Lambe, Clemens, and Smith; Major the Baron de Kutzleben; Capt. Mandilton, H.M.'s 84th regt.; Capt. Glasgow, H.M.'s 41st do.; Veterinary Surg. Schroeder, H.M.'s 13th L.Dr.; Assist. Surg. Orr, H.M.'s 89th regt.; Ens. Dewes, ditto; Lieut. Witcombe, Madras Artillery; Mr. Brecroft; Mr. Hargrave, late midshipman of the H.C.S. *Thames*; two Masters Weston; Master Schroeder.

Per Hippomenes, from Batavia: Major Gen. Haultsman; Col. Schenk; Mr. Van Reemsdeck.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Cæsar, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Col. Whish and family; Col. Doveton; two Misses Doveton; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Williams; Capt. Horsburgh and lady; Miss Squire; Miss Roberts; Mrs. Stephenson; Mrs. Bartley; Mrs. Corrie; Miss and Master Prince; Mr. Garnier; Mr. Skelton; Miss Eade; Miss Fitzgerald; Mr. Arbuthnot; Mr. Carr; Mr. Medwinter; Mr. Raikes; Mr. Taynton; Lieut. Richardson; Mr. Beattie, a missionary printer; several servants.

Per Hooghley, for Swan River: 216 mechanics, labourers, &c. engaged by Mr. Peel.

Per Moira, for Madras and Bengal (left Gravesend 25th Nov.): Mrs. and Miss Foley; Miss Napier; Mr. Dearsly; Mr. Abercrombie, cadet; Mr. Forrest; Capt. Ross; Assist. Surg. Malerdatle; Mr. Oldnall; Mr. Rhodes; Mr. Murray; Lieut. Fordyce; Mrs. Fordyce; Rev. Mr. Cryer; Mrs. Cryer; Mr. Longbottom; Mrs. Longbottom; Mr. Stott, Mr. Hodson.

Per Lonach, for Cape and Bombay (left Gravesend Nov. 22): Miss Jackson; Miss Granby; Mrs. Thomas, to the Cape; Lieut. Wroughton; Dr. Bailey, Cape; Mr. Nichol, ditto; Mr. Rutherford, ditto; Lieut. Davidson, Bombay; D. C. G. Petrie, Esq.; Mrs. Petrie, and 3 children, Cape; Miss Morton, ditto; Capt. Morris, Bombay; Rev. Mr. Porter, Cape; Mr. Eaton, ditto; Cadet Dickinson, Bombay; Cadet Dick, ditto.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Oscar*, Beattie, belonging to Bombay, is totally lost on the coast of Arabia. She had a cargo on board estimated at about £50,000 sterling, the greatest part of which was insured at Bombay.

The *Bombay Merchant*, from Bengal, is lost in the Persian Gulf.

The *Mountaineer*, Sheal, from the Cape of Good Hope, was totally wrecked on the night of the 24th November, near Deal: the pilot (Mr. W. Sergeant), a Deal boatman, and two of the crew, drowned. Part of the cargo (consisting chiefly of wine) saved.

The *General Palmer*, from Madras, went on shore on the 24th Nov. at Whitstable Flat; she has since been got off.

The H.C.S. *Charles Grant*, Everest, and *Lowther Castle*, Bathie, both from London, arrived at Anjer on the 24th July. The *Lowther Castle* was twice struck with lightning on the 26th June, which having damaged her mainmast, she was to proceed to Singapore to repair.

The *Hippomenes*, Ross, arrived at Portsmouth from Padang, was chased for seven hours by a piratical schooner under Colombian colours, on the 21st Oct. in lat. 21. long. 31.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 7. At Bellevue, Banff, the lady of James Mackintosh, Esq., late of Calcutta, of a daughter.

15. At Cleasby, near Darlington, the lady of O. Wray, Esq., of the Bengal medical service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 22. At Edinburgh. Wm. Matthews, jun., merchant, Aberdeen, to Barbara Kydd, youngest daughter of the late A. D. Fordyce, Esq., captain of engineers in the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

23. At North Berwick, the Rev. M. C. Thompson, of Woodstone Rectory, Huntingdon, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, C.B., Madras artillery.

31. At Heavitree, near Exeter, William Drewe, Esq., of that city, to Anne Borlase, second daughter of John Stevens, Esq., of Heavitree.

Nov. 10. At Allan-Bank, Berwickshire, John Melville, Esq., of Upper Harley Street, to Miss Swinton, daughter of Samuel Swinton, Esq., of Allan Bank.

18. At Edlaston, R. G. Polwhele, Esq., captain in the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras artillery, and eldest son of the Rev. R. Polwhele, of Polwhele, county of Cornwall, to Louisa Frances, only daughter of the Rev. Robt. Greville, of Wyastone Grove, in the county of Derby.

— At Worcester, R. J. N. Streeten, M.D., of that city, to Emily, daughter of Henry Sherwood, Esq., of Wick, formerly paymaster of H.M.'s 53d regt.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, Lieut. W. C. Webber, R.N., second son of the Rev. Archdeacon Webber, to Catherine, daughter of the late Col. Geo. Mason, C.B., Bengal Artillery.

24. At Paris, R. Puget, Esq., son of the late Rear-Admiral Puget, to Cornelius, third daughter of the late John Wallis, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

Lately, Arthur Bedford, Esq., of Doctors'-Commons, to Claudine, daughter of John Palmer, Esq., of Calcutta, and widow of the late Capt. Conroy.

DEATHS.

June 9. At sea, on his passage from Bengal to England, Major Thos. Lamont, 49th regt.

26. At sea, on board the *Atlas*, on the passage to Bombay, Mr. Craig, captain's clerk.

Aug. 1. At sea, on board the *Royal George*, on the passage from India, John Turner, Esq., of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, eldest son of the late Benj. Turner, Esq., of Calcutta.

9. At sea, of apoplexy, Capt. J. G. Sampson, commander of the ship *William Miles*.

28. At sea, on board the *General Palmer*, on the passage from Madras, Capt. Crockatt, of the Native Infantry.

Nov. 2. At Edinburgh, Miss H. Ramsay Grant, eldest daughter of the late Dr. W. L. Grant, of Calcutta.

4. George Welstead, Esq., of Wormley, Herts, late commander in the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

15. At Brisley Cottage, Challock, Kent, Lydia Cowper, eldest daughter of the late Col. Cowper, of the Bombay engineers.

18. At Clapham, Capt. Wm. Adamson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 57.

Lately. In Upper Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy Square, at an advanced age, Capt. Chas. Jones, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's marine service.

— At Aix-la-Chapelle, Lieut. Col. Colquhoun Grant, son of the late D. Grant, Esq., of Lingoston, N.B., of disease contracted at Arracan, where he commanded a brigade of the army.

— At the Mauritius, on his return to England, the Rev. T. T. Thomason.

— At Walner, in her 40th year, Maria, wife of Major Napier, Royal Artillery, and daughter of the late W. Von Rejneveld, Esq., chief justice of the Cape of Good Hope.

— At Versailles, Dr. Zohrab, a learned native of Armenia, by whom some of the Armenian versions of the Holy Scriptures were made for the British and Foreign Bible Society.

— At Round Haugh, Mr. John Leyden, father of the celebrated Dr. John Leyden, aged 83.

— At Fort William, near Cork, Lieut. Col. W. M. Baker, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 December—Prompt 26 February 1830.

Tea.—Bohea, 1,300,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,200,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson-Skin, 1,150,000 lb.; Hyson, 250,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,800,000 lb.

For Sale 8 December—Prompt 5 March.

Company's—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—Mirzapore Carpets.

Private-Trade—Nankeens—Blue Nankeens—Blue Sallampores—Corahs—Piece Goods—Bandannoes—Madras Handkerchiefs—Venkapollams Handkerchiefs—Silk Handkerchiefs—Wrought Silks—Shawls—Crape Shawls—Embroidered Crape Shawls—Shawl Cravats—Scarfs—Lustrings—Carpets.

For Sale 19 January, 1830—Prompt 16 April.

Company's—Indigo.

CARGO of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIP lately arrived.

CARGO of the *David Clark*, from *Bengal*.

Company's—Raw Silk—Worsted Carpets—Refined Saltpetre—Dry Ginger.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Name.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
	1830.						
Madras	*Jan.* 5	*General Palmer*	510	George Truscott	—	Daily expct.	J. P. Muspratt, jun., New Broad-str.
	20	*Duke of Roxburgh*	417	John Pirie and Co.	Thomas Brown	City Canal	John Pirie and Co., Freeman's-court.
	1829.						
Madras & Bengal	*Dec.* 31	*David Clark*	608	Andrew Henderson	J. B. Viles	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	1830.						
	March 25	*George Green*	600	George Green	Wm. L. Pope	Not Launch.	John Pirie and Co.
	1829.						
Madras, Penang, Singapore	*Dec.* 10	*Corsair*	231	John Robinson	John Robinson	St.Kt.Docks	E. Read, and W. Redhead, jun.
Bengal	—	*Sir Thomas Munro*	330	John Jacob and Sons	Robert Gillies	City Canal	Arnold & Wollett, & Lyall & Greig.
	20	*Cygnet*	200	Hunter and Co.	John Morce	E. I. Docks	Walter Buchanan.
	—	*Alexander*	600	John Blacket	Alex. Anderson	City Canal	Tomlin and Man, Cornhill.
Bombay	2	*Royal Charlotte*	262	Robert Dudman	Robert Dudman	E. I. Docks	Marjoribanks & Ferrers, King's Arms Yard.
	5	*Ganges*	442	Robert Taylor	J. M. Ardlie	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	—	*Protector*	506	Henry Edmonds	Henry Edmonds	City Canal	W. Abercrombie and Co. Cornhill.
Ceylon	1	*Ceylon*	300	John Bentley	Francis Davison	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun., Birchin-lane.
Cape	8	*Premium*	220	Stuckfield and Young	R. Young, jun.	Lon. Docks	Charles Home, Rood-lane.
	10	*Henry*	260	Henry J. Bunney	Henry J. Bunney	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
	—	*Singapore*	271	J. Anderson	Magnus Tait	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett, Clement's-lane.
Batavia, W. Coast, and Manilla	5	*Batavia*	400	Thorntons and West	Peter Blair	W. I. Docks	John S. Brinley, Birchin-lane.
Batavia & Singapore	15	*Kingston*	260	Joseph Somes	David Johnson	W. I. Docks	W. D. Dowson & W. Buchanan.
	—	*Maria*	400	Thorntons and West	Francis B. Cobb	W. I. Docks	John S. Brinley.
	—	*Newton*	181	Jenkins and Co.	Robert Rising	Lon. Docks	William Abercrombie and Co.
	24	*London*	360	Thorntons and West	—	W. I. Docks	John S. Brinley.
New South Wales	5	*Nithsdale*	414	P. C. Asbridge	Thos. Christian	Sheerness	Joseph Lachlan.
V. D. Land	15	*Roslyn Castle*	450	Joseph Kain and Son	John F. Duff	Woolwich	Joseph Lachlan, Alie-street.
New South Wales	—	*Elizabeth*	240	John Stewart	John Stewart	Lon. Docks	Walter Buchanan.
Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales	1	*Caroline*	300	Robert Brooks	J. Wm. Howey	St. K. Docks	R. Brooks & Co., Old Broad-street.
	10	*George Canning*	414	Nelson and Co.	John Bulley	St.Kt.Docks	Buckles and Co.
Swan River	—	*Lady Rowena*	333	Buckles and Co.	Bourne Russell	St.Kt.Docks	Buckles and Co.
	20	*Hercules*	488	Buckles and Co.	Wm. Vaughan	St.Kt.Docks	Buckles and Co.
Swan River, V. D. Land, and N. S. Wales.	10	*Edward Lombe*	347	Whiteman Freeman	W. Freeman	Lon. Docks	E. & A. Rule, and Tomlin & Man.
	—	*Medina*	469	J. Hayman	Walter Pace	St.Kt.Docks	Henry Dod and Son, Mark-lane.
	Ports. 1	*Francis Freeling*	250	Robert Copland	Henry Ibbotson	St.Kt.Docks	Wm. Robertson, Crutched-Friars.
	1830.						
	Jan. 1	*Arab*	290	John Binmer	James Ferrier	Lon. Docks	John Binmer, Church-row.
	15	*Lang*	360	John Binmer	G. Sutherland	Lon. Docks	John Binmer, Church-row.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1828-9, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To be in the Downs.	When Sailed.
												1829.	1829.	1830.	1830.
7	*Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	Wm. Drayner	D. Robertson	R. Saunders	J. Hamilton	J. Beveridge	Jas. Ritchie	*Bombay & China*	18 Nov	9 Dec.	5 Jan	
5	*Duchess of Atholl*	1330	Wm. E. Ferrers	E. M. Daniell	T. J. Dyer	G. Steward	T. Hillman	C. M. Welstead	R. H. Cox	W. Dickinson					
7	*Dunira*	1325	Geo. Palmer	J. P. Wilson	J. Shute	Jas. Rickett	R. Buckle	J. K. Jolly	J. MacKinlay	John Giles	*Bengal & China*				
6	*William Fairlie*	1348	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair	T. Sandys	R. Burroughes	—	—	—	T. A. Gibb					
3	*Abercrombie Robinson*	1330	H. Bonham	John Innes	J. S. Biles	H. Shepherd	W. Pitcairn	—	—	—	*Bombay & China*	3 Dec.	24 Dec.	20 do.	
5	*Macqueen*	1333	John Campbell	Robert Lindsay	F. Macqueen	Jno. Pitcairn	—	O. Macdonald	A. Macrea	J. Walkinshaw	*Bengal & China*				
7	*Orwell*	1335	Matthew Isacke	Robt. M. Isacke	G. A. Bond	J. R. Pidding	—	—	Wm. Bremner	W. M'Killigan	*St. Helena, Bombay, & China*				
2	*Reliance*	1416	John F. Timins	C. S. Timins	E. Jacob	CW Loveridge	S. Hyde	C. Udale	Jas. Grant	W. Spawforth	*Bengal & China*	18 do.	1830. 8 Jan.	4 Feb.	
9	*General Harris*	1283	James Sims	Joseph Stanton	J. Elphinstone	H. Cole	F. Shaw	T. N. Weare	John Millard	J. H. Lanyon					
5	*Berwickshire*	1332	S. Marjoribanks	F. Madan	H. L. Thomas	J. W. Edmonds	H. Dalrymple	—	Wm. Baird	J. W. Rose	*Bombay & China*	1830. 4 Jan.	25 do.	22 do.	
3	*Lord Lowther*	1332	H. Blanshard	Charles Steward	N. De St. Croix	—	A. Coates	—	Robt. Martin	C. S. Compton					
9	*Marquis Camden*	1261	W. C. Drysdale	Thomas Larkins	John Fenn	H. J. Wolfe	—	—	—	T Collingwood	*St. Helena, Strs. of Malacca, & China*				
7	*London*	1332	*Company's Ship*	Timothy Smith	A. Rivers	W K. Packman	O. Richards	J. Jameson	D. T. Roy	John Lenox	*Madras & Bengal*	18 do.	8 Feb.	8 Mar	
9	*Castle Huntly*	1311	J. H. Gledstanes	H. A. Drummond	G. C. Kennedy	J. Dalrymple	Henry Wise	Wm. Bryon	R M'Conachie	—					
3	*Edinburgh*	1325	H. Bonham	Henry Bax	D. Marshall	Geo. Waller	A. Tomlin	V. Steward	Robt. Harvey	W. J. Shepherd	*China*	3 Mar.	24 Mar	21 Apr.	
3	*George the Fourth*	1329	*Company's Ship*	T. W. Barrow	W. Pulham	F. G. Moore	Wm. Pigott	Henry Smith	Edw. Turner	J. W. Graham					
7	*Canning*	1326	*Company's Ship*	Philip Baylis	T. B. Penfold	A. Brodhurst	G. Creighton	J. G. F. Pigot	F. Kieran	H. Beveridge					
8	*Earl of Balcarras*	1417	*Company's Ship*	B. Broughton	Rees Thomas	J. P. Griffiths	B. J. Bell	E. Dupuis	Henry Arnott	John Main					
5	*Sir David Scott*	1342	Joseph Hare	D. J. Ward	—	J. M. Baird	—	—	—	P. Milne					
10	*Astell*	871	S. Marjoribanks	Jno. Laurence											

PRICE CURRENT, November 27.

EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.

		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Coffee, Java	cwt	1 12 0	—	1 16 0
—— Cheribon		1 12 0	—	1 17 0
—— Sumatra		1 10 0	—	1 13 0
—— Bourbon				
—— Mocha		3 5 0	—	5 18 0
Cotton, Surat		0 0 3	—	0 0 5
—— Madras		0 0 3	—	0 0 5
—— Bengal		0 0 3	—	0 0 4
—— Bourbon		0 0 6	—	0 0 8
Drugs & for Dyeing.				
Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	10 0 0	—	14 0 0
Anniseeds, Star		5 10 0		
Borax, Refined		3 10 0		
—— Unrefined, or Tincal		3 15 0		
Camphire		5 10 0		
Cardamoms, Malabar	lb	0 6 0	—	0 6 0
—— Ceylon		0 1 9	—	0 2 0
Cassia Buds	cwt.	4 0 0	—	5 0 0
—— Lignea		3 0 0	—	4 0 0
Castor Oil	lb	0 0 2	—	0 0 6
Dragon's Blood	cwt.	3 0 0	—	22 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, lump		2 10 0	—	4 10 0
—— Arabic		1 3 0	—	1 5 0
—— Assafœtida		1 0 0	—	1 4 0
—— Benjamin		2 0 0	—	30 0 0
—— Animi		3 0 0	—	3 0 0
—— Gamboogum		3 0 0	—	3 0 0
—— Myrrh		3 0 0	—	15 0 0
—— Olibanum		1 0 0	—	3 10 0
Kino				
Lac Lake	lb	0 1 0	—	0 2 0
—— Dye		0 3 4	—	0 3 6
—— Shell	cwt.	3 5 0	—	3 10 0
—— Stick		3 0 0	—	4 0 0
Musk, China	oz.			
Oil, Cassia	lb	0 6 4	—	0 8 5
—— Cinnamon		0 12 0	—	
—— Cloves	lb	0 0 6	—	0 0 8
—— Mace		0 6 0	—	0 9 0
—— Nutmegs		0 3 0	—	0 3 6
Opium				
Rhubarb				
Sal Ammoniac	cwt.	3 5 0	—	
Senna	lb	0 0 9	—	0 1 6
Turmeric, Java	cwt.	1 10 0	—	
—— Bengal		0 13 0	—	0 16 0
—— China		1 14 0	—	1 16 0
Galls, in Sorts		3 0 0	—	4 0 0
——, Blue		3 12 6	—	3 15 0

		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Indigo, Blue	lb	0 8 0	—	0 8 9
—— Blue and Violet		0 7 6	—	0 8 0
—— Purple and Violet		0 5 6	—	0 7 6
—— Violet		0 5 0	—	0 6 6
—— Violet and Copper		0 4 6	—	0 6 0
—— Copper		0 3 0	—	0 5 3
—— Consuming sorts		0 2 6	—	0 5 6
—— Oude good to fine		0 2 6	—	0 3 6
—— Do. ord. and bad		0 2 9	—	0 3 6
—— Low and bad Oude		0 2 6	—	0 3 3
—— Madras ordinary		0 2 6	—	0 4 5
—— Do. low and bad		0 1 10	—	0 2 3
Rice, Bengal White	cwt.	0 10 0	—	0 14 0
—— Patna		0 14 0	—	0 17 0
Safflower		2 10 0	—	7 0 0
Sago		0 12 0	—	1 0 0
Saltpetre		1 6 0		
Silk, Bengal Skein	lb			
—— Novi				
—— Tram				
—— China				
Spices, Cinnamon	lb			
—— Cassia				
—— Nutmegs				
—— Mace				
—— Ginger	cwt.	0 12 6	—	
—— Pepper, Black	lb			
—— White				
Sugar, Bengal	cwt.			
—— Siam and China				
—— Mauritius				
Tea, Bohea				
—— Congou		0 2 0	—	
—— Souchong				
—— Campoi				
—— Twankay				
—— Pekoe				
—— Hyson Skin		0 2 0	—	
—— Hyson				
—— Young Hyson				
—— Gunpowder				
Tortoiseshell				
Wood, Sandal	ton			
Oil, Sandal	oz.			
—— Sperm		68 0 0	—	68 0 0
—— Head Matter		66 0 0	—	68 0 0
Wax	lb			
Wood, Blue Gum	ton			
—— Cedar				

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Wool, Sheep, Hobart Town	lb	0 1 9	—	0 2 0
—— Port Phillip		0 1 9	—	0 2 0
—— Port Jackson		0 1 9	—	0 2 0
—— Van Diemen's Land		0 1 9	—	0 2 0
—— Swan River		0 1 9	—	0 2 0
—— Port Lincoln		0 1 9	—	0 2 0
—— Port Macquarie		0 1 9	—	0 2 0
—— Port Bowen		0 1 9	—	0 2 0
—— Port Nicholson		0 1 9	—	0 2 0
—— Cape of Good Hope		0 1 9	—	0 2 0
—— Cape Horn		0 1 9	—	0 2 0
—— Pelt		0 1 9	—	0 2 0
Oil, Seal, Pale	tun	20 0 0	—	20 0 0
—— Fin		20 0 0	—	20 0 0
—— Sperm		68 0 0	—	68 0 0
—— Head Matter		66 0 0	—	68 0 0
Wax	lb	0 0 0	—	0 0 0
Wood, Blue Gum	ton	0 0 0	—	0 0 0
—— Cedar		0 0 0	—	0 0 0

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from 26 October to 25 November.*

Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 4 Pr. C. Am.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	215½16	90¼90⅝	91¼91⅜	99¼	99⅜99½	103½103⅝	19⅞ 20	223½	64 65p	73 74p
27	215½16	90⅜90½	91⅛91¼	99⅛	99 99⅜	103⅜103⅝	19 13/16 19 15/16	—	63 64p	73 74p
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	215	90¼90⅜	91⅛91¼	98⅞99⅜	98⅞99⅛	103⅛103½	19⅞ 19⅞	—	62p	73 74p
30	214½	90 90⅜	90⅞91⅛	98⅞99⅛	98⅞99⅜	103⅜103⅝	19⅞ 19⅞	223		73 75p
31	214½15	90 90¼	91 91⅛	—	99⅛	103⅛103	19⅛ 19⅛	—	—	74 76p
Nov.										
2	—	90⅛90¼	90⅞91⅛	—	99⅞	103⅛103⅜	19⅞ 19⅞	—	—	74 76p
3	214 5¼	90⅛90¼	90⅞91⅛	98⅞	98⅞98⅞	103⅛103⅜	19 11/16 19 13/16	223	61 63p	73 75p
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	213½14	90⅝90¾	91⅜91½	99½	99½99½	103⅜103½	19⅞ 19⅞	223 4	63 64p	74 76p
7	214 4½	90⅝	91⅜91½	99	99 99⅛	103⅜103½	19⅞ 19⅞	224 4½	64 65p	75 76p
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	214 4¼	90⅞91	91⅜91½	99⅞	99 99¼	103⅜103½	19⅞ 19⅞	—	64 65p	75 76p
11	214	90⅞91⅛	91⅜91⅞	99⅞	98⅞99¼	103⅛103½	19⅞ 19 15/16	225	65p	76 77p
12	213½14	90¾	91⅛91⅝	99	98⅞99	103⅛103¼	19 15/16 19⅞	—	65p	75 77p
13	213 14	90⅞91	91⅛92⅛	99	98⅞99	103⅛103½	19⅞ 19⅞	—	66 67p	75 77p
14	213½14	90⅞91	91⅛91⅝	—	98⅞99	103⅜103¼	19⅞ 19⅞	224½	67 69p	75 76p
16	213½14	90⅞91	91⅛91⅜	—	98⅞99	103⅜103½	19⅞ 19⅞	225	68 70p	75 77p
17	213¾	90⅞91⅛	91⅜91⅞	99⅛	99⅛	103⅜103½	19⅞ 19⅞	—	69 70p	75 76p
18	214	91¼91⅜	91⅞92⅛	99⅜	99⅜99⅜	103⅜103⅝	19⅞ 19⅞	—	68 69p	74 76p
19	214 4½	91⅜91½	92 92¼	99⅜	99⅜99⅜	103⅛103⅝	—	225 6	65 68p	71 73p
20	214 4½	91⅜91⅝	92⅛92⅜	99¼	99⅜99⅜	103⅛103⅝	19¾ 19⅞	—	67 68p	70 71p
21	214 4½	91⅜91½	92⅛92¼	—	99⅜99¼	103⅜103⅝	19⅞ 19 13/16	—	67 69p	70 73p
23	214 4½	91⅜92	92½92⅜	—	99⅜99⅝	103⅜103⅝	19⅞ 19⅞	226	67p	70 71p
24	214	92⅛92⅜	92⅜93⅛	99⅜	99⅞99⅜	103⅛103⅝	19⅞ 19⅞	—	—	68 70p
25	215	92 92¼	92⅜93	99 99¼	99 99¼	103⅛103	19½ 19⅞	—	65 66p	68 70p

E. Error, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

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ERRATUM.

Page 574, last line but four, for *aspersions* read *asperities*.

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